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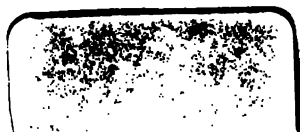
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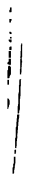
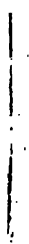
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BY

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FORMERLY CLASSICAL SCHOLAR OF WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD

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PREFACE.

WITH this book *any one* can learn not only *about* the Latin language, but can learn *the language itself*.

The editor has designed it as an aid to three classes of learners, and it is his confident belief that *they* will find it in practice to be of really invaluable service — first, *teachers*, both those rusty in Latin, who nevertheless find themselves called upon to teach Cicero without much time for preparation, and also those who are “up” in Cicero, but still may benefit greatly, at the first, by having at their elbow a model for teaching and drilling which, like this, sets forth to the most minute detail each step in the parsing and the translation of every word in the text; then *clergymen* whose opportunities may not have permitted the acquisition of Latin, but who yet desire to possess themselves rapidly of so much of this language as a minister really needs for etymological and philological and literary purposes, as well as for the simple satisfaction of emerging from a state of ignorance regarding a language so familiar to the educated; then *students*, both those who are not so situated as to have an instructor, but are still ambitious enough to study Latin without a teacher, and also students who, though members of a class, yet need the help of a complete model for translation and analysis, to be used, of course, under wise guidance. Again, it is not wholly unlikely that the perfectly competent teacher of Latin will find this book useful, not because of any need for assistance, but because of the advantage of comparing one’s own ways and opinions with the methods and views of

another competent teacher, even if, or rather, particularly if that other's ideas are not always in accord with one's own.

The following suggestions are made to aid any *learner* who may wish to use this book as a BEGINNER'S LATIN BOOK: Take any one of the Latin grammars referred to farther on in this preface; learn from it to distinguish and to decline the five Latin declensions of nouns; the first and second, and the third declension of adjectives; study the comparison of adjectives and adverbs, and become familiar with the different kinds of pronouns; learn also how to distinguish the four conjugations of the verbs, and how to inflect the verbs; read attentively Latin Syntax, especially the coarse print portion of it. With this equipment, turn to any nude text of the First Catilinarian Oration—the TUTORIAL, for instance, or any other. Read a line or sentence or paragraph, noting carefully the cases and numbers of the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, and the persons and numbers of the verbs. If without knowledge of the *meaning* of the words, turn to the interlined translation in this volume, using it *now* as a vocabulary; and then turning from this back to the nude text, *translate* the line, sentence, or paragraph—always in the Latin order of the words. Compare your version with the interlinear translation. After this transpose your line, sentence, or paragraph into the English order of the words, making as good English as possible, and then, not till then, compare your perfected whole with the English *translation in the margin*. Finally, look up the grammatical references as given in the footnotes, and examine the synonyms carefully, and thus develop a critical scholarship. Not only will rapid progress be made in the facility to translate Latin, but a certain degree of culture will be attained as the outcome of the process.

The text of this FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE follows with only occasional variations the text of Professor Wilkins's English edition, which is based upon the original German commentary of Karl Halm. The editor has compared the texts of the best-known

American editions of this speech, and in the footnotes has directed the students' attention to all important and essential differences of lection, though these are happily very few.

The text is accompanied by a rigidly literal interlinear translation according to the Latin order of the words, and a passably literal translation in the order of English idiom in the margin. The difficulties in the way of giving a literal and at the same time a pleasing version of Cicero's speeches are very great, not less so than the temptation to reconstruct here and there a sentence, and render it by a flowing paraphrase; but in the marginal translation absolute accuracy has been aimed at, and wherever elegance and accuracy have appeared hard to combine, the former has been sacrificed to the latter, lest the student should be misled by a too free version.

The footnotes are both explanatory and critical. Every word of the text is parsed; and when the construction seems to require it, reference is made to the Latin grammars of Allen & Greenough's Revised Edition, Bennett, Gildersleeve revised by Lodge, and Harkness's Revised Standard Edition. Historical and constitutional allusions are treated at sufficient length for a correct understanding of the subject matter of the text. Moreover, brief biographical details are included in the notes, so that the student may gain a clear idea of the character and importance of the persons mentioned in the speech.

Latin synonyms have been noticed wherever they occur, and hints as to critical word study are given on every page. Grammatical references, and occasionally derivations and synonyms, are repeated, especially in the first part of the book, in order that principles, grammatical and philological, may be kept continually before the reader's eye.

The rhetorical character of the speech has been kept in mind, and the student is directed to observe the development of the great orator's scathing denunciation of the guilty conspirator.

In order properly to understand the occasion of this speech, and the various allusions which occur in the text to such matters as Catiline's earlier career, governmental institutions, the nature and powers of the different magistrates, and the like, the student needs more connected information than can be conveyed in footnotes mainly devoted to parsing and syntax, and therefore the editor has added an Introduction, which will, it is hoped, give a sufficiently clear outline of the actual environment of the speech.

This volume will be followed shortly by a companion volume in the same series, viz., THE SECOND ORATION OF CICERO AGAINST CATILINE, which will in every way resemble this first oration with regard to parsing and translation; the only modification of method being that the student's progress will not be hampered by full and unnecessary repetition in the footnotes of ordinary simple grammatical rules and references which have been already treated at length and repeated in the first oration, and with which the most backward student who has used this book might reasonably be expected to be conversant.

Finally, the editor wishes to express his grateful acknowledgment of the invaluable assistance and the unfailing courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Hinds and Noble, who have spared no pains to help him in making of this book what it has been claimed to be at the beginning of the preface.

ARCHIBALD A. MACLARDY.

INTRODUCTION.

THE CONSPIRACY OF CATILINE.

LUCIUS SERGIUS CATILINA, descended from an old and once important patrician family, was born about the year 108 B.C. He was distinguished for his physical strength and powers of endurance, as well as for his mental abilities; and so great was the influence of his magnetic personality that, in spite of his notorious indulgence in every kind of vicious pleasure and extravagance, he retained till late in his career the friendship of some of Rome's noblest and most respected citizens.

His first appearance in public life was at the time of the Sullan proscriptions, when his cruelty and rapacity brought him into unenviable prominence. Among other scandalous crimes he is said to have caused the name of his brother, whom he had previously murdered, to be placed on the list of the condemned, so that he might escape prosecution for the murder. He was suspected of wife-murder, and it was alleged that he killed his own son in order that no encumbrance might hinder his marriage with the beautiful but profligate Aurelia Orestilla. In 73 B.C. he was accused of incest with a vestal virgin, but, owing to the intercession of a noble of good repute, Q. Lutatius Catulus, he escaped conviction.

Catiline served as *quaestor* and afterward as *legatus*, and in 69 B.C. was elected *praetor* for the following year.

In the year 67 B.C. he governed the province of Africa as *propraetor*, returning to Rome in 66 B.C., to sue for election to the

consulship for 65 B.C. His candidature was rendered illegal by the fact that preliminary measures were taken for prosecuting him on the well-supported charge of provincial extortion and misgovernment.

The So-called First Conspiracy. — The successful candidates in the consular elections for 65 B.C. were P. Antronus Paetus and P. Cornelius Sulla, but both were convicted of bribery, and their rivals, L. Aurelius Cotta and L. Manlius Torquatus, were elected in their stead. Upon this Antronus and Catiline conspired together, and made arrangements to have the consuls and several other notable senators assassinated, and to take by violence the consular position and authority. The date fixed for the massacre was Jan. 1, 65 B.C., but the disclosure of certain details necessitated a postponement.

In these schemes the conspirators were assisted by a young patrician firebrand, named Cn. Calpurnius Piso, whose part was to be the raising of an army and the seizure of the province of Spain. The second attempt of the conspirators, arranged for Feb. 5th, failed, as Catiline gave the signal before a sufficient number of his followers had gathered together.

The above is the common account of this plot; but in the light of its description by Suetonius, it is very probable that Catiline's part in it was overstated by his political enemies. Suetonius represents, not Antronus and Catiline, but Caesar and Crassus, as the chief figures in the conspiracy, and there is good reason to suppose that this was the case.

In 65 B.C. the trial, which had been pending, came on; and though Catiline bribed his accuser, Clodius, and the judges, and won acquittal, yet the proceedings had been protracted into the autumn, and consequently the consular elections for the year 64 B.C. were over.

Disappointed in 66 and in 65, Catiline made every possible effort to secure election as consul in 64 B.C. When the elections

came on, there were in all seven candidates, the most important being Catiline, C. Antonius Hybrida, and the great orator, M. Tullius Cicero. The two former, being heavily in debt, worked together to keep Cicero out, and had at least the tacit support of Caesar and Crassus. Cicero was largely handicapped by the fact that he was a *novus homo* and unpopular with the nobility. But the political intrigues entered upon by Catiline and Antonius, and the extent of their promises and bribes to the electors, were so outrageous that the Senate became indignant, and Cicero seized the opportunity to deliver, a few days before the election, a scathing denunciation of the character, practices, and designs of his formidable rivals. In this speech, the *oratio in toga candida*, Cicero alarmed the aristocrats by his hardly veiled hints that Catiline and Antonius were only puppets, and that the constitution itself was in danger. Whereupon the Senate overcame its repugnancy and voted for Cicero, who was returned as consul, with Antonius as his colleague. Thus once more was Catiline defeated, though he carried only a few votes less than Antonius.

It should here be stated that Sallust assigns to June, 64 B.C., a speech delivered by Catiline in the presence of his most devoted adherents, in which he advocated a conspiracy, promised *novae tabulae*, — *i.e.* a general cancelling of all debts, — and urged an armed rising against the constitutional authorities. But we cannot believe that Catiline was plotting revolution so early, while he yet had strong democratic influence behind him and good hopes of winning power by constitutional methods. It is far more credible that he was driven into revolutionary schemes for retrieving his fortunes by the desperation occasioned by his electoral defeat and his increased pecuniary embarrassments.

After the elections Catiline was again prosecuted, on this occasion for taking part in Sulla's proscriptions. Caesar was president at the trial, and Catiline was acquitted. But from this time on we hear of nothing pointing to political association

between Catiline and the rising democratic leaders, Caesar and Crassus.

The Great Conspiracy. — Catiline now resolved upon revolution, and found many who were ready, for various reasons, to take up arms against the state. Among his followers were dissipated patrician youths, who hoped to profit by bloodshed and anarchy in the same way as Sulla's supporters had done; men of high position but ruined fortunes, numerous not only in Rome but also in the country towns; Sulla's veterans, who had been granted lands in the north of Italy, but had exhausted their wealth in riotous extravagance; farmers and others, who had been dispossessed of their property to make room for Sulla's old soldiers; and, lastly, the dregs of the Roman populace, men who delighted in rapine and murder.

Catiline organized a wide conspiracy, and at one of several secret meetings delivered the speech, mentioned above, which Sallust assigns incorrectly to the year 64 B.C. At the same time Catiline canvassed for the consular elections of 63 B.C. On the day preceding the elections Cicero spoke strongly in the Senate, and described the extent of the dangers besetting the constitution. Thereupon the alarmed senators decided to postpone the elections, and discuss the question of public safety. Cicero related what he knew of the conspiracy, and challenged Catiline, who was present, to refute his accusations. The latter insolently replied that there were two bodies in the state, the one weak and with a feeble head (the Senate and Cicero), the other strong but without a head (the people); he declared that he himself would become the head, and champion the people against oppression.

When the election day arrived, Cicero came on the scene with an armed body-guard, and so Catiline, although attended by a crowd of ruffians, did not dare to make a riot. Lucius Licinius Murena and Decimus Junius Silanus were declared consuls elect for 62 B.C.

After this the conspirators worked actively to raise money and collect forces and munitions of war; and Gaius Manlius, who had served as centurion under Sulla, took up a position at Faesulae in Etruria, with instructions to declare war on the state on Oct. 27th. It was further arranged that Cicero and other Roman nobles should be massacred on the 28th of October. Cicero, learning of these arrangements from his spies, called a meeting of the Senate on Oct. 21st, and the senators discussed the state's peril on that and the following day, finally issuing the *senatus consultum ultimum*, whereby the consuls were empowered to take any and every step to preserve the state from harm. Not long afterward news came that Manlius had set up the standard of revolt, and that slave risings were taking place in certain districts. Driven into immediate action, the consuls despatched generals to the threatened parts of Italy, and caused Catiline, who was still in Rome, to be prosecuted on the charge of riot (*de vi*). Catiline, with his usual audacity, assuming innocence, offered to place himself in the custody of some prominent noble, but intended, nevertheless, to leave Rome for Faesulae as soon as all his plans were ready.

Meeting at Laeca's House. — On the night of Nov. 6th Catiline held a secret assembly of conspirators at the house of Marcus Porcius Laeca, and made the final preparations for revolt, expressing his impatient desire to join the camp of Manlius. He laid great stress on the necessity of doing away with Cicero, whereupon two men, the senator Lucius Vargunteius and the knight Gaius Cornelius, agreed to murder him that same night. According to Cicero's account, the attempt was made, but failed, owing to the fact that Cicero had information of all the conspirators' actions from a woman named Fulvia, the mistress of one of Catiline's associates.

The First Catilinarian Oration was delivered on Nov. 8th before the Senate, which Cicero summoned to meet in the temple of

Jupiter Stator. Catiline's boldness is well shown by the fact that he attended the meeting. The gist of Cicero's speech was that Catiline should retire into voluntary exile. Catiline ventured to defend himself against his accuser, protesting his innocence, and supplicating the Senate not to give credence to the charges of an upstart alien. But the senators loudly upbraided Catiline as a traitor, whereupon he rushed from the meeting, and after concluding his intrigues with some of his supporters left Rome the same night, ostensibly to go into exile at Massilia, but in reality to join the rebel forces under Manlius.

The Second Catilinarian Oration was delivered next day, Nov. 9th, before a mass-meeting of the people. The orator explained his course of action the preceding day, and strove, by dwelling on the resolute measures taken by the state to quell the revolt, to frighten all would-be conspirators from throwing in their lot with Catiline.

It was announced shortly after that Catiline, attended by the *fascies*, had joined Manlius. Forthwith the Senate declared Catiline and Manlius enemies of their country, at the same time offering pardon to all who would at once leave the rebel ranks.

The consul Antonius, whom Cicero had long since won from his adherence to Catiline by the promise of the government of the rich province of Macedonia, was given the chief command of the army, and sent into the field. Meanwhile Cicero remained at Rome to cope with the growing machinations of the conspirators in the city, who were led by P. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Cornelius Cethegus. Sallust informs us that their plot was to denounce Cicero as the cause of the war through the mouth of one of the tribunes, to murder Cicero and many other influential citizens, to set the city on fire in several parts, and to cause a general massacre and tumult.

The danger of the state cannot be overestimated, but a happy accident averted the crisis and ruined the hopes of the conspirators.

This fortunate result was due to the following circumstances. Some envoys of the Allobroges, a tribe of Transalpine Gaul, had come to Rome to petition the Senate for relief from certain oppressions to which their tribe was subjected; and the conspirators, aware of their mission, hoped to secure their armed assistance in the revolt. Lentulus and Cethegus gave them letters bearing their seals and signatures, promising rewards for their aid, and also a letter directed to Catiline. The envoys had at first hesitated, but eventually consulted their Roman patron, who advised them to disclose everything to Cicero. Thus the envoys played a double part, and when they left Rome to return home offered no resistance to the force sent by Cicero to arrest them at the Mulvian Bridge. With them was arrested one of the conspirators, named Titus Volturcius. They were all led before Cicero and the Senate, and were joined by Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, Gabinius, and other leading conspirators, whom Cicero had summoned to meet him. Denial of guilt was useless, as Volturcius, the envoys, and their own letters and signatures unmistakably proclaimed them traitors. Lentulus was obliged to resign his praetorship, and the offenders were placed under private arrest.

The Third Catilinarian Oration was delivered on Dec. 3d, after the meeting described above, and informed the people of all that had taken place. The mob had been hitherto uncertain, but now extolled the consul, and loudly praised his energy. Strong measures were taken to prevent the rescue of the prisoners, and the Senate was convoked in the temple of Concordia on Dec. 5th. In the debate the consul elect, D. Silanus, advocated the punishment of death. Caesar caused the senators to waver by proposing instead the confiscation of the prisoners' property, and imprisonment for life. Then Cicero, whose fate lay in the balance just as much as that of the conspirators, arose, and delivered **the Fourth Catilinarian Oration**. With much preamble he gave his vote for death; but it remained for the young Cato to decide the

meeting by a most eloquent speech, which rang the knell of doom over the prisoners. The same night the latter were led to the Tullianum and strangled.

The last scene of the tragedy took place at Pistaria in Etruria, where Catiline fought a desperate battle with M. Petreius, the lieutenant of Antonius. No less than three thousand of the rebels were killed, and among them their intrepid leader, Catiline.

NOTE. — Some writers, notably Professor E. S. Beesly, in his disquisition on "Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius," give Catiline a very different character from that which Cicero gives him. They claim, not without reason, that nearly all the worst charges against him rest upon Cicero's unsupported evidence, especially upon statements in the *oratio in toga candida*. Professor Beesly very ingeniously represents Catiline as a true democratic leader, forced by a selfish aristocracy into armed protest in the same way as C. Gracchus, Saturninus, and Marius. But the general features of the conspiracy as described by Cicero, find an unprejudiced witness in Sallust, who was a democrat, and so opposed to Cicero in political sympathies.

THE DATE OF THE FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

There is some uncertainty as to whether the speech was made on Nov. 7th or Nov. 8th. The latter date now finds the most support, and has been adopted in the NOTES in this volume. From a passage in Cicero's speech *pro Sulla*, we learn that the meeting at Laeca's house took place on the night between Nov. 6th and 7th, and that the attempt on Cicero's life was arranged for the early morning of Nov. 7th. Now in Chap. I, ll. 13 and 14, a distinction is made between *proxima nox* and *superior nox*; *proxima nox* = the night preceding the delivery of the speech, and *superior nox* = the second night before the speech. If the speech was, as we suppose, delivered on Nov. 8th, then *proxima nox* = night between Nov. 7th and 8th, and *superior nox* = the night between Nov. 6th and 7th, *i.e.* the night of the secret meeting. We know that Cicero heard of this meeting almost as soon as it broke up, and

informed several others of the schemes formed at it. Moreover, Cicero's spies would scarcely fail to keep a keen watch on Catiline's movements on the following night. Therefore *proxima nox* and *superior nox* conveyed very definite ideas to the orator's audience. But if the speech was delivered on Nov. 7th, immediately after the attempted murder, *proxima nox* = the night of the secret assembly, and *superior nox* = the night between Nov. 5th and 6th, concerning which we have no information at all. It may be objected that Cicero would not delay his denunciation of the conspiracy even for a day, after his narrow escape from assassination; but a reasonable reply to this objection is found in the conjecture that the consul fully expected Catiline to leave Rome on the night between Nov. 7th and 8th, and, seeing that the refrain of the first oration is "leave Rome," he would have been satisfied if Catiline had gone away.

Catiline was given the chance to depart unmolested, but as he refused it and his presence in Rome was a constant menace to Cicero, the latter was forced to call the Senate on Nov. 8th and disclose the character of the plot.

Some editors assign the speech to Nov. 7th on the authority of Asconius, who states that it was delivered on the eighteenth day after the passing of the *decretum ultimum*. They accept the supposition that the decree was passed on Oct. 21st. But Dio Cassius distinctly says that the discussion in the Senate occupied two days, Oct. 21st and 22d, the decree being resolved upon the second day.

The settlement of the date of the attempted murder of Cicero helps us to some extent in determining the date of the speech. In this book the attempt is assigned to the early morning of Nov. 7th, for reasons which will be found in the notes to various statements in the text. But there are several scholars who maintain that the attempt was made on the morning of Nov. 8th; they account for the delay by supposing that the secret meeting at Laeca's house

lasted too long for Cornelius and Vargunteius to venture on their plan at once. If this opinion is correct, the speech could not have been delivered earlier than Nov. 8th.

ROMAN GOVERNMENT.

After the expulsion of the kings, the regulation of the state was intrusted to the Senate, the people, and the magistrates. These three bodies were not to wield independent power, for the theory was that in so far as they worked harmoniously together the government would be sound and good. While Rome was extending its power in Italy, the Senate gradually came to be recognized as the supreme source of government, and its authority continued until it proved itself incapable of managing an oversea empire. The Gracchi were among the first to question the validity of its assumed power, and others, imbued with democratic principles, soon followed. The bitterness of the struggle is well exemplified by the civil war and misery which marked the career of Saturninus, Marius, and Cinna. Sulla was strong enough to re-establish the Senate in its old position, but it was clear that after his death a change must take place, and that the rule of a single man was only a question of time. During Cicero's life the Senate was tottering to its fall, and the people asserting its power by arming individuals with extraordinary authority, which foreshadowed the absolute, if disguised, sway of the emperor.

A. **The Senate.** — Under the republic the Senate theoretically continued to be what it had been under the kings, viz. an advising body of elders. It was consulted by the magistrates, and being the only body in which debate was possible, it soon usurped the functions of preparing bills for the *comitia* to vote upon, and discussing and managing foreign policy. Moreover, the collegiate character of the magistracies and the fact that, whereas the magistrates were only annual, the Senate was permanent, inevitably

resulted in the assumption of the supreme power by the latter. The senators were originally chosen by the censor, but after the *lex Ovinia* was passed all curule magistrates became *ex officio* members of the Senate. The Senate could not meet unless at a magistrate's summons. It could not propose and pass laws, but only frame them for the people to accept or reject; yet a *senatus consultum*, or decree of the Senate, virtually had the force of law, if assented to by the tribunes. The Senate usually met in the *curia*, but frequently for special reasons met in a temple or other consecrated spot.

B. **The Comitia**, *i.e.* the assemblies of the people.

(1) **COMITIA CENTURIATA.** — This was an assembly, originally for military purposes and therefore held in the Campus Martius, of the people by property classes. It elected the consuls, praetors, and censors, and voted on *rogationes* put before it by a magistrate with the Senate's approval. When a Roman citizen's life was at stake, the condemned might appeal to the *comitia centuriata*, whose verdict was final.

(2) **COMITIA TRIBUTA.** — This assembly was an outgrowth from the *concilia plebis*, which were called by a *tribunus plebis*. The people voted by tribes. After 449 B.C. the assembly was recognized as constitutional, and it elected tribunes, quaestors, aediles, and lesser magistrates. It was empowered to make laws known as *plebiscita*, but it is doubtful when these laws became binding on all the citizens; originally they were only binding on the *plebs*. In 287 B.C. at the latest the *plebiscita* were universally valid.

(3) **COMITIA CURIATA.** — It originally consisted of thirty curies, each *curia* having one vote. Its originally important powers vanished soon after the expulsion of the kings, and in Cicero's time the assembly only existed to attend to certain religious formalities, and to confer *imperium* on the consuls and the praetors.

C. **The Magistrates.** — The regular magistrates held office for one year, except the censors, whose authority lasted for five years.

The elections for all except the tribunes, quaestors, and aediles usually fell in July. No one man could hold two different magistracies in the same year. The *lex Villia Annalis* of 180 B.C. fixed the age of office-holders and the order of offices, but as this law was often overridden, Sulla established that thirty was to be the earliest age for quaestor, forty for praetor, and forty-three for consul. Every magistrate held *potestas*, *i.e.* authority to perform the functions of his office, but only the consuls, praetors, and dictators could enjoy the right of *imperium*, *i.e.* the right to command an army.

The magistrates may be divided into two classes, regular and extraordinary. The regular magistrates consisted of the consuls, the praetors, the aediles, the quaestors, the censors, the tribunes of the *plebs*. The extraordinary magistrates included dictators and masters of the horse (*magistri equitum*). The student will find their duties and powers described in any Roman history.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>abl.</i>	= ablative.	<i>impers.</i>	= impersonal.
<i>abs.</i> or <i>absol.</i>	= absolute.	<i>ind.</i>	= indicative.
<i>acc.</i>	= accusative.	<i>indecl.</i>	= indeclinable.
<i>act.</i>	= active.	<i>indef.</i>	= indefinite.
<i>adj.</i>	= adjective.	<i>infin.</i> or <i>inf.</i>	= infinitive.
<i>adv.</i>	= adverb.	<i>interrog.</i>	= interrogative.
<i>appos.</i>	= apposition.	<i>intrans.</i>	= intransitive.
<i>A. & G.</i>	= Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar, Revised Ed.	<i>l.</i>	= line.
		<i>ll.</i>	= lines.
<i>B.</i>	= Bennett's Latin Grammar.	<i>m.</i>	= masculine.
<i>Chap.</i>	= chapter.	<i>n.</i> or <i>neut.</i>	= neuter.
<i>cf. (cōfer)</i>	= compare.	<i>neg.</i>	= negative.
<i>comp.</i>	= compound.	<i>nom.</i>	= nominative.
<i>conj.</i>	= conjunction.	<i>num.</i>	= numeral.
<i>cop.</i>	= copulative.	<i>obj.</i>	= object.
<i>dat.</i>	= dative.	<i>p.</i>	= page.
<i>decl.</i>	= declension.	<i>pp.</i>	= pages.
<i>dem.</i>	= demonstrative.	<i>part.</i>	= participle.
<i>dep.</i>	= deponent.	<i>pass.</i>	= passive.
<i>disc.</i>	= discourse.	<i>perf.</i>	= perfect.
<i>distrib.</i>	= distributive.	<i>pers.</i>	= personal.
=	= equals, equivalent to, or denotes.	<i>pluperf.</i>	= pluperfect.
<i>e.g. (exempli grātiā)</i>	= for example.	<i>plur.</i>	= plural.
<i>etc. (et caetera)</i>	= and so forth.	<i>poss.</i>	= possessive.
<i>f.</i> or <i>fem.</i>	= feminine.	<i>pred.</i>	= predicate.
<i>ff.</i>	= following.	<i>prep.</i>	= preposition.
<i>fr.</i>	= from.	<i>pres.</i>	= present.
<i>fut.</i>	= future.	<i>pron.</i>	= pronoun.
<i>G.</i>	= Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, Revised Ed.	<i>rel.</i>	= relative.
<i>gen.</i>	= genitive.	<i>sc. (scilicet)</i>	= that is to say ; sometimes = supply.
<i>gov.</i>	= governs ; sometimes = governed.	<i>sing.</i>	= singular.
<i>H.</i>	= Harkness's Latin Grammar, Rev. Stand. Ed.	<i>subj.</i>	= subject.
<i>i.e. (id est)</i>	= that is.	<i>subjunct.</i>	= subjunctive.
<i>imperf.</i>	= imperfect.	<i>subst.</i>	= substantive.
		<i>superl.</i>	= superlative.
		<i>trans.</i>	= transitive.
		<i>viz. (videlicet)</i>	= namely.
		<i>1, 2, 3, 4</i> with verbs	= 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, conjugation.
		<i>1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th</i>	= 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, declension.

1	I.	Quō	ūsque	tandem	abūtēre,	I. How far pray,
		How far (lit. whither up to)	at length	will you abuse,	Catiline, will you	
2	Catilina,	patientiā nostrā?	quam diū etiam	abuse our patience?		
	Catiline,	patience our?	how long still	How much longer is		

LINE 1. *Quō*, interrog. adv.; limiting *abūtēre*. In origin *quō* is the abl. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis*, or of the rel. pron. *quī*, used adverbially; cf. *quā*. — *ūsque*, adv. of extent in time or place; here modifies *quō*, and is sometimes written with it in a single word, *quoūsq̄ue*, = *how long, up to what point?* Similarly other combinate expressions occur, e.g. *quam diū* (*quamdiū*), *rēs publica* (*rēspública*), etc. *Usque* = *right on, as far as*, and may modify (1) adverbs, e.g. *usque eō*, of place, *quō usque* of time; (2) preps., e.g. *usque ad urbem* = *even (right on) to the city*. *Usque* sometimes governs the acc. as a prep., = *as far as, up to*. — *tandem* (*tam* = *so far*, + demonstr. suffix *-dem*), adv., usually of time, = *at length*, often standing in close conjunction with another adv., e.g. *iam tandem, aliquandō tandem*. Here *tandem* strengthens *quō usque*, and emphasizes the whole question, for rhetorical effect. It corresponds very nearly to the Greek particle *ὅς*, e.g. *τίς δὲ* = *who exactly?* For this usage cf. Sallust, *Cat.* XX, 9: *quae (= and this) quō usque tandem patiēmini?* *Tandem* is sometimes found with imperatives; cf. Chap. IV, l. 1, *Recognōsce tandem*. A. & G. 210, f; B. and G. omit any reference; H. 351, 4. — *abūtēre*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of the deponent verb *abūtor* (*ab + ūtor*), *abūtī, abūsus sum*, 3; agrees with the subj. *tū* implied by the personal ending. A. & G. 135; B. 112; G. 113, 220; H. 231. Observe that *abūtēre* is future, as the parallel tenses following, *elūdet* and *iactābit*, show; distinguish from the pres. *abūtēre*. Cicero uses the 2d pers. sing. ending *-re* far more often than the ordinary *-ris* in the fut. ind. pass., prefers *-re* also in the pres. subjunct. pass., but in the pres. ind. pass. *-ris* is almost invariably used.

LINE 2. *Catilina*, voc. sing. of *Catilina*, *-ae*, m. 1st; the case of the person addressed. The meeting of the Senate took place on November 8th in the temple of Jupiter Stator, which was guarded by Roman knights. Catiline attended the meeting, his object being, according to Sallust, either to disguise his treason (*dissimulandī causā*) or to clear himself (*sui expurgandī causā*). — *patientiā*, abl. sing. of *patientia*, *-ae*, f. 1st (from *patiēns*, pres. part. of *patior*, 3, deponent); direct obj. of *abūtēre*. A few verbs require their objects in the abl. case, viz. *fungor, fruor, ūtor, abūtor, vescor, potior, dignor, supersedeō* (also the adjectives *dignus, indignus*, and the noun *opus*). A. & G. 249; B. 218, 1; G. 407; H. 421, 1. — *nostrā*, abl. sing. f. of the poss. adj. *noster, nostra, nostrum* (*nōs*, the 1st personal pron. plur.); agrees with *patientiā*. — *quam* (originally acc. f. of rel. pron. *quī*), interrog. adv., modifying *diū*; the compound interrog. adv. *quam diū* limits the predicate *elūdet*. *Quam diū* is sometimes written as one word, *quamdiū*. Other uses of *quam* are: (1) in exclamations, = *how*, e.g. *quam mirābile!* (2) correl. of *tam*, e.g. *tam . . . quam*, = *so . . . as*; (3) in extension of (2) with superl. adjectives and adverbs, e.g. *quam celerrimē* = (*tam*) *celerrimē quam (potuit)*; (4) after comparative adjectives and adverbs, and a few words like *aliter, secus*, etc., e.g. *haec arbor altior est quam illa*; (5) with adjectives and adverbs, introducing indirect questions; (6) conjoined with or following *ante* or *prius* (*antequam* or *ante . . . quam*), as temporal conjunct. taking ind. mood. — *diū* (originally locative of *dies*; cf. *noctū*, from *nox*), temporal adv., in composition with *quam* modifying *elūdet*. *Diū* admits of comparison, compar. degree *diūtius*, superl. *diūtissimē*. — *etiam* (*et + iam*), adv., intensifying *quam diū*. The original force of *etiam* is temporal, especially in connection with other temporal adverbs, e.g. *etiam nunc*. *Etiam* is also common as an intensive sociative conjunction, = *also, and even*, being usually post-positive (cf. *igitur* and *tamen*) and rather more emphatic than *quoque*. A. & G. 151, a; B. 347, 1; G. 478, 479; H. 554, 1, 4.

that madness of yours to make a mock of us? Up to what bound	furor iste tuus nōs ēlūdet? quem ad finem frenzy that your us will mock? what to limit
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LINE 3. **furor**, nom. sing. of *furor*, -ōris, m. 3d (from *furō* = *I rage*); subj. of *ēlūdet*. *Furor* is a strong term (*insanire* = *to be out of one's mind*; *furere* = *to be raving mad*), and represents Cicero's estimate of the state of mind of Catiline, boldly and deliberately choosing the role of murderer and traitor. — **iste**, nom. sing. m. of *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, demonstr. adj. and pron. of the 2d pers.; agrees with and modifies *furor*. The gen. sing. of *iste* is *istius*, dat. *istī*, in classical Latin, though Plautus has a gen. *isti*, and a dat. fem. *istae*. *Iste* appears to be derived from *is* + suffix *te* (akin to the Greek *de* in *δδε*). As an adj., *iste* = *that* or *this of yours*, and may have either a good or a bad sense, according to the context; thus in Chap. VII, l. 20, *istō factō*, *istō* = *such* (i.e. *so vile*), whereas in Chap. I, l. 38, *ista . . . virtūs* = *such* (i.e. *so distinguished*) *virtue*. As a pron., *iste* = *he*, *that person* (to whom the attention of the person addressed is directed); it is more often used in a bad sense than a good one, chiefly from the adoption of the word in the courts to denote the defendant (*iste* = *that fellow*, contemptuously). A. & G. 102, c; B. 87, and 246, 4; G. 306, and NOTE; H. 450, 1, and NOTE. — **tuus**, nom. sing. m. of *tuus*, -a, -um, the poss. adj. of the 2d pers. pron. *tū*; agrees with *furor*. The addition of *tuus* helps to define *iste* (as referring to the 2d pers.), and also indicates that *iste* above has more than its mere demonstrative significance and expresses strong disgust. — **nōs**, acc. plur. of *nōs* (gen. *nostrum* or *nostrī*, dat. and abl. *nōbīs*), the 1st personal pron. plur.; direct obj. of *ēlūdet*; *nōs* here embraces the Senate and all Roman citizens. The feeling of Cicero's audience towards Catiline was shown by their desertion of the part of the Senate where he sat. Several editions omit *nōs*, on the ground that a subsequent writer who quotes this passage does not give it. But this scarcely justifies us in ignoring Ms. evidence for the word, and it would also make the construction less simple; see *ēlūdet* below. — **ēlūdet**, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *ēlūdō*, -ere, *ēlūsī*, *ēlūsum*, 3 (*ē* = *away* + *lūdō*); agrees with its subj. *furor*. *ēlūdō* = *I mock*, *I dodge*, and is more often trans. than intrans. If *nōs* above be omitted, it would still be possible to regard *ēlūdet* as trans., understanding from *patientiā* in the preceding sentence *patientiam nostram* as its object. Some editors, however, regard it as absolute, and compare Livy, II, 45, *hostis ēlūdēbat*, for a similar usage. — **quem**, acc. sing. m. of the interrog. pron. and adj. *quis*, *quae*, *quid* (gen. *cuius*, dat. *cui*, and declined like the rel. pron. *quī*); agrees with *finem*, and introduces a question. The difference between the interrog. adj. *quis*, and the interrog. adj. *quī* (declined like the rel. pron.) may be exemplified thus: *quis homō* = *what man?*, *quī homō* = *what kind of man?* The neut. adjectival form of *quis* is *quod*, *quid* being pronominal only. As *quis* and *quī*, as adjectives, are only distinguishable in the nom. m. sing., many prefer to regard *quis* as wholly pronominal; thus in *quis homō*, *homō* is an appositive, = *who* (being, or as) *a man?* — **ad**, prep. and acc.; governs *finem*. *Ad* expresses motion with the acc., but sometimes also rest, e.g. *ad flūmen*, = *by*, or *near the river*, and also has many idiomatic relations. Distinguish between: (1) *ergā* = *to*, *towards*, of direction rather than limit of motion; (2) *ad* = *to*, *up to* the boundary of a place, e.g. *ad urbem* = *to the city*, i.e. the exterior of it; (3) *in* = *to*, *into*, denoting penetration within the boundary. A. & G. 153; B. 182, 3; G. 416, 1; H. 433, I, AD. — **finem**, acc. sing. of *fīnis*, -is, m. 3d (probably = *the separating thing*, akin to *fīndō*, = *I cleave*); governed by the prep. *ad*; the phrase *quem ad finem* is synonymous with *quō ūsque* and *quam diū*. Note three points respecting *fīnis*: (1) its abl. sing. is *fīne*, rarely *fīnī*, (2) its gender is mas. in classical Latin, fem. in ante-classical and post-classical writers and poets, (3) in the sing. it = *limit*, *boundary*, *end* (less commonly *summit* of a series, *design*), in the plur. it = *borders*, hence *territory*, *country*.

4 sēsē effrēnāta iactābit audācia? Nihilne tē will your unbridled
 itself unbridled will show off your boldness? Not at all you effrontery display it-
 self? Have you not

LINE 4. *sēsē*, acc. sing. of the reflexive pron. of the 3d pers.; direct obj. of *iactābit*. When reference is made in the oblique cases to the subject of the sentence (the subject being a noun or a pron. of the 3d pers.), the reflexive pron. is regularly employed. *Sēsē* is a strengthened form (by reduplication) of the simple *sē*, no nom. or voc., acc. *sē* or *sēsē*, gen. *sui*, dat. *sibi*, abl. *sē* or *sēsē*, = *himself, herself, itself*, or in plur. *themselves*; it is akin to the Sanskrit *sva* = *one's own self*, and the Greek reflexive pron. acc. *ē*, gen. *ō*, dat. *oi*. A. & G. 196; B. 85 and 244; G. 309; H. 448. — *effrēnāta*, nom. sing. f. of *effrēnātus*, -a, -um, adj. (originally perf. part. pass. of *effrēnō*, I = *I unbridle*, from *ex* = *away* + *frēnum* = *a bridle, bit*); qualifies *audācia*, = *unbridled boldness*. The metaphor is, of course, taken from an unmanageable horse, one that cannot be held in check, for *frēnum* is etymologically akin to *tenēre*. *Effrēnātus* soon lost all participial force, and we find it as an adj. in the superl. degree in Seneca, e.g. *effrēnātissimī affectūs*. — *iactābit*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *iactō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (frequentative of *iactō*); agrees with its subj. *audācia*. Frequentative verbs express repeated action, and are formed by adding -tō or -sō to supine stems (e.g. *iactō*, supine *iact-um*, frequent. *iactō*; *dicō*, supine *dict-um*, frequent. *dictō*), or by adding -itō or -itor to clipt stems (e.g. *clām-ō*, frequent. *clāmitō*; *dict-ō*, frequent. *dictitō*, i.e. a frequentative from a frequentative). But *agitō* (instead of *actō*) from *agō*, supine *act-um*, shows that frequentatives originally came from nouns of agency in -ta, cf. *navta*. A. & G. 167, b; B. 155, 2; G. 191, 1; H. 336. *Iactō* = *I toss about, I utter, I show off*, etc.; *sē iactāre* = *to boast oneself*. A passage in Isaiah well illustrates this use, x, 15, "Shall the axe boast itself against him that heweth therewith? . . . as if the rod should shake itself against them that lift it up." — *audācia*, gen. *audāciae*, f. 1st (from *audeō* = *I dare*, through adj. *audāx*), nom. sing., subj. of *iactābit*. *Audācia* = (1) *boldness, courage*; (2) in a bad sense, *insolence, effrontery*; (3) *a bold deed*. Cicero is fond of applying this quality to Catiline, and always in sense (2) above. However, a lurking admiration or at least appreciation of Catiline's assurance and daring shows itself in the speeches, and Sallust, XXXI, says that the first Oration was prompted either by fear due to Catiline's daring in attending the Senate or by indignation. — *nihil*, acc. sing. of *nihil* (contracted form *nīl*), indecl. n.; used adverbially, to modify more emphatically (than *nōn*) the predicate *mōvērunt*. *Nihil* is an apocopated form of *nihilum*, -i, n. 2d, which is derived from *ne* = *not* + *hilum* (old form of *fīlum* = *a thread*), and = lit. *not a thread*, hence *not a trifle, not at all*. The adverbial use of the neut. acc. of pronouns and adjectives is common in Latin, and in many cases the acc. is really a kind of cognate acc. in which the relationship of the acc. and the verb has become so dim as to leave the former almost a real adverb. A. & G. 240, a; B. 176, 3; G. 442, NOTE 2; H. 378, 2. — *ne*, enclitic interrog. particle; introduces a question, and is appended to the emphatic word, as to *nihil* here. A simple question may be introduced: (1) by an interrog. pron. adj. or adv., e.g. *quis, quantus, cur*; (2) by *ne*, which simply asks for information; (3) by *nōnne* (*nōn* + *nē*), which expects an affirmative answer; (4) by *num*, which expects a negative answer; (5) occasionally without any introductory particle or word at all. Distinguish *ne* enclitic from: (1) *nē* = *vai, vñ*, interjection, = *truly, indeed*; (2) *nē*, adv., = *not, e.g. nē . . . quidem*, = *not . . . even*; (3) *nē*, final conj., = *in order that not, lest*. A. & G. 210, a, b, c; B. 162, 2, a, b, c, d; G. 453-456; H. 351, 1-3. — *tē*, acc. sing. of the 2d pers. pron. *tū* (Greek *σύ*; gen. *tui*, dat. *tibi*, abl. *tē*); direct obj. of *mōvīt*, understood from *mōvērunt*, below which is in agreement with the composite subj. *praesidium, vigiliae, timor*, etc. *Tē* must be understood as obj. thus: *nihil urbis vigiliae (tē) (mōvērunt)*, *nihil timor populū (tē) (mōvīt)*, and so on.

been impressed at all by the night-guard on the Palatine hill, *nocturnum praesidium Palatī, nihil urbis*
nightly the guard of the Palatine, not at all of the city

LINE 5. *nocturnum*, nom. sing. n. of the adj. *nocturnus*, -a, -um (from *nox*, gen. *noctis*, f. 3d); qualifies *praesidium*. That greater precautions for securing the safety of the Palatine hill should be taken at night than in the daytime was a self-evident necessity. — *praesidium*, gen. *praesidiū* or contracted *praesidī*, n. 2d (from adj. *praesēs*, for *praesids*, gen. *praesidis*, which is derived from *praesideō* = *prae*, before, + *sedēō*, I sit, hence I guard); subj. of *mōvit*, understood from *mōvērunt* below, or it may be regarded as one of the subjects of *mōvērunt*, which see. *Praesidium* has various meanings: (1) *help, defence*, properly, and figuratively if defining persons, (2) *garrison*, (3) *escort, guard*, (4) *picket, outpost*, (5) *a camp, an intrenchment*. The central position, the height, and the wall-defences of the Palatine hill made it a very important post, and one that Catiline would be most anxious to seize as a base. The Senate, alarmed by Cicero's depositions respecting Catiline, after passing the ultimatum (*videant cōsulēs*, etc.) made minute provisions for the safety of the city, posting guards in important positions under the direction of the lower magistrates (Sallust, *Cat.* XXX, *ad fin.*). — *Palatī* (contracted from *Palatīū*), gen. sing. of *Palatium*, n. 2d; poss. gen. (= *the Palatine's garrison*) or perhaps objective gen. (= *guard over the Palatine*), limiting *praesidium*. For the objective gen. consult A. & G. 217; B. 200; G. 363, 2; H. 396, III. Observe that the contracted gen. in -ī is preferred before the gen. in -iī of 2d decl. nouns ending in -ius or -ium. Allen & Greenough state that the gen. in -iī is found frequently in Ovid, only twice in Vergil, and never in Cicero, but many most eminent scholars, e.g. Prof. Wilkins, do not accept this rule as universal, and keep the gen. in -iī. A. & G. 40, b, and footnote; B. 25, 1, 2; G. 33, REM. 1; H. 51, 5. The derivation of *Palatium* (also called *mōns Palātinus*) is a very open question: (1) Corssen derives it from a root *pal* = *to guard*, in reference to its having been the fort of early Rome and continuing to be its strongest post; (2) others derive from *Palēs*, the tutelary goddess of shepherds, or from a root *pal* (akin to *Palēs*) = *pā*, Latin *pascere*, signifying *to pasture*; (3) others derive from some supposed people called *Palātini* who originally occupied the hill; (4) others from *bālāre* or *pālāre*, = *to bleat*; (5) others from *palāntēs* (*pālōr* = *I wander*). Of the above, (1) is much the best, and (2) appears to come next in probability. This hill was the original Rome, was the largest of Rome's seven hills, and was built and fortified in the shape of a square, hence often called *Rōma quadrāta*. The magnificent mansions of Catiline, M. Cicerō, Q. Cicerō, Clōdīus, etc., stood upon it; there Tullus Hostilius had had his residence, and there Augustus lived and held his court (hence our word *palace*, = a monarch's residence) in the house that had belonged to the orator Hortensius; here too stood fine public buildings, e.g. the *Palātināe Balneae* (= Palatine Baths), and the temple of Jupiter Stator, wherein the Senate is assembled to hear Cicero denounce Catiline. — *nihil*, adverbial acc. of *nihil*, indecl. n. (see *nihil* above); modifying *mōvērunt*, the pred. of *vigiliae*. Observe the repetition of *nihil* with each member of the composite subject of *mōvērunt*. This repetition is called *anaphora*, and the repeated word stands first in each sentence. *Anaphora* is a favorite rhetorical device, adding much emphasis to what is said, and often conjunctions are omitted, as here (*asyndeton*), in order to make the repeated word yet more pointed. For *anaphora*, consult A. & G. 344, f; B. 350, 11, b; G. 636, NOTE 4; H. 636, III, 3. For *asyndeton*, consult A. & G. 208, b; B. 346; G. 473, REM.; H. 636, I, 1. — *urbis*, gen. sing. of *urbs*, f. 3d; poss. gen., or perhaps objective (the *Palatī* above), limiting *vigiliae*. *Urbs* = all the space included within the boundary of Servius Tullius, which remained unchanged for 800 years. The suburbs outside the wall also doubtless had *vigiliae*.

6	<i>vigiliae,</i>	<i>nihil</i>	<i>timor</i>	<i>populī,</i>	<i>nihil</i>	the city watches, the
	<i>the watches,</i>	<i>not at all</i>	<i>the fear</i>	<i>of the people,</i>	<i>not at all</i>	people's fear, the
7	<i>conkursus</i>	<i>bonōrum</i>	<i>omnium,</i>	<i>nihil</i>	<i>hic</i>	thronging together of
	<i>the assemblage</i>	<i>of good (citizens)</i>	<i>all,</i>	<i>not at all</i>	<i>this</i>	all who are loyal, this

LINE 6. *vigiliae*, nom. plur. of *vigilia*, -ae, f. 1st (formed, as also the verb *vigilō*, from the adj. *vigil*); subj. of *mōvērunt*. The plur. *vigiliae* is often used by Caesar in a concrete sense, = *sentinels, watchmen*, and has this meaning here. The other senses of *vigilia* are: (1) *a state of wakefulness or watchfulness*, (2) *vigilance, watching*, (3) *watching*, at religious festivals, (4) *a watch*, in military division of time, = a 4th part of a night. Refer to the note on *praesidium* above for Sallust's mention of city-watches. *Vigiliae* includes the subordinates of the aediles and minor officials whose duty it was to keep the peace in Rome, guard against fire, and the like; in imperial times there was a *praefectus urbis*, and under him a *praefectus vigilum*. — *nihil*, adverbial acc.; modifies *mōvit* understood from *mōvērunt*, l. 10, as pred. of *timor*. — *timor*, gen. *timōris*, m. 3d (from *timēō*), subj. of *mōvit* understood from *mōvērunt*, l. 10, or a member of the composite subj. of *mōvērunt*. Synonyms: *timor* = *fear*, due to timidity or cowardice and expresses the simple emotion; *metus* = *anxiety*, due to foresight of imminent evil (defined by Cicero as *opiniō impendentis malī, quod intolerābile esse videātur = expectation of imminent evil seemingly unbearable*); *pavor* = *mind-disturbing fear* (*metus locō movēns mentem*, Cicero); *formidō* = *terror* (*metus permanēns*, Cic.); *verecundia* = *awe, reverential fear* (sometimes = *modest shyness*); *horror* = *shuddering fear* (from *horresco* = *I bristle, I tremble*); *trepidatiō* = *consternation, agitated fear* (from *trepidō* = *I hurry to and fro in alarm*). Sallust, *Cat. XXXI, ad init.* pictures the alarm in Rome, how dejection and terror supplanted the usual gayety, how men distrusted each other, how women lamented, prayed to the gods, and trembled as they asked for information. — *populī*, gen. sing. of *populus*, m. 2d (from a root *par* or *pal*, Latin *ple* = *to fill*; cf. Greek *πληθός* and Latin *plenus*); poss. gen., limiting *timor*. *Pōpulus* (old form *poplus*) = *people*; *pōpulus*, -ī, f. 2d = *poplar tree*. *Populus* = (1) *a people, generic*; (2) *the Roman people*, usually + *Rōmānus*; (3) *the Roman people*, as distinguished from *senātus*; (4) *a multitude, a throng*. Synonyms: (1) *populus* = *the people*, i.e. all citizens, senators, knights, and populace (*plēbs*), regarded collectively as a political whole; (2) *plēbs* = *the commons*, as opposed to patricians, senators, and knights; (3) *vulgus* = *the rabble*; (4) *gēns* = *a race*, the generic term, e.g. *gēns Germāna*; (5) *nātiō* = *a people, a tribe*, i.e. of barbarians, properly a subdivision of a *gēns*, e.g. the *Suēvī*, a *nātiō* of the *gēns Germāna*; (6) *hominēs* = the English colloquial *people*, i.e. *persons*. — *nihil*, adverbial acc.; modifies the predicate, as above.

LINE 7. *conkursus*, gen. *conkursūs*, m. 4th (from *concurrō*, *con* = *together* + *currō* = *I run*); nom. sing., a subj. of *mōvērunt*, l. 10, or of *mōvit* understood. The allusion is in part to the crowded Senate, but particularly to the throng of citizens (many of them carrying weapons) which had gathered round about the temple of Jupiter Stator, cf. Chap. VIII, ll. 54-56, *illī equitēs Rōmānī . . . ceterique fortissimī civēs, qui circumstant senātum*, ff. These *bonī* had gathered to protect the meeting and support the city's cause against the mob violence of the conspirators. Quintilian, IX, 3, 30, reads *cōnsensus* = *agreement, unanimity*, for *conkursus*, but the latter is preferable. In epistles *ad Atticum*, IV, 1, 4, Cicero states that the law repealing his banishment, which was his reward for the execution of Lentulus and other comrades of Catiline, was carried *incrēdibilī concursū Italiae*. — *bonōrum*, gen. plur. of the plur. noun *bonī*, m. 2d (strictly the mas. plur. of the adj. *bonus*, -a, -um, used substantively); poss. gen., modifying *conkursus*. The substantival use of adjectives is very common in Latin, e.g. *multī* = *many men*, *multa* = *many things*, and in some cases the former use is much more

strongly protected spot for the holding of the Senate's meet- | munitissimus habendi senātūs locus, s
excellently fortified of holding (lit. to be held) the Senate place,

general than the latter, e.g. *amicus* = a friend. A. & G. 188, 189; B. 236-238; G. 204, NOTES 1-4; H. 441. *Bonī* in Cicero = good or loyal citizens, especially members of his own party, the *Optimātēs*, composed mainly of knights and senators; Cicero's name for the chief opposing party is *populārēs* (the proletariat, which preferred a single leader of the state, e.g. Pompey, or Caesar), though often he calls it *improbi*, especially when it diverged at all from political morality and offended against the constitution. Aristocracies are fond of labelling their politics with complimentary epithets; thus in Rome the so-called *nobilēs* became known in politics as *bonī virī*, or stronger still as *optimī*, *optimātēs*; so in Athens the oligarchical party assumes the title of *καλοὶ κἀγαθοί*, or stronger *ἀριστοί*, *βέλτιστοι*, and strongest *χρηστοί*, describing the democrats as *μοχθηροί*, or *πονηροί* (= lit. *villains*). From much usage these terms gradually lost moral significance, and served merely as party titles. Similarly the English *Whig* and *Tory* (now supplanted by *Liberal* and *Conservative*), which came into use in 1680 A.D., mean respectively a Scotch farmer and an Irish plunderer. — *omnium*, gen. plur. m. of the 3d decl. adj. *omnis*, -e; agrees with *bonōrum*. Of course *omnium* adds rhetorical effect, but is not literally true, for there were many more *bonī cives* in the country districts of Italy than in the city of Rome. — *nihil*, adverbial acc.; modifies the predicate like *nihil*, l. 4. — *hic*, nom. sing. m. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc* (gen. *huius*, dat. *huic*); agrees with *locus*, and as spoken was probably accompanied by a gesture. It will be remembered that *hic* denotes something near the speaker in place, thought, or time, and is therefore called the demonstr. of the 1st person; *iste* denotes something near or belonging to the person addressed, and is the demonstr. of the 2d person; *ille* denotes something remote, and is the demonstr. of the 3d pers. A. & G. 101; B. 87; G. 104; H. 186.

LINE 8. *munitissimus*, nom. sing. m. of the adj. *munitissimus*, *a*-, *-um*, superl. degree of *munitus*, *-a*-, *-um*, perf. part. pass. of *muniō*, -ire, -ivi, -itum, 4 (from a root *mu* = to bind, enclose, protect, cf. Greek *μύρα* = defence, *moenia*, *murus*, etc.); agrees with and modifies *locus*. The reference is to the strong guard of *equitēs* which surrounded the temple, as well as generally to the natural and artificially increased strength of the Palatine hill, the central hill of Rome. — *habendī*, gen. sing. m. of *habendus*, *-a*-, *-um*, gerundive of *habeō*, -ere, -ui, -itum, 2; agrees with *senātūs* in the gerundival attraction construction. The gerundive and the gerund are respectively the adjectival and the substantival forms of a participle ending in *-ndus*; the gerund is a verbal noun, supplementing the inf. act. (which can be subj. or obj. of a sentence), and has the following cases, acc. (only used after prepositions), gen., dat., and abl.; the gerundive is declined in full like a 1st and 2d decl. adjective. The gerundive construction is a development of the use of the gerund (as verbal) with a direct object, the object being attracted into the case of the gerund, and the gerund taking adjectival inflections and agreeing with the object in gender and number; e.g. (1) gerund, *causā pācem petendī*, = for the sake of seeking peace, (2) gerundive, *causā pācis petendae*. Observe that the gerundive construction is preferably used in all cases where the gerund with direct object may be used; (1) after a prep., e.g. *ad pācem petendam*, much better than *ad pācem petendum*; (2) gen., as above; (3) dat., *praeesse agris colendis*, = to supervise the tilling of the fields; (4) abl., *bellō gerendō*, = by waging war, or with prep., *de pāce petendā*, = about seeking peace. *Ūtor*, *fruor*, and other verbs taking the abl. are used in the gerundive construction exactly as if they were transitive verbs governing an acc. case. Other uses of the gerundive are: (a) as an attribute, e.g. *volūnda dīs*, = the rolling day; (b) personally, as a pass. part. in a periphrastic pass. tense, e.g. *pāx*

9 nihil	hōrum	ōra	vultūsque	ing, the faces and expressions of the senators here among us?
not at all	of these (senators)	the faces	and expressions	

petenda est = *peace is to be sought* (i.e. *must be* or *ought to be sought*); (c) as a kind of complement, after certain verbs like *cūrō, dō*, etc., e.g. *templum aedificandum cūrāvī*, = *he had a temple built*. A. & G. 296-301; B. 337, 7, and 339; G. 115, 3, and 427-433; H. 543, 544. — *senātūs*, gen. sing. of *senātus*, m. 4th (from *senex*, gen. *senis*, = *old*, cf. Greek *ēvos* = *old*); subjective gen., in the gerundive construction with *habendī*, limiting *locus*. The gen. of the gerund or gerundive is sometimes subjective, sometimes objective, e.g. (1) *vivendī finis est optimus*, = *it is the best end of living* (subjective), (2) *neque cōsiliū habendī neque arma capiendī spatiō datō*, = *time being given neither for forming plans nor for taking arms* (objective). [Examples quoted from A. & G.] *Senātus* here = *a meeting of the Senate*; usually it = *the senators* regarded collectively, i.e. *the Senate*. — *locus*, gen. sing. *loci*, m. 2d; nom. sing., a subj. of *mōvērunt*, l. 10, or of *mōvī* understood. *locus* has two plurals: (1) *locī*, m., which = *places*, mentioned singly; (2) *locā*, n., = *places* connected with one another, hence *region, district*. The common senses of *locus* are: (1) *a place, spot*; (2) *a position, post*; (3) *room, occasion*; (4) *a topic*, which is being discussed; (5) *rank*. The place of meeting on this occasion was the temple of *Jupiter Stator*, on the Palatine, chosen instead of the usual *Cūria Hostilia* because it was safer. The *cūria Hostilia* was called after *Tullus Hostilius*, and stood in the northern part of the *Forum Rōmānum*, between the Palatine and Capitoline hills. It was burnt down in 52 B.C., but the son of the great Sulla rebuilt it and called it *cūria Cornelia*. Caesar demolished it, and began a new *cūria*, finished by Augustus, and known as *cūria Iuliā*. There was another senate-house, viz. the *cūria Pompēia*, built by Pompey in the *campus Martius*, in which Caesar was murdered in 44 B.C. The magistrate who called the meeting appointed where it should take place; but it could only be held in a *templum*, i.e. a building sanctioned by auspices. Note, however, that any place might be made a *templum*, if there was an *augur* present to take auspices and pronounce the place *inaugurātum*.

LINE 9. *nihil*, adverbial acc.; modifies the pred. *mōvērunt*, l. 10. — *hōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the demonstr. pron. of the 1st pers. *hic, haec, hoc*; poss. gen., limiting *ōra vultūsque*; *hōrum* refers to the senators present at the meeting, to whose numbers and expressions Cicero would draw Catiline's notice by the rhetorical artifice of a pause, a wide glance around, or a gesture. — *ōra*, nom. plur. of the 3d decl. noun *ōs, ōris*, n. (from Sanskrit root = *to eat*, hence *the eating part*, i.e. *the mouth*; gen. plur. not in use); subj. of *mōvērunt*. Distinguish *ōs, ōris*, from *os, ossis*, n. 3d = *a bone*. Synonyms: (1) *ōs*, by metonymy = *features, countenance*, and practically the same as (2); (2) *faciēs* = *face*, i.e. the form of the features, whereby we distinguish one person from another; *faciēs* in poetry often = *form*, i.e. the whole bodily appearance; (3) *vultus* = *the countenance*, i.e. the face as a medium expressive of mental passions and emotions; thus Cicero speaks of *vultūs simulātōs* = *feigned looks*. Hence it is clear that *ōra vultūsque* = *the expressions of the faces*, an instance of *Hendiadys* (ἓν διὰ δύοιν = *one thing by means of two*). *Hendiadys* is the expression of a single idea, which would ordinarily require a noun + an adj. or an attributive gen., by two substantives joined by a copulative conjunction; cf. the well-known Vergilian example, *pateris libāmus et aurō* = *we make libation with bowls and gold* (i.e. *with golden bowls* or *with bowls of gold*). A. & G. 385; B. 374, 4; G. 698; H. 636, III, 2. For the attitude of the Senate towards Catiline, cf. Chap. VII, ll. 5-8, describing the silence that marked his entry and the vacation of the benches next to Catiline's seat. — *vultūs*, nom. plur. of *vultus*, -ūs, m. 4th (etymology doubtful, but perhaps akin to *volō*); joined by *que* to *ōra*, and a member of the composite subj. of *mōvērunt*. — *que* (akin to Greek *τε*), enclitic cop. *conj.*, joining *ōra*

Are you not conscious
that your designs are
open to the light? | mōvērunt? Patēre tua cōnsilia nōn 10
| have they moved? To be exposed your plans not

and *vultūs*. The copulative conjunctions: *que* joins together two members which have a close internal connection; *et* simply connects words or sentences; *atque* (*ac* before words beginning with any consonant except *c, g, qu*) adds emphasis to the second of the members it connects, and frequently introduces a third and important member of a series. A. & G. 156, *a*; B. 341; G. 475-477; H. 554, I.

LINE 10. *mōvērunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *moveō*, -ēre, *mōvī*, *mōtum*, 2; agrees with the subj. *ōra vultūsque* and understood with *praesidium*, *vigiliae*, *timor*, *concursum*, and *locus*, though all these nouns may be regarded as the composite subject. *Moveō* here has the figurative sense, *I move, affect, influence, impress*. The verb elsewhere has several meanings, e.g. *I set in motion, dislodge, remove, repulse, produce, revolve and declare* (poetical), *disturb*, etc. — *Patēre*, pres. inf. act. of *patēō*, -ēre, -ui, no supine, 2 (akin to Greek *πατάσκειν*); agrees with its subj.-acc. *cōnsilia* in the acc. and inf. construction after *sentis*, a verb of perception. Observe that *tua cōnsilia patēre*, the whole phrase, is the real object of *sentis*, and that this is a simpler form of indirect discourse (*ōratiō obliqua*), viz. that in which the acc. and inf. is used without dependent clauses, and serves (1) as subj. of principal verb, e.g. *hominis mortāles esse manifestum est*, (2) as obj., e.g. *cōnsilia patēre* above. The direct thought is *tua cōnsilia patent*, and after the introductory verb *sentis* the subj. *cōnsilia* becomes a subj.-acc., and the verb *patent* becomes an infinitive. This construction is always used after a verb of *saying, knowing, thinking, feeling*, and the like, when the verb expresses a direct thought or statement in an indirect manner. The term *indirect discourse* refers in a narrower sense to speeches or narratives reported at length, as in Livy or Caesar. In every kind of indirect discourse, the verbs of dependent clauses have the subjunct. mood, following the general rule of tense sequence with certain modifications determined by the tense of the leading verb. A. & G. 272 and REM., and 336; B. 313-318, and 330, 331; G. 508, 527, 531; H. 534, ff. With regard to the tense of the inf., observe that when the action of the verb in the indirect discourse is prior to that of the introductory verb of *feeling or saying*, the perf. inf. is used; when it is subsequent, the fut. inf.; when the time of the action of both verbs is the same, the inf. is present. So here the action of *patēre* is contemporaneous with that of *sentis*. — *tua*, acc. plur. n. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um (poss. of *tū*); agrees with *cōnsilia*. — *consilia*, acc. plur. of *cōnsilium*, -i, n. 2d (from *cōnsulō*); subj.-acc. of *patēre* above in the acc. and inf. construction after *sentis*. Here *cōnsilia* = *plans, designs*; other meanings of *cōnsilium* are (1) *advice*, (2) *resolution*, (3) *deliberation*, (4) *deliberative body*, i.e. *council*. Distinguish from *concilium*, -i, n. 2d = *an assembly* (probably from *con* = *together* + *calō* or *kalō*, Greek *καλέω*, = *I call*). The *consilia* are general and particular; the *general* being the creation of a revolution, during which Catiline hoped to secure the chief power, overthrow the constitution, cancel all debts, and exercise a despotic oppression after the example of Marius and Sulla; the *particular* being those plans formed at Laeca's house (*vidē* Chap. IV, ll. 26-36), viz. to murder Cicero and prominent Romans, fire the city, organize the rebel army, and seize important military stations in Italy. — *nōn* (originally *noenum*, for *ne* + *oenum* = *ūnum* = *not one*), neg. adv., limiting *sentis*. *Nōn* is the common negative adverb; *haud* (= *not*) is very common with adjectives and adverbs, but is rare with verbs, except *sciō* in the expression *haud sciō an* = *perhaps*. *Haud* is often found limiting verbs in early writers, and reappears in Livy and Tacitus; Caesar only uses it once, viz. in *haud sciō an*; Cicero uses it in *haud sciō an*, and also has *haud dubitō*, *haud ignōrō*, *haud dubium est*, and a few other like expressions. *Nōn* may limit not only verbs, but also words and phrases.

11	sentis?	cōstrictam	iam	hōrum	omnium	Do you not see that
	<i>do you feel?</i>	<i>held firm</i>	<i>already</i>	<i>of these (men here)</i>	<i>all</i>	<i>your conspiracy is</i>
12	scientiā	tenērī	coniūratiōnem	tuam		<i>already fast held and</i>
	<i>by the knowledge</i>	<i>to be checked</i>	<i>conspiracy</i>	<i>your</i>		<i>bound in the knowl-</i>
						<i>edge of all who are</i>

LINE 11. *sentis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *sentio*, -ire, *sensī, sensum*, 4; the subj. implied by the personal ending is *tū*, i.e. Catiline. Observe that this simple sentence has no interrogative particle; the omission of *ne, num*, etc., occurs when the question conveys the speaker's indignation, wonder, disgust, or censure. A. & G. 210, b; B. 162, 2, d; G. 453; H. 351, 3. *Nōn sentis* expects the affirmative answer, for *nōnne* is a compound of *nōn* and the unexpressive enclitic *ne*; refer to *ne*, l. 4. — *cōstrictam*, acc. sing. f. of *cōstrictus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *cōstringō*, -ere, *cōstrinxī, cōstrictum*, 3 (*cōn* = *together* + *stringō* = *I press close*, hence *I check, repress*); agrees with *coniūratiōnem*, and must be taken predicatively with *tenērī*; *cōstrictam . . . tenērī* = *cōstrictam esse et cōstringī*, i.e. the participle (whose action is prior to that of the verb *cōstringī*) in the predicate serves to compress two co-ordinate predications into one single predication. In English the opposite idiom is preferred, so translate *is bound firmly and held*. A. & G. 292, REM.; B. 336, 3, and 337, 2; G. 437; H. 549, 5. Cicero makes frequent use of this metaphor, which appears to be derived from the capture and caging of wild beasts. — *iam* (probably = *eam*, f. sing. of *is*), temporal adv., modifying the predicate *cōstrictam tenērī*. *Iam* has a very large number of different shades of meaning, of which the chief are: (1) *now, already*, as above; (2) *now, at this time*; (3) *forthwith, at once*; (4) *just now, a moment ago*; (5) preceded by a neg., e.g. *nōn iam* = *no longer*; (6) in transitions, *moreover, besides*; (7) in several combinations, e.g. *iam iam* = *at this very moment*, *iam nunc*, and *iam tum* (*pridem, dudum*, etc.), where it intensifies another adverb. — *hōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the demonstr. pron. *hic, haec, hoc*; poss. gen., limiting *scientiā*; as in l. 9 above, *hōrum* refers to the senators; some editors arrange *omnium hōrum* for *hōrum omnium*. — *omnium*, gen. plur. m. of the 3d decl. adj. *omnis*, -e (etymology doubtful, but perhaps akin to Greek *ἀμφί* = *around*); agrees with *hōrum*. Synonyms: (1) *omnis* = *all*, or *the whole*, when number is implied and opposed to *nūllus*, but is sometimes used for *tōtus*, e.g. *omne coelum, tōtamque terram*, Cic.; (2) *tōtus* = *the whole*, without subtraction. Quintilian distinguishes *tōtus* and *omnēs* thus, the former as meaning *the whole* collectively, the latter as meaning *all* in detail and particularity; (3) *cunctus* or *cuncti* = *all*, together and in one mass (*coacervatim* = *in a heap*, as Apuleius says); as opposed to *seīuncti* or *diversi*, whereas *omnēs* might refer to far scattered units; (4) *ūniversi* = *all* (lit. *turned into one*, from *ūnus* and *vertō*), in regard to same time or unanimity, and in opposition to *singuli*, cf. *ūniversum* = *the universe*, Cic.; (5) *integer* (= lit. *untouched*, from *in* = *not* + *tangō* = *I touch*) = *the whole*, entire and without division.

LINE 12. *scientiā*, abl. sing. of *scientia*, -ae, f. 1st (from *sciēs*, pres. part. act. of *scio*, 4 = *I know, discern*); abl. of the means or instrument with *tenērī*. It will be remembered that the instrument is expressed by the simple abl. case. A. & G. 248, c; B. 218; G. 401; H. 420. *Sciō* (*scientia*), *secō* = *I cut*, and *saxum* = *a rock*, are all kindred words from a root *sak* or *ski* = *to split, cleave, distinguish*; cf. Greek *κεῖρω* = *I split*. There is another reading *cōscientiā* (a compound with *cum* = *together*) which would imply that many of the senators shared the knowledge of the conspiracy, for Schütz defines *cōscientiā* as *communis inter complūrēs rei alicuius nōtitia*. — *tenērī*, pres. inf. pass. of *teneō*, -ere, -ui, *tentum*, 2 (akin to *tendō* and Greek *τελω* = *I stretch*); agrees with its subj.-acc. *coniūratiōnem* in the acc. and inf. construction after *vidēs*, a *verbum sentienāi*; the construction is exactly similar to that of *patere tua cōsilia*, l. 10.

present here? As re- | nōn vidēs? Quid proximā, quid 18
gards what you did |
last night, what the | not do you see? What on the preceding (night), what

Tenēri in this metaphor = *dēprehendī*, for as Ernesti explains, those are said *tenēri* (*to be caught*) who have been convicted of some charge and cannot clear themselves from the meshes of the prosecutor. This verb is a favorite with Cicero, who uses it in several different connections, for which consult a reliable dictionary. — *coniūratiōnem*, acc. sing. of *coniūratiō*, -ōnis, f. 3d (*con* = *together* + *iūrō* = *I swear*; lit. *I bind myself*, from a root *iu* or *yu* = *to bind*, cf. *iungō* and Greek *ζεύωμι* = *I join*); subj.-acc. of *tenēri* in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *vidēs*. *Coniūratiō* rarely has the good sense of *union, agreement*; in Cicero it = *a conspiracy*, or by metonymy *a band of conspirators*. — *tuam*, acc. sing. f. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *coniūratiōnem*; Cicero calls the plot *yours (tuam)* because Catiline was recognized as the prime leader and the moving spirit of disaffection, as had been apparent from his behavior since his first failure to secure the consulship, and especially after the election of Decimus Jūnius Silānus and L. Licinius Mūrēna as consuls for 62 B.C.

LINE 13. *nōn*, negative adv. (see l. 10 above for derivation and use); limits *vidēs*, and as in *nōn sentis* the omission of *ne* (*nōnne*) shows that the question demands an affirmative reply, and is brimful of indignation and surprise. — *vidēs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *videō*, -ēre, *viat*, *visum*, 2 (from a root *vid*, Greek *ἰδ*, or with the digamma *fid* = *to see*; cf. the Greek *εἶδον* = *I saw*, for *ἔϕιδον*); the implied subj. is *tū*, i.e. Catiline. Synonyms: (1) *videō* = *I see*, the general word; (2) *cernō* = *I see clearly*, so as to be able to discriminate; (3) *animadvertō* = *I notice, turn my attention to*, as opposed to overlooking anything; (4) *aspicere* (= *ad* + *speciō*) = *to look at*, whether with or without intent; (5) *spectāre* = *to look at steadily*, as at the movement of the stars; (6) *intuērī* = *to gaze at carefully*. — *Quid*, acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis*, *quae*, *quid* (see *quem*, l. 3); direct obj. of *ēgeris*, understood from *ēgeris*, l. 14. What Catiline had done on the night before the speech was delivered was known to Cicero from information furnished by Fulvia, the mistress of Quintus Curius, one of the conspirators; Cicero by large promises also induced Curius himself to disclose details of the plot. The historian Ihne has, not without reason, described this evidence as very untrustworthy, but Cicero certainly saved his own life through information received from Fulvia. The order may be thus simplified: *quem nostrum ignorāre arbitrāris quid proximā (nocte ēgeris), quid superiōre nocte ēgeris*, etc. — *proximā*, abl. sing. f. of the superl. adj. *proximus*, -a, -um; modifies *nocte*, understood from *nocte*, l. 14. *Proximus* (*proximus*) is a superl. formed from the adv. and prep. *prope*, = *near*; no positive; comparative *propior* (cf. *summus* from *super*, and *imius* from *infer*, though these have rare positives, *superus* and *inferus*). *Prope*, *proximus*, *primus*, *pridem*, etc., are all descended from an Indo-European root *pra* = *before*, cf. Greek *πρὸ* = *before*, *πρῶτος* = *first*. *Proximus* = *nearest*, hence often substantively = *a neighbor*; in point of time *proximus* may = *nearest in the future or in the past*, but in contrast to *posterus*, e.g. *postērō diē* = *on the next day* (*following*), usually = *nearest*, i.e. in the past, e.g. here *proximā nocte* = *on the night before* (preceding this day). This speech was delivered in the Senate on Nov. 8th, B.C. 63 (for the evidence, see the Introduction); *proximā* therefore refers to the preceding night, viz. Nov. 7th. Thus *superiōre* would refer to the *next before last*, i.e. Nov. 6th, the night of the meeting at Laeca's house. If it be considered that the attempt on Cicero's life was made in the early morning of Nov. 7th, directly after the meeting at Laeca's house broke up, we must account for Cicero's inaction in not calling the Senate together earlier. The main arguments in favor of the view that Vargunteus and Cornēlius tried to obtain access to Cicero on the 7th are as follows: (1) the clear statement (*illā ipsā nocte*) in Chap. IV, which certainly gives the impression

14 *superiōre nocte ēgeris, ubi fueris, quōs* | night before, where
last but one on the night you did, where you were, whom | you were, what men

that the attempt was made on the 7th; (2) Sallust, XXVII *ad fin.* and XXVIII *ad init.* describes the meeting at Laeca's house, the promise to kill Cicero that same night, the hasty communication of the plot through Fulvia to Cicero, so as to set him on his guard, and concludes "and so, as they (the would-be murderers) were refused admission, they undertook the very desperate deed all in vain"; (3) Catiline was anxious to leave Rome and join Manlius immediately, and it was unlikely that Vargunteius and Cornēlius would wait at the meeting and allow it to grow so late as to have to defer the attempt till the next morning (the 8th); (4) Cicero very likely thought Catiline would set off on the night of the 7th of Nov., whether the consul were murdered or not, and as the 1st Oration aims only at driving Catiline from Rome, Cicero would have been satisfied with his departure. This would account for deferring the Senate's meeting till the 8th. (5) Cicero had every movement of Catiline watched, and so in referring to "last night" (*proximā nocte*) he is merely trying to terrify Catiline by the evidence of his carelessness. For the evidence in favor of the view that Cicero's life was threatened on the 8th (Mommson's view), see the note on *hesternō (diē)*, Chap. VI, of the 2d Oration. — *quid*, acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; direct obj. of *ēgeris*, l. 14; introduces an indirect question after *ignōrāre*, exactly like *quid* above. Observe that the indirect clauses follow one another without any connecting conjunctions, whereby they are made more emphatic (*asyndeton*). A. & G. 208, b; B. 346; G. 473, REM.; H. 636, I, 1. The stock example of *asyndeton* is Caesar's letter to Rome, consisting of three words, — *vēni, vīdī, vīcī*.

LINE 14. *superiōre*, abl. sing. of the comparative adj. *superior, -ius*, 3d decl.; modifies *nocte* below. *Superior* is the comparative of the rare positive *superus*, chiefly found in the poets (though Cic. speaks of *supera, infera*, both rare), derived from the adv. or prep. *super* (not from *suprā*, which = *superā*, adverbial f. of *superus*); in the plur. *superi* = the gods above, just as *inferi* = the gods below; the superl. has two forms (1) *suprēmus* = last, (2) *summus* = highest. In origin *super* = Greek *ὑπέρ*, and so of place *superior* = upper; of time earlier, older, previous (special, next before last); of quality, superior, higher, more distinguished. As stated above, *superiōre nocte* = Nov. 6th, as we assume the Senate to have met on the 8th. If, however, we suppose the first speech to have been delivered on Nov. 7th (and there is a fair amount of support for this view; see the Introduction, and II, Chap. VI, *hesternō diē*) *proximā*, l. 13 would refer to Nov. 6th when Laeca's house was the conspirators' rendezvous, and *superiōre* here and *priore* Chap. IV, l. 5, to Nov. 5th. But we have no definite information about what happened, on Nov. 5th. — *nocte*, abl. sing. of *nox, noctis*, f. 3d (akin to Greek *νύξ*, and Ind.-Eur. root *nak*); abl. of time when. Time when is expressed by the abl. without a preposition, time within which by the abl. with or without the prep. *in*. A. & G. 256; B. 230; G. 393; H. 429. We have no information as to the time when the meeting at Laeca's house on Nov. 6th began or ended. Prof. Wilkins contents himself with saying it was held on the night of Nov. 6th–7th, i.e. probably continuing till the early morning hours of the 7th. Mommsen (see Introduction) argues that it lasted so long, that Vargunteius and Cornēlius were unable to attend Cicero's morning levée. — *ēgeris*, 2d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. act. of *agō, -ere, ēgē, actum*, 3 (from a root *ag*, Greek *ἀγ* = to drive, put in motion, hence do; cf. Greek *ἀγω* = I lead, drive, etc.); the subj. implied by the personal ending is *tū* = Catiline. The root *ag* has many different meanings, which accounts for the multiplicity of the senses of *agō*, e.g. I lead, do, guide, rob, chase, spend (time), treat (with some one), etc.; Martial devotes a whole epigram to the illustration of some of these, concluding with the phrase *actum est dē (aliquō)* = it is all over with (some one). For Catiline's doings, refer to the introduction, on Catiline's conspi-

you summoned to-
gether, what scheme
you took in hand, | convocāveris, quid cōnsili cēperis, quem 15
you called together, what (of) design you undertook, whom

racy. *Ēgeris* is subjunct. in the indirect question *quid ēgeris* dependent on the inf. *ignōrāre*; the simple question would be *quid ēgistī* = *what did you do*? NOTE. Indirect questions: (1) are introduced by an interrog. pronoun, adjective, or adverb; (2) give the substance of a question contained within the whole compound sentence, but not retaining the form of a direct question; (3) are connected with some verb or verbal expression, either as subj. or obj., e.g. as subj. *quis sis mihi nōtum est*, as obj. *sciō quis sis*; (4) the verb of the contained question is put in the subjunct. mood, and conforms to the rule of tense sequence. A. & G. 334; B. 300; G. 467; H. 528, 2, and 529, I. The rule of tense sequence is: that *primary* tenses of the ind. in the principal clause (fut., perf., and fut. perf.) are followed by *primary* in the subjunct. of the subordinate clause (pres., perf., and periphrastic fut., e.g. *actūrus sim*), and *historic* or *secondary* in the ind. (imperf., pluperf., and perf. indefinite or *aorist*) by *historic* in the subjunct. (imperf., pluperf., and periphrastic fut., e.g. *actūrus essem*). A. & G. 286; B. 267, 268; G. 509, ff; H. 491. — *ubi*, for *quo-bi*, akin to the rel. *quī*, and Greek *ποῦ* = *where*, from a root *ka*, in Latin *quo*, in Greek *κο* or *το*, interrog. adv. of place; introduces the indirect question *ubi fueris*, dependent on *ignōrāre*. *Ubi* is in origin a rel. local adv., corresponding to the demonstr. *ibi* = *there*. Its uses: (1) rel., e.g. *ibi . . . ubi = there . . . where*; (2) temporal conj. = *when*, e.g. *haec ubi dicta (sunt)*, Vergil; (3) rel. with regard to antecedent persons or things = *by, with, which* or *whom*; (4) interrog. of place or time = *when? where?* Cicero tells us (Chap. IV, ll. 4–6) where Catiline was on Nov. 6th, and here implies knowledge of his movements on the 7th also, though he does not describe them. — *fueris*, 2d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. of the verb *sum, esse, fui*; the implied subj. is *tū*. The tense is perf., describing past events in subordinate sequence after a primary principal verb, *ignōrāre arbitrāris*; for references, consult note on *ēgeris* above. — *quōs*, acc. plur. m. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; direct obj. of *convocāveris*, and introduces an indirect question. Sallust (chapter 17) gives a list of the conspirators at Laeca's house, including 11 prominent men (given by name) of patrician rank, 4 of equestrian (named), and many men of influence from the colonies and *municipia*.

LINE 15. *convocāveris*, 2d. pers. sing. perf. subjunct. act. of *convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, I (*con* = *together*, + *vocō* = *I call*, from a root *vak* = *to speak, call*); the implied subj. is *tū*; the construction is similar to that of *ēgeris* and *fueris* above. Those who assign this speech to Nov. 7th consider that this refers to Catiline's occupation *superiōre nocte*, Nov. 5th. — *quid*, acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; direct obj. of *cēperis*, and introduces an indirect question. — *cōnsili*, gen. sing. of *cōnsilium* (see *cōnsilia*, l. 10) n. 2d; partitive gen., after *quid*. The partitive gen. represents the whole to which a part is assigned, and so is a branch of the ordinary poss. gen. It may be used with nouns, e.g. *pars militum*; pronouns, e.g. *ī nostrum* = *those of us*; adjectives, especially numerals, e.g. *multi* or *ūnus militum*; comparatives and superlatives, e.g. *fortior* or *fortissimus militum* (*fortior* = *braver*, of two); many neut. adjectives and pronouns, e.g. *nihil novū* = *nothing new*; and even adverbs, e.g. *ubi terrarum* = *where on earth*. A. & G. 216, 3; B. 201, 2; G. 369; H. 397, 3. For the contraction of the gen. from *-ī* to *-i*, refer to the note and references under *Palātī*, l. 5. — *cēperis*, 2d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. act. of *capio, -ere, -cēpi, captum*, 3 (from an Ind.-Eur. root *kap* = *to take hold of*; cf. Greek *κῶπη* = *a handle*); the subj. understood is *tū*; the verb is in the subjunct. because the question *quid cēperis* is indirect, the construction being like that of *quid ēgeris*, l. 14. — *quem*, acc. sing. m. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; direct obj. of *arbitrāris*, and subj.-acc. of *ignōrāre*, which is a *verbum sentiendi*. Observe that

16	nostrum	ignorāre	arbitrāris?	Ō	tempora,	whom of us do you
	of us	to be ignorant of	do you think?	Oh	the times,	suppose to be ignorant? What an age,
17	ō	mōrēs!	senātus	haec	intellegit,	what conduct are
	oh	the manners!	The senate	these things	understands,	ours! The Senate perceives these evils,

quem introduces a direct question, *quem ignōrāre arbitrāris?* = *whom do you think not to know?* whereas *quid iēris*, etc., are indirect and dependent on *ignōrāre*. The question here is rhetorical, and = an emphatic statement, *nēmō nostrum ignōrat*. There could scarcely be any senator who was not aware of the conspiracy, at least after the consuls were empowered by the Senate to protect the state from harm (Oct. 21st, circ.).

LINE 16. *nostrum*, gen. plur. of the 1st pers. pron. *ego*, plur. *nōs* (cf. Greek *ἐγώ*); partitive gen., after *quem*, cf. *quid cōsili* above. Observe that *ego* and *tū* have two forms of the gen. plur., viz. *nostrī* and *nostrum*, and *vestrī* and *vestrum*; as a general rule the form in *-um* is partitive, and the form in *-ī* objective. A. & G. 194, b; B. 241, 2; G. 364, REM.; H. 446, NOTE 3. — *ignōrāre*, pres. inf. at. of *ignōrō*, *-āre*, *-āvī*, *-ātum*, I (from *in* = *not* + root *gnā* or *gnō* = *to know*, cf. *ignārus*, *noscō*, etc., and Greek *γνῶσις*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *quem* in the simple acc. and inf. construction dependent on *arbitrāris*, the tense being present because the action of *ignōrāre* and of *arbitrāris* is contemporaneous; refer to the note on *patēre*, l. 10. The negative use of the particle *in-* should be noted; this particle is akin to the Sanskrit *a*, the Greek *α* (*ἀνα-*, *ἀν-*) privative, as in *ἀνεπείρος* = *inexperienced*, the English *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, as in *unnecessary*, *intolerable*, *impossible*. — *arbitrāris*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *arbitror*, *-ārī*, *-ātus sum*, I (from *arbitr* = lit. *one who goes to see*, hence *spectator*, or *one who goes to inquire into something*, hence *an arbitrator, judge*); the implied subj. is *tū*. The active form *arbitrō*, *-āre*, no perf., *-ātum*, I, is found in Plautus, etc. = (1) *to decide*; (2) *to think*; but is little used by Cicero. *Arbitror* and *arbitr* are derived from *ar* = *ad*, *to*, + root *bi* or *bit* = *to go*; cf. Greek *βάσις*, *ἐ-βη-ν*; the Latin root sometimes appears as *bu* and *ven*, cf. *am-bu-lō*, *ven-iō*. Synonyms: (1) *rēri* = *to think*, *to consider as a fact*; (2) *opīnārī* = *to think*, *to form an opinion*, not implying real knowledge; (3) *arbitrārī* = *to think*, *to decide*, from an examination of disputed matters, and differs from *rēri* and *opīnārī*, as it denotes the expression of an opinion, whereas they denote merely the entertainment; (4) *exīstimāre* = *to think*, after logical consideration; (5) *censēre* = *to think*, *to resolve*, in an official sense, as of the Senate; (6) *iūdicāre* = *to judge*; (7) *putāre* = lit. *to clear up*, hence *to settle*, *to think*, sometimes *to suspect*. — *Ō*, interjection, used to express joy, sorrow, desire, wonder, indignation, and other emotions. Here *ō* is attached to the acc. *tempora* in an exclamation. *Ō* is often found: (1) with the voc., to emphasize the address and command attention; (2) with the nom., to emphasize a characteristic; (3) with *sī* (*ō sī* = *utinam*), followed by the subjunct. of desire (*optative*); (4) *ō* precedes the word it emphasizes, but in poetry sometimes stands after it, e.g. *spēs ō fidissima Teucrūm*, Vergil. — *tempora*, acc. plur. of *tempus*, *temporis*, n. 3d (from an Ind.-Eur. root *tem* = *to cut*, cf. Greek *τέμνω* = *I cut*; hence *tem-pus* = lit. *a section of time*); exclamatory acc.; cf. *mē miserum* = *wretched me!* A. & G. 240, d; B. 183; G. 343, 1; H. 381. This acc. may be used with or without an interjection, as *ō, prō*, etc. Cicero uses this same exclamation elsewhere, e.g. in his speech against Verrēs. *Tempora* here = *the times*, i.e. the condition of present circumstances; the commonest sense is simply *time*; sometimes *tempus* = *emergency*.

LINE 17. *ō*, exclamatory interjection, emphasizing *mōrēs*. — *mōrēs*, acc. plur. of *mōs*, *mōris*, m. 3d; exclamatory acc., like *tempora* above. In the sing. *mōs* = *custom*, *way*, *fashion*; in the plur. *manners*, *morals*, and very often *character*. — *senātūs*, gen.

the consul sees them, | cōsul videt: hīc tamen vivit. 18
— yet this fellow | the consul sees (them): this man nevertheless lives.

senātus, m. 4th (from *senex* = old); nom. sing., subj. of *intellegit*; *senātus* here has its common collective sense, *the Senate*, i.e. all the senators. — *haec*, acc. plur. n. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; direct obj. of *intellegit*; under *haec* are included the signs of the conspiracy mentioned in ll. 13–15. — *intellegit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *intellegō*, -ere, *intellexi*, *intellectum*, 3 (from *inter* = between, + *legō* = I choose; hence I perceive, understand); agrees with its subj. *senātus*. It is better to regard this verb as a compound of *legō* = I choose, although the commoner meanings are I gather, I read, and although *legō* is the usual verb = I choose; but in point of fact both *legō* and *lēgō* are from one root *lag* (Latin *leg*, Greek *λεγ*) = to collect, cf. Greek *λέγω* = (1) I pick, count, collect, (2) I speak, tell. *Intellegō*, *neglegō*, and *aequiparō* are often incorrectly written as *intelligō*, *negligō*, and *aequiparō*; cf. Prof. Mayor, quoting Ritschl, *Prolegomena*, page XCVII, "*Nec antiquitās . . . formās novit, sed in his e vocālem probāvit sōlam*," = "antiquity was not acquainted with the forms (in i), but sanctioned only the vowel e in these verbs." Synonyms: (1) *intellegere* = to perceive by the senses or understanding; (2) *nōscere* = to know things or attributes as the objects of perception, e.g. *nōvī hominem* = I know the man; (3) *cōgnōscere* = to know, to recognize, to ascertain; (4) *percipere* = lit. to seize, hence to hear, to comprehend; (5) *sciō*, and its neg. *nēsciō* = to know facts or truths, as the objects of conviction, e.g. *sciō quis sit*. The above verbs express mental selection or perception, as opposed to sensual perception, for which refer to *videt* in the following line.

LINE 18. *cōsul*, gen. *cōsulis*, m. 3d (from *cōsulō* = I consult, because the consuls were executive officers, who summoned the Senate to consult it and carry out its orders); nom. sing., subj. of *videt*. Observe the *asyndeton*, whereby greater stress is laid upon the facts of the Senate's knowledge and the consuls' perception of the conspiracy. Either Cicero is referring to himself impersonally when he uses *cōsul* in the sing. and is ignoring his colleague in office, or he is using the noun in an abstract sense in reference to the magistracy rather than the magistrate. Cicero's colleague in the consulship was Gaius Antōnius, the younger son of the orator Marcus Antōnius, and the brother of Marcus Antōnius Crēticus, the great triumvir's father. He was a man of dissolute life which made him acquainted with Catiline and also caused his expulsion from the Senate in 70 B.C. He was Cicero's colleague in the praetorship in 65 B.C., and stood with him for the consulship in 64 B.C. He was then implicated in Catiline's plot, but Cicero won him over to his own side by offering him the rich province of Macedonia for government as proconsul. Being appointed to lead the Roman army against Catiline, he preferred to send his legate Marcus Petreius against his former friend. He misgoverned Macedonia, where he was in command for two years, and in B.C. 59 was accused on this count and on the charge of complicity in Catiline's plot. In spite of Cicero's defence he was found guilty and went into exile to Cephallēnia, whence he was afterwards recalled, for he was in Rome in 44 B.C. — *videt*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *videō*, -ere, *vidi*, *vīsum*, 2 (root *vid*, cf. Greek *εἶδον* = *efidōn*); agrees with its subj. *cōsul*. For synonyms, refer to the note on *vidēs*, l. 13. — *hīc*, nom. sing. m. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; subj. of *vivit*; *hīc* is deictic and very emphatic. — *tamen*, adv. or adversative conj., introducing an idea opposed to what has preceded. Adversative particles: (1) *tamen*, = yet, however, etc. *Tamen* is usually prepositive, i.e. stands first in the sentence, but when a particular word is to be emphasized (as *hīc* above) *tamen* is postpositive; *tamen* may or may not be preceded by a concessive clause with *etsi* or *etiāmsi*, to which *senātus intellegit*, *consul videt* is equivalent; (2) *sed* = but, strongest of the adversative particles, *sed* and *tamen* being the only ones that are really adversative; *sed* may be used in two ways, (a) in a strong sense, but contradictory; (b) in a weaker sense, introducing a

19 Vivit? Immō vērō etiam in senātum | lives! Lives, did I
He lives? Nay more but even into the senate | say? Nay, he even

new idea; it is often strengthened by the conjunction of *tamen, autem, enim* or *vērō*; (3) *vērū* and *vērō* are somewhat weaker than *sed*, often = *indeed*; the former usually stands first in the sentence, the latter second; (4) *at* introduces some new and lively objection, and so does its stronger form *atquē* (most common in argumentative sentences); (5) *ceterum* = *besides, for the rest*, occurs once in Terence and once in Cicero, but is fairly common in Sallust and later writers; (6) *autem* is the weakest of all the adversatives, and is often scarcely anything more than connective. A. & G. 156, δ; B. 343, I; G. 483-491; H. 554, III. — *vivit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *vivō*, -ere, *vixi*, *victum*, 3 (from a root *gi*, *gviu*, = *to live*; cf. Greek *bios* from root *bi*); agrees with the subj. *hic*.

LINE 19. *Vivit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *vivō* (as above); the subj. implied is a pron. referring to Catiline. Observe that ll. 16-24 are spoken aside or rather addressed to the senators. Also note that the question *vivit* has no interrog. particle; this is because the question is rhetorical and expresses intense indignation; refer to the note on *senātus*, l. 11, for references. Though Cicero here and in several other places hints or says that Catiline should have been executed long ago, yet it is clear from the speeches that he did not dare to employ extreme measures until he had documentary and irrefragable proof of the conspiracy. The real object of this speech was to drive Catiline from Rome into manifest rebellion. It is true that on or about Oct. 21st the Senate had empowered the consuls to take any measures to protect the state, but even when the conspiracy was fully proved the authority of this *senātus consultum ultimum* is open to strong dispute (see Introduction), and Cicero's execution of Lentulus and others caused his banishment. — *Immō*, adv., partly correcting and partly emphasizing what has been already said, and when so used often strengthened by *vērō*, cf. Greek *μὲν οὖν*. Observe the rhetorical figure (*correctiō*) of a question immediately followed by an emphatic statement. Other uses of *immō* are: (1) in replies, = *no indeed, or yes indeed*; (2) in the phrase *immō sī sciās (audiās)* = *yes (or no) if you only knew (heard)*, found in Plautus, and implying that the condition was not realized; (3) corrective, in the middle of sentences, e.g. Livy, *simulācra deūm, deōs immō ipsos* = *the images of the gods, nay the gods themselves*. — *vērō*, adv., = *truly, however, but in fact*, here strengthening *immō*. Some of the older editors omit *vērō*, but the best editions retain it. In origin *vērō* is the adverbial abl. n. sing. of the adj. *vērus*, -a, -um, just as *vērū* is the adverbial acc. n. sing. of the same adjective; cf. *subitō*. A. & G. 148, e; B. 77, 2; G. 91, 2, c; H. 304, II. — *etiam*, adv., intensifying *venit in senātum*. For the uses of *etiam*, and grammatical references, see the note on *etiam*, l. 2. — *in*, prep. with the acc.; governs *senātum*. *In* = *to, into*, i.e. into the interior; *ad* = *to, towards*, i.e. to the borders. — *senātum*, acc. sing. of *senātus*, -ūs, m. 4th; governed by the prep. *in*; *senātum* here = the meeting place of the Senate, just as *cūriam* might be used. Cicero pictures Catiline's audacities in an ascending manner; he says first that he ought to be dead, but not being dead he actually enters the Senate; but he does not enter the Senate to make a petition for mercy, but to consult on the general welfare as if he were an honest citizen; as a climax of effrontery, he is present to see and make a note of the men who best uphold the constitution, intending to have them murdered. By the legislation of Sulla the Senate was confined to acting and past magistrates, and though in 70 B.C. the censors' authority was revived and 64 senators were expelled, yet its constitution was little affected. Accordingly, as an ex-prætor, Catiline could attend the Senate as a member, being classified as a *vir prætorius* (cf. *virī consularēs, quaestoriī*, etc.). As one who had held a curule office, he wore the *mulleus*, which was a purple shoe, and the *toga prætexta*. All ordinary senators wore the *calceus senatorius*, which was a peculiar kind of half-boot, and the *tunica laticlāvia* (with wide purple edges).

enters the Senate, shares in the delib- erations of the com- monwealth, marks and picks out with his eyes each of us	venit, he comes,	fit he becomes	pūblici public	cōnsilī of the deliberation	particeps, 20 a sharer,
	notat he observes	et and	dēsīgnat marks out	oculis with his eyes	ad caedem 21 for murder

LINE 20. *venit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *veniō*, -īre, *vēnī*, *ventum*, 4 (from an Ind.-Eur. root *ga*, *va*, etc., Latin *vi*, *bu*, or *ven*, = *to go*; cf. Greek *βαλνυ* = *I go*, from root *βα*); agrees with the implied pron.-subj. referring to Catiline. Observe that the present tense is here used of a past act in order to make it vivid and emphatic; this is called the *historic present*, and is very common in emotional speeches and graphic descriptions (as in Livy's battle-scenes). A. & G. 276, *d*; B. 259, 3; G. 229; H. 467, III. That the tense is present and not perfect (*vēnit*) is obvious from a comparison of the coördinate verbs *fit* below, and *notat* and *dēsīgnat* in the next line. — *fit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *fiō*, *fiērī*, *factus sum*, irreg. and intrans. (used (1) = *to become*, *happen*, (2) as pass. of *faciō* = *to be done*); the implied subj. is a pron. referring to Catiline. *Faciō* and *fiō* are derived from an Ind.-Eur. root *dha*, Latin *fa*(*c*), = *to do*, *make*, or *place*. The tense is *historic present*, like *venit* above. — *pūblici*, gen. sing. n. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um (from root *par* or *pal*, Latin *ple*, Greek *πλα* or *πλε* = *to fill*, being a contraction of *populicus*, = pertaining to the *populus*, *people*; cf. Greek *πλέος* = *full*, and *πλήθος* = *throng*); agrees with and modifies *cōnsilī*. As its origin implies, *pūblicus* always refers to something affecting the state, e.g. *equus pūblicus*, the horse *provided by the state* for an *equūs*; so *rēs pūblica* = lit. *the interest or weal of the state*, hence often = *the state*. As an attribute of an individual, *pūblicus* denotes one holding office in the state, as opposed to *privātus* (*homō*), i.e. one who is not a magistrate; thus *pūblicē sepeliri* = *to be buried with a state funeral*, as opposed to *privātim*. The same distinction is noteworthy in Greek between *κοινός* = *public*, and *ἴδιος* = *private*. — *cōnsilī* (contracted from *cōnsiliū*), gen. sing. of *cōnsilium*, n. 2d (see *cōnsilī*, l. 15); objective gen., limiting *particeps*. This gen. is found limiting adjectives expressing *fulness*, *sharing*, *power*, *memory*, *knowledge*, etc. A. & G. 218, *a*; B. 204, 1; G. 374; H. 399, I. In post-classical Latin *particeps* is frequently found with the dative case. *Cōnsilī* might = here (1) *counsel*, *deliberation*, or (2) *the deliberating body*; the second meaning is not uncommon, but there is no necessity for insisting on it here, as Upcott does. The rest of Upcott's note, however, is worth notice, wherein he says that any state-constituted body of men gathered together for deliberation was called *cōnsilium pūblicum*, as for example the board of *iudicēs* who met to try a law-case. — *particeps*, gen. *participis*, 3d decl. adj. often used substantively as here (from *pars* = *a part*, + *capio* = *I take*, hence *sharing*); nom. sing. m., complement in the predicate of the copulative verb *fit*. It should be remembered that the copula *sum*, and verbs signifying *to be named*, *to be made* (*elected*, etc.), *to become*, *to seem*, and the like, are used with a predicate noun or adj. so as to make a complete predication; the predicate noun or adj. is in the same case as its subject. Observe that *sum* = *I am* is *copulative*; but *sum* = *I exist* is the *substantive* verb, making a complete predicate. A. & G. 176; B. 233, 2; G. 205, 206; H. 360.

LINE 21. *notat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *notō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (from *nota* = *a mark*, from root *gna* (*gno*) = *to know*, hence *that by which something is known*); the implied subj.-pron. refers to Catiline. *Notat* = *marks*, *singles out*, so as to know with a view to destroying in the future. Observe the absence of conjunctions between these coördinate sentences (*asyndeton*). — *et*, copulative conj., connecting *notat* and *dēsīgnat*. In etymology *et* and *atque* seem to be akin to one another, and also to the Greek *ἐτι* = *still*. For the cop. conjunctions, refer to the note on *que*, l. 9. —

22 ūnum quemque nostrum. Nōs autem, fortēs | individually for mas-
 one each of us. We however, brave | sacre. While we, men

dēsīgnat, 3d. pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of dēsīgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (dē + signō, from signum = a mark); its subj. is a pron. understood. Dēsīgnō = lit. I mark out, e.g. Vergil, urbem dēsīgnat arātrō; hence I mark, select, e.g. officially cōsul dēsīgnātus = the consul elect. — oculis, abl. plur. of oculus, -ī, m. 2d (from a root ak, Latin oc, Greek ὀκ, cf. Greek ὄμμα (= ὄμμα) = sight); abl. of the means or instrument, extending the pred. notat et dēsīgnat. Oculus has a diminutive form ocellus, used as a term of endearment. Cicero's ideas of Catiline's daring are exaggerated by his excitement and his fear of the man; Sallust seems to explain Catiline's attendance more reasonably by imputing it to the desire of appearing ingenuously innocent or else of clearing himself of any charges that might be made against him. — ad, prep. with the acc.; governs caedem, and = for, expressing purpose. Ad has many applications which it is instructive to note: (1) motion, to, or direction, towards; (2) reference, as regards; (3) manner, according to; (4) place, at or near; (5) time, at, generally of future time; (6) with numbers, about; (7) ad occurs in many phrases, and after Cicero ad + the acc. becomes to some extent a substitute for the dat. case. For examples, consult A. & G. 153, under AD; B. 182, 3; G. 416, 1; H. 433, I, AD. — caedem, acc. sing. of caedēs, -is, f. 3d (from caedō = I cut, I kill; Sanskrit root khid, Greek σκῆω, cf. σκῆψω and scindō = I split); governed by the prep. ad. The prose authors use caedēs of (1) slaughter, in battle, (2) murder, by an assassin; the second meaning is the one that keeps recurring in these speeches.

LINE 22. ūnum, acc. sing. m. of the cardinal numeral adj. ūnus, -a, -um, gen. ūnius, dat. ūnī (old forms oīnus and oenos, akin to Greek εἷς, gen. εἰς = one, and ὅλην, the ace on dice); agrees with and modifies emphatically quemque. — quemque, acc. sing. m. of the indef. pron. quisque, quaeque, quidque (when used adjectively the neut. is quodque); direct obj. of notat and dēsīgnat; quemque ūnum = not all of us, but each of us singly, i.e. individually, for Cicero does not mean to say that Catiline will destroy every senator, but such individuals among them as he has marked as enemies, cf. Sect. IV, ll. 11, 12, wherein Cicero says that some of Catiline's accomplices are present in the Senate. Special uses of quisque are: (1) with superlatives, e.g. fortissimus quisque = all the bravest men; (2) with ordinal numerals, to express generality, e.g. tertio quodque verbō = at every third word; (3) with primus, e.g. primō quodque tempore, Cic. = on the very first occasion; (4) rarely, quisque = each of two, instead of uterque; and in Plautus quisque appears as feminine. — nostrum, gen. plur. of 1st pers. pron. ego (plur. nōs); partitive gen., limiting quemque. For nostrum partitive, and nostri objective, etc., refer to the note on nostrum, l. 16. — Nōs, nom. plur. of ego; subj. of videmur, l. 23. When the subj. is a personal pron., it is not usually expressed, except for the purpose of emphasis or contrast; nōs here is emphatic and scornful. — autem, adversative conj. (see note on tamen, l. 18); introducing a contrast to the previous statement — Catiline is a bold murderer, but we are shrinking cowards. — fortēs, nom. plur. m. of the adj. fortis, -e, 3d decl. (akin to firmus, and frēnum, from a root dhar (dhra) = to support); modifies virī; some editors arrange virī fortēs. Fortēs is ironical here, for Cicero really charges himself and the Senate with timidity for not having already brought Catiline to account for his crimes. Synonyms: (1) fortis = brave, chiefly with regard to strength and firmness of mind, though sometimes of mere physical strength; as applied to statesmen (virī fortēs or fortissimi) fortis denotes a character that cannot be driven from duty by fear, but must express itself freely in the face of peril; (2) animōsus = spirited, an attribute of the spiritual and emotional part of a man (animus); as distinguished from fortis, animōsus = animī vehementiam habēs; (3) strenuus = strong, energetic, and always refers to action, as an attribute of one characterized by deeds of prowess.

of courage, think we are fulfilling our obligation to the state if | *virī, satis facere rei publicae vidēmur*, 28
 men, enough to do for the weal common seem,

LINE 23. *virī*, nom. plur. of *vir*, *virī*, m. 2d (gen. plur. *virōrum* sometimes contracted to *virūm*); in apposition with the subj. *nōs*. An appositive is a noun not in the predicate describing another noun, and standing in the same case. A. & G. 184; B. 169; G. 320, ff; H. 359, NOTE 2. Synonyms: (1) *vir* = a man, as distinguished from a woman, hence frequently *husband*; a special sense is *hero*, as in Vergil, *Aen.* I, 1, *Arma virumque canō*; *vir*, as regards adjectival attribution, is used only with reference to good qualities, e.g. *vir fortis* or *cōstāns*; (2) *homō* = a man, as distinguished from *deī* on one side and *bestiae* on the other; it is used with regard to virtues or vices, birth, intelligence, etc., e.g. *homō improbus, nōbilis, indoctus*, etc.; in the plur., *hominēs* = mankind, including men and women. — *satis* (or *sat*), adv. (from a root *sat*, akin to Greek *ἄδ*, cf. *satiō*, I = I satisfy and Greek *ἀδ-έω*); modifies *facere* and with it becomes one idea to satisfy, hence often written in one *satisfacere*; or *satis* may be taken as an indecl. noun, the direct obj. of *facere*. *Satis* appears to have three distinct uses: (1) as adjective; thus it has a comparative degree *satius* = better; (2) indecl. noun; (3) adverb. *Satis* occurs in many phrases: (1) *satis accipere vel dare* = to take or to give sufficient bail; (2) *satis facere* = to satisfy, often in a mercantile sense = to pay a creditor; another sense is to give satisfaction, to apologize. — *facere*, pres. inf. act. of *faciō*, -ere, *fēci*, *factum*, 3 (from the same root as *fi*, l. 20); *prolative* inf., with *vidēmur*. Certain verbs, e.g. to seem, dare, be able, begin, hesitate, learn, know how, etc., which suggest a further action of the same subject, require an inf. (without any subj.-acc.) to complete their meaning. This inf. is variously called *complementary*, *prolative*, *epexegetic*, and *explanatory*, though some grammarians reserve the names *prolative* and *epexegetic* for an extended poetical use of the inf. instead of the subjunct. with *ut*. A. & G. 271; B. 326; G. 423; H. 533. *Satisfacere rei publicae* = lit. to do enough for the state, i.e. to fulfil our duty to the state. — *rei*, dat. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; dat. of the indirect obj. with *satis* in *satis facere*. *Rēs* has many different meanings: (1) event, thing, circumstance; (2) a real thing, fact, as *rē vērā* = in truth; (3) in plur., property, possessions; (4) benefit, advantage; (5) cause, ground, reason; (6) an affair, business; (7) a case in law, cause, suit; (8) very many phrases, e.g. *rēs publica* = good of the community, administration, and often = *civitas*, the state. The context is the only guide for the rendering of *rēs*. In combinations, observe especially *rēs prosperae* (*adversae*) = prosperity (*adversity*); *rēs gestae* = achievements, facts of history; *rēs militāres* = the art of war; *rēs novae* = revolution; *rēs familiāris* = property; *rērum potiri* = to become master of the government; *rēs rationēsque* = business relations. The above are only a small fraction of the Ciceronian idioms in which *rēs* bears a part. — *públicae*, dat. sing. f. of the adj. *públicus*, -a, -um (see *públicī*, l. 20); modifies *rei*; when *pública* occurs in combination with *rēs*, many editors write in one *rēspública*; cf. *quamdiū, senātūscōnsultum*. — *vidēmur*, 1st pers. plur. pres. ind. of *videōr* used as deponent (properly pass. of *video*, -ere, *vidi*, *visum*, 2; see *vidēs*, l. 13); agrees with its subj. *nōs*, l. 22. *Videor* is generally used = I seem, though sometimes I am seen; the impersonal *videtur* = it seems good. Note that only the personal construction is allowable with the passives of verbs of feeling or saying such as *videri* and *dicī*; thus *it seems* (*is said*) that Cicero was consul cannot be rendered *viaētur* (*dicitur*) *Cicerōnem fuisse cōsulem*, but *Cicerō videtur* (*dicitur*) *fuisse cōsul*. With other verbs of saying, etc., the personal construction is preferred, except in the compound tenses, e.g. *trāditum est Homērum caecum fuisse* = tradition relates that Homer was blind, but *trāditur Homērus caecus fuisse*. For the two ways of explaining the ind. *vidēmur satis facere* of the principal clause followed by the subjunct. *videmus* of the subordinate, refer to the note on *videmus*, l. 24.

24	sī	istius	furōrem	ac	tēla	vītēmus.	we manage to escape the ruffian's frenzied assaults. Long ago,
	<i>if</i>	<i>of that (fellow)</i>	<i>the frenzy</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>the weapons</i>	<i>we avoid.</i>	Catiline, you ought to have been conducted
25	Ad	mortem	tē,	Catilīna,	dūcī	iussū	
	<i>To</i>	<i>death</i>	<i>you,</i>	<i>Catiline,</i>	<i>to be led</i>	<i>by order</i>	

LINE 24. *sī*, conditional or hypothetical conj. followed by ind. or subjunct. (akin to Greek *ei* = *if*); introducing the subordinate clause *sī . . . vītēmus*, which is the *protasis* in the condition. Uses of *sī*: (1) = *if*, in the *protasis* of a conditional sentence; sometimes strengthened *sī quidem* = *if indeed*; sometimes introducing an adverse condition, *quod sī* = *but if*; (2) the sense *if* sometimes in Caesar passes into the causal *since*, when the condition is realized, and in Vergil into *when*; (3) *sī* rarely introduces indirect question, except in poetry; (4) *sī* + the subjunct. sometimes = *to see if*, denoting purpose. A conditional sentence consists of two parts: (a) *protasis*, the dependent clause stating the condition with *if*, (b) the *apodosis*, the main clause, stating the conclusion. But in origin a conditional sentence was the mere statement of two independent ideas, for *sī* = *if* is a weak demonstrative akin to *sic* (*thus*) and = *in some way*. Thus *sī audire volētis, reperietis* (*if you will listen, you will find*) = *you will listen in some way, you will find*, two distinct statements united into one modified statement. For a general survey of the kinds of conditions, with various tenses of the ind. or subjunct., consult A. & G. 304-309; B. 301-304; G. 589, 594, ff; H. 507-512. — *istius*, gen. sing. m. of *iste*, *ista*, *istud*; poss. gen., limiting *furōrem* and *tēla*. *Istius* is here used with its acquired forensic implication of scorn = *of that villain*; see the note and references under *iste*, l. 3. — *furōrem*, acc. sing. of *furor*, -ōris, m. 3d (from *furō* = *I rave*, sometimes of madness, sometimes of inspiration); direct obj. of *vītēmus*. — *ac* (shortened form of *atque*), cop. conj., connecting *furōrem* and *tēla*. *Ac* is used instead of *atque* before words beginning with any consonant except *c*, *g*, and *qu*. For its use, and for the other cop. conjunctions, see the note on *que*, l. 9. — *tēla*, acc. plur. of *tēlum*, -i, n. 2d; joined by *ac* to *furōrem*, and direct obj. of *vītēmus*. *Tēlum* = (1) *a missile, spear, dart, arrow*, etc.; (2) *a weapon, sword*, etc. The derivation from *τῆλε* = *afar* (hence *something sent from afar, a missile*) is exploded; others refer to *tendō* = *to hurl*, in poetry, as if for *tend-lum*; but the best etymology is from an Ind.-Eur. root *tak*, or *tuk* = *to prepare, to hit, to generate*. Thus *tēlum* = *tec-lum*; cf. Greek *τόξον* = *a bow*. — *vītēmus*, 1st pers. plur. pres. subjunct. act. of *vītō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (= *vic-i-tō*, from a root *vik* = *to yield*; cf. Greek *εἰκω* = *I yield*, and *vicissitude*); the subj. *nōs* is implied by the personal ending. There are two ways of explaining the subjunct. mood of *vītēmus*, and the second appears preferable: (1) *vidēmur satis facere* is regarded as slightly stronger than the potential subjunct. *satis faciāmus*. Thus the whole sentence is a remote future condition, which may or may not come true = *we should fulfil our duties . . . if we should avoid his weapons*. A similar contingency is expressed by the ind. in II, Chap. XI, *sī . . . contendere velimus . . . intellegere possumus* (= *intelligāmus*). A. & G. 307, b; B. 303; G. 596, i; H. 509. According to this explanation the statement of the compound sentence is ironical throughout. (2) The subjunct. is used, not because the sentence is a hypothetical one, but because the condition is a reported one in virtual indirect discourse. *Vidēmur* then = *we seem* (*nōbis*, *to ourselves*), i.e. *we think we are fulfilling*, etc., *if we avoid*, etc.; the direct condition is *satisfaciāmus, sī vitāmus*, and according to the rule that the indicative of dependent clauses becomes subjunct. in indirect discourse, *vitāmus* becomes *vītēmus* after the primary *vidēmur*. A. & G. 336, 2; B. 314, i; G. 650; H. 524.

LINE 25. *Ad*, prep. with the acc.; governs *mortem*; *ad mortem* combines the idea of motion after *dūcī*, *to death*, with one of purpose, *for death*; observe the emphatic position of *ad mortem*. — *mortem*, acc. sing. of *mors*, *martis*, f. 3d (from a root *mar*

to your death at the consul's command; cōnsulis iam pridem oportēbat, in tē 26
upon your own head of the consul already long ago it behooved, against you

= to waste away; cf. Greek *μάραισι* = decay); gov. by the prep. *ad*. Had Cicero really on his own authority as consul put Catiline to death, and not with the authority of the Senate, as it fell out later, he would indisputably have broken the laws of the state. The *Lex Valeria* (509 B.C.) gave the defendant the right to appeal from a magistrate's decision to the people; and this law was reenacted and made more stringent by the *Lex Porcia* (197 B.C.), and by the *Lex Sempronia* of Gaius Gracchus (122 B.C.). All these laws made it clear that no magistrate could scourge or put to death a citizen without the consent of the people, and the people generally preferred a condemned citizen to retire into exile and free them from the responsibility of dealing with him. — *tē*, acc. sing. of the 2d pers. pron. *tū*; direct obj. of *oportēbat*, l. 26. Observe here that while *tē* is object of *oportēbat*, it is subj.-acc. of *dūcī* below, and the whole acc. and inf. *tē dūcī* is the subj. of *oportēbat*. — *Catilīna*, voc. sing. of *Catilina*, -ae, m. 1st; case of the person addressed. Cicero turns from the senators and addresses Catiline directly. — *dūcī*, pres. inf. pass. of *dūcō*, -ere, *dūxī*, *ductum*, 3 (from a root *du(k)*, in Latin *dūc* or *dūc*, cf. *ēdūcō* = *I train up*); agrees with its subj.-acc. *tē*. Observe that, if *oportet tē* + the inf. be rendered in English by *you ought*, the tense is expressed by the inf. as *ought* is auxiliary, e.g. *you ought to be led* (pres. or fut.) and *you ought to have been led* (past); but in Latin the tense is expressed by the verb itself, e.g. *oportēbit* (fut.), *oportēbat* and *oportuit* (past), *oportet* (pres.) *tē dūcī*; but for a common variation see the note on *oportēbat* below. — *iussū*, adverbial abl. of *iussus*, -ūs, m. 4th (only found in this abl.; so *iniussū*; from *iubeō*, 2 = *I order*); modifies *dūcī*. Though used adverbially, *iussū* may be accompanied by a poss. adj., e.g. *meō iussū*, and both *iussū* and *iniussū* by a limiting gen., as *cōnsulis* below. *iubeō* (and its derivatives *iussum*, -ī, n. 2d and *iussū*) is from the root *yu* = *to bind*, and may perhaps be a compound of *iūs*, n. 3d (also from root *yu*), and *habeō*.

LINE 26. *cōnsulis*, gen. sing. of *cōnsul*, m. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *iussū*; *cōnsulis* seems to refer to Cicero himself, but may be used of the office. Cicero evidently means that he might have acted on the strength of the Senate's decree of Oct. 21st, which armed the consuls with extraordinary power to enable them to ward off danger from the state. The precedents for executing traitors which he proceeds to cite are very unhappy, for Tiberius Gracchus was murdered by an unruly mob, and Servilius Ahala had to retire into exile for obeying the dictator's order to kill Maelius. — *iam*, temporal adv., strengthening *pridem* = *already long ago, this long time*. — *pridem* (from a root *pra* = *before*; cf. Greek *πρῶ*, *πρῶ*, etc., and Latin *prae*, *primus*, *princeps*, and many more), temporal adv. = *long ago*, modifying *oportēbat*. Cicero was probably thinking of Catiline's first conspiracy (see Introduction). — *oportēbat*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. act. of the impersonal verb *oportet*, *oportere*, *oportuit*, 2; the real subj. is the acc. and inf. *tē dūcī*. *Oportet* is used: (1) with the subjunct. without *ut* (later writers add *ut*) in a substantive clause of purpose; (2) with the inf., with or without a subj.-acc. For the difference between the Latin and English constructions of *I ought* and *oportet mē*, refer to the note on *dūcī*, l. 25. But past obligation is sometimes expressed by the perf. part. pass., instead of the pres. inf., with or without *esse*, and a past tense of *oportere*, cf. Chap. II, 40, *quod iam pridem factum esse oportuit*, and consult the note and references under *interfectum*, l. 20 of Chap. I. The imperf. tense with *iam dūcī*, etc., denotes an action begun in the past and continuing in it. A. & G. 277, b; B. 260, 4; G. 234; H. 469, II, 2. — *in*, prep. with the acc.; gov. *tē*; *in tē* is very emphatic by position. *In* + the acc. = *to, into*, of place; *for, into*, of time; *towards*, often *against*, of disposition; *in, after*, of manner. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; gov. by the prep. *in*.

27	cōferri	istam	pestem,	quam	tū	should have been
	(it behooved)	to be applied	that	ruin,	which	you
28	in	nōs	māchināris.	An	vērō	vir
	against	us	are contriving.	Or	truly	the man
						admit, I suppose, that

LINE 27. *cōferri*, pres. inf. pass. of *cōferō*, *cōferre*, *contulī*, *collātum*, irreg. (compound of *con* + *ferō* = lit. *I bring together, collect*); agrees with its subj.-acc. *pestem*, in construction after *oporēbat* understood from l. 23. *Cōferre* = (1) *to collect*, (2) *to compare*, hence *to match against*, (3) *to employ, bring, as here*, (4) *to bestow, grant, assign*, (5) *to postpone*; (6) *sē cōferre* = *to betake oneself, to go*. — *istam*, acc. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. *iste, ista, istud*; agrees with *pestem* and modifies it emphatically; many editors omit *istam*, but if retained it adds much to the force of the passage, as Cicero is wishing that Catiline may be "hoist with his own petard." *Istam* = not *your* but *devised by you*, for *iste* refers to what appertains to the person addressed in any relation. — *pestem*, acc. sing. of *pestis*, -is, f. 3d; obj. of *oporēbat* understood, and subj.-acc. of *cōferri*. Synonyms: (1) *perniciēs* = *destruction*, the general word; (2) *pestis* = (a) *plague*, (b) *ruin, destruction*, (c) *bane*, of one causing ruin; (3) *exitium* = *destruction*, lit. *a going to naught*; (4) *dānnum* = simply *loss, hurt*; (5) *caecōs* = *destruction, slaughter*, from *caecō* = *I kill*; (6) *clāās* = *ruin, defeat*, often of warfare; (7) *strāgēs* = lit. *overthrow*, especially of armies, hence *massacre, carnage*; (8) *interitus* = *annihilation, extermination*. — *quam*, acc. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; direct obj. of *māchināris*. It should be remembered that the rel. pron. agrees in gender and number with its antecedent, but its case depends on its function in its own clause; the verb in the rel. clause agrees in number and person with the subj., e.g. *ego quī audiō, tū quī audis*. A. & G. 198; B. 250, 1; G. 614; H. 445. — *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d pers. pron.; subj. of *māchināris*, and emphatic.

LINE 28. *in*, prep. with the acc. (see *in* above); gov. *nōs*. — *nōs*, acc. plur. of the 1st pers. pron.; governed by *in*; *nōs* includes the senators and Roman citizens in general. — *māchināris*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *māchinor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 (from *māchina*, f. 1st, akin to Greek *μηχανή*); agrees with its subj. *tū*. Cicero uses this verb in a good sense = *to skilfully devise*, in reference to the works of nature, and in a bad sense, as here, = *to plot, scheme*; he also has nouns *māchinātiō*, and *māchinātor*; and Livy employs *māchināmentum* = *a military engine*. For deponents, refer to *abūtere*, l. 1. Observe the ending in -ris, which Cicero prefers for the pres. ind. passive. — *An*, conj., introducing a question with *interfēcit*, l. 32. *An* is properly a conj. introducing a second or subsequent clause in direct disjunctive questions, and so = *or*, the first clause being introduced by *utrum*, *ne* enclitic, or by no special word, e.g. (1) *utrum hoc falsum est an vērū*? (2) *hōcne falsum est an vērū*? (3) *hōc falsum an vērū est*? Sometimes -ne is added to *an* pleonastically, e.g. *utrum hoc falsum an vērū est*? When the second member is a mere negative, *nōn* is added to *an*, e.g. *utrum hoc falsum annōn (or not)*? Occasionally *an* = *or rather, or on the contrary*, emphasizing the second clause. In indirect disjunctive questions, *an* introduces a second clause in the same way as in direct, e.g. *quaerō utrum hoc vērū an falsum sit*, and in rare instances leads the first clause instead of *utrum*, *num*, and the other regular particles. But in the passage before us there is only one question, and that is scarcely more than an exclamation. When so used in direct question, *an* is regarded as introducing an elliptical double question, with the first clause suppressed or involved. We may supply the suppression thus: "*am I mistaken in my recollection or did that most illustrious man, P. Scipio, really kill Tiberius Gracchus?*" As such direct questions with *an* are expressive of some emotion, e.g. surprise, indignation, or are remonstrative in character, *an* may be left untranslated and the question be rendered as an exclamation —

the illustrious Publius | amplissimus, P. Scīpiō, pontifex m̄ximus, 29
 Scipio, supreme pon- | most honorable, Publius Scipio, high-priest supreme,

surely Scīpiō killed Gracchus. *An* is used in early Latin in direct questions, and there is some reason for supposing it was originally a simple particle of interrogation. A. & G. 211, *b*; B. 163, 4, *a*; G. 457, I; H. 353, NOTE 4. — *vērō*, adv., with slight adversative force (originally abl. n. of adj. *vērus*, -a, -um). See *vērō*, l. 19. — *vir*, gen. *virī*, m. 2d; appositive of *Scīpiō*. When in English we attribute a quality to the name of a person, the Latin idiom is to add *vir* or *homō* as an appositive and to attribute the quality to the appositive, e.g. *the brave Brūtus* = *Brūtus, vir fortis* (*fortissimus*). *Vir* is only used with reference to a man's good qualities; refer to the note on *virī*, l. 23.

LINE 29. *amplissimus*, nom. sing. m. of the superl. degree of the adj. *amplus*, -a, -um (from *am* = *ambi* = *around* + *plus* from *pleō* = *I fill*, hence *full all round*; *ambi* is a prep. only used in composition, cf. Greek *ἀμφί*); qualifies *vir*. As distinguished from *māgnus* and *ingēns*, *amplus* = *wide, spacious*; in the positive, and esp. in the superl., this adj. is much used as a term of honorable compliment, referring in particular to a man's high standing in respect of birth and office. *Scīpiō* was *amplissimus* in nobility, as he belonged to the great Cornelian family; in office, as he was *pōntifex m̄ximus* and probably the only Roman elected to this office without being present at the election, and he had been consul in 138 B.C.; in character, if we follow Cicero, who in many passages praises him very highly. — *Pūblius* (abbreviated *P.*), gen. *Pūbli*, m. 2d; nom. sing., the *praenōmen* or forename of *Scīpiō*. The Romans had three names each, one for himself, one for his *gēns*, and one for his family: thus *Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō Nasica Serāpiō*: *Pūblius* is the *praenōmen*, serving as a Christian name in English; *Cornēlius* is the *nōmen*, showing Publius to belong to the *gēns Cornēlia*, founded by a certain Cornēlius; *Scīpiō*, the family name or *cōgnōmen*, is, as often (cf. *Cicerō* = *chick-pea*, from *cicer*), a nickname = *a staff*, which name was supposed to have been given to the founder because he guided his blind father; any extra title is an *agnōmen* (*ad* + (*g*) *nōmen* = *name in addition*), as *Nasica* (= *with pointed nose*) and *Serāpiō*; *agnōmina* were often given for military success, e.g. *Africānus*, given to another great Scīpiō. Women had no Christian names, only the *nōmen* of the house, e.g. *Cornēlia*; sisters, if two in number, were distinguished as *Cornēlia m̄ior* and *minor*, but if more, as (1) *Cornēlia*, (2) *Cornēlia secunda*, (3) *Cornēlia tertia*, and so on. There were only some 18 *praenōmina* to choose from. The most common are: *Aulus* (*A.*), *Gaius* (*C.*), *Marcus* (*M.*), *Lūcius* (*L.*), *Quintus* (*Q.*), *Mānius* (*M'*), *Gnaeus* (*Cn.*), *Titus* (*T.*), and *Pūblius* (*P.*). — *Scīpiō*, gen. *Scīpiōnis*, m. 3d; nom. sing., subj. of *interfecit*, l. 32. *Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō Nasica Serāpiō* was the son of *Scīpiō Nasica* Corculum, and grandson of *Scīpiō Nasica* who was considered the most virtuous man in Rome. He was consul in 138 B.C., and later *pōntifex m̄ximus*. His private character is said to have been eminently noble. In politics he was leader of the senatorial party, and when Tiberius Gracchus sought reflection in 133 B.C. as tribune Scīpiō defied the law and led the riot in which Gracchus met his death. The populace demanded reparation for this crime, whereupon Scīpiō was sent on a mission to Asia and never returned to Rome, i.e. he went into voluntary exile. — *pōntifēx*, gen. *pontificis*, m. 3d (*pōns* + *faciō*, hence originally *bridge-builders*, one of whose duties would be "to appease the deities on whose domains the bridges or roads intruded," *Prof. Gow*); nom. sing., in apposition with *P. Scīpiō*. The *pōntificēs* were founded as a college by Numa, the king (as afterwards the emperor) being president (*pōntifex m̄ximus*). Under the republic the *Pōntifēx M̄ximus* and the *Rēx Sacrōrum* divided the king's priestly functions, the *Rēx Sacrōrum* (with 15 other *flāminēs*, i.e. priests of particular deities) being appointed by the *Pōntifēx M̄ximus*. The pontifical duties were to choose Vestal Virgins, keep the calendar, announce festivals, preside over religious marriages (by *cōn-*

80	Ti. Gracchum, mediocriter labefactantem	tiff, although not a
	~ Tiberius Gracchus, to a slight extent undermining	magistrate, killed Tiberius Gracchus because of his not very
81	statum rei publicae, privātus	grave disturbance of the settled order of
	the constitution of the commonwealth, (as) a private (citizen)	

farreditiō), and superintend all religious affairs not specially attended to by priestly clubs, e.g. the *Luperci*, the *Salii*. The number of *pōntificēs* was 9 at first; Sulla added 6 more, and Caesar yet another. By the *lēs Ogulnia* (300 B.C.) a plebeian might be elected *supreme pontiff*, and soon after the people secured the right of electing to this dignity. The *pōntifex māximus* was elected for life, and was the superior of the *rēx sacrōrum*. — *māximus*, nom. sing. m. of the adj. *māximus*, -a, -um (superl. of *magnus*, -a, -um; comp. *māior*); qualifies *pōntifex*. There is some doubt as to whether *Scipio* was high-priest at the time of the riot. The office was certainly held for life, but there may have been methods of resignation.

LINE 30. *Tiberium* (= *Ti.* or *Tib.* abbreviated), acc. sing. of *Tiberius*, -i, m. 2d; *praenomen* of the elder Gracchus, and here direct obj. of *interfecit*. — *Gracchum*, acc. sing. m. of *Gracchus*, -i, m. 2d (the name of a famous family of the *gens Semprōnia*); direct obj. of *interfecit*. Tiberius Semprōnius Gracchus was the elder son of his father of the same name, and Cornēlia, the daughter of the Scipio who conquered Hannibal. He was an earnest social reformer, and as tribune of the people in 133 B.C. he proposed an agrarian law reenacting the old Licinian Rogations which forbade *latifundia* or large estates. The opposition of the capitalist Senate drove him against his will to use unconstitutional methods and depose a fellow-tribune who vetoed his measures, and he carried his law. When against precedent he sought reflection, he and 300 of his followers met a violent death in a party riot. Nasica led the senatorial rioters, but P. Saturnius and L. Rūfus laid claim to the murder. Tiberius and his more famous brother Gaius are sometimes alluded to in the plural, *Gracchī* = the Gracchī; for Gaius, see the note on Chap. II, l. 5. — *mediocriter* (from the adj. *mediocris*, -e, 3d), adv. of manner, limiting *labefactantem*. Cicero speaks of the Gracchī with varying degrees of severity, according to the object he has in mind; here he calls Tiberius a mild offender, arguing from the less to the greater, in order to prove Catiline worthy of death. Cicero's prejudice prevented him from seeing that, if the Senate had not forced Tiberius into illegality, Italy would have had self-supporting citizen-farmers, who with the abolition of large estates and the consequent diminution of slave labor would have infused new life into the constitution of the state. — *labefactantem*, acc. sing. m. of *labefactāns*, -antis, pres. part. act. of *labefaciō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 (frequentative form of *labefaciō*, from *labō* + *faciō*, hence *I make to reel*); agrees with *Gracchum* in participial enlargement of the subject; *mediocriter labefactantem* of Gracchus is purposely mild, being contrasted with *orbem terrae . . . vāstare cupientem* of Catiline.

LINE 31. *statum*, acc. sing. of *status*, -ūs, m. 4th (from *stō* = *I stand*, hence *standing*, *condition*); direct obj. of *labefactantem* = *quī statum . . . labefactāvit*; the metaphor is taken from causing something previously standing firm to spin from its support and totter, ready to fall, on the brink. — *rei*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; poss. gen., limiting *statum*. — *públicae*, gen. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rei*, forming one idea = *the commonwealth*; refer to *rei públicae*, l. 23. Quintilian (VIII, 4, 13) remarks on the elaborate contrast thus: "a comparison is made between Catiline and Gracchus; the state's organization and the whole world; a slight disturbance and massacre, fire, and devastation; a private citizen and the consuls." — *privātus*, nom. sing. m. of the adj. *privātus*, -a, -um (originally perf. part. pass. of *privō*, hence *set apart* from the state, *private*), agrees with the subj. *Scipio*, but modifies the verb *interfecit* adverb-

public affairs: and shall we, we the cons- uls, endure Catiline, whose cherished aim is to make the whole	interfēcit: killed: caede with slaughter	Catilinam, Catiline, atque and	orbem the circle incendiis with conflagrations	terrae 32 of the earth vāstāre 33 to lay waste
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ially = in a private (unofficial) capacity. The adjs. most often used adverbially are: *primus*, *prior*, *volens*, *tōtus*, *ūnus*, *sōlus*, and *ultimus*, but any adjective may be so used, e.g. *primus vēnī* = *I came first*, *laetī audiēre* = *they heard with gladness*. A. & G. 191; B. 239; G. 325, REM. 6; H. 443. For *privātus*, as opposed to *pūbicus*, see note on *pūblici*, l. 20. *Scipiō* is called *privātus* because, if he was not high-priest in 133 B.C., yet he held no other office; while, even if he was *pōntifēx māximus*, this office was not among the *magistrātūs*. For this latter reason the *pōntifēx māximus* might be a candidate for a magistracy; *Julius Caesar* held the high-priesthood at the same time that he was dictator. It is worth while noting that if *Scipiō* was high-priest in 133 B.C. his act was sacrilegious in being a party to the death of *Gracchus* (who, as some say, fell by his hand), and the more so as a tribune's person was inviolable (*sacrōsānctus*); he further broke the laws by retiring for safety on a pretended mission to Asia, for the *pōntifēx māximus* was not allowed to leave Italy.

LINE 32. *interfēcit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfēcī*, *interfectum*, 3 (*inter* + *faciō* = lit. *to make something be between* the parts of anything, so as to sunder and destroy it); agrees with the subj. *Scipiō*, l. 29. Observe the coördination of the clauses, "was *Tiberius Gracchus* killed? (and) shall we endure *Catiline*?" In English it is better to subordinate the first clause, e.g. *if (while) Gracchus was killed*, etc. — *Catilinam*, acc. sing. of *Catilina*, -ae, m. 1st; direct obj. of *pērfērēmus*, l. 34. Old editions used to read *verō* after *Catilinam*, but, as it has occurred in l. 28, and as *Quintilian* does not quote it, it is better omitted. — *orbem*, acc. sing. of *orbis*, -is, m. 3d (= (1) *circle*, (2) *circle*, (3) *circuit*, (4) *wheel*); direct obj. of *vāstāre* in the participial clause *vāstāre cupientem*; *orbem terrae* is in strong contrast with *statum rei pūblicae* above. *Orbis terrae* = *the world*; the more usual expression is *orbis terrārum* (cf. *ubi terrārum* = *where in the world?*), but *Cicero* uses both without any discrimination of sense; cf. Chap. IV, l. 16 and l. 20. Synonyms: (1) *orbis terrae* or *terrārum* = *the world, the whole earth*, cf. *imperium orbis terrārum* = *universal empire*; (2) *mundus* = *the universe*. — *terrae*, gen. sing. of *terra*, f. 1st (probably from a root *tars* = *to be dry*, cf. Greek *repōalwō* = *I make dry*, and *torreō* = *I burn*); poss. gen., limiting *orbem*; *Schütz* reads *terrārum* as quoted by *Quintilian*, but most prefer *terrae*. Synonyms: (1) *terra* = *the earth*, as opposed to sky and sea, *the dry land*; (2) *tellūs* = *the earth*, as the globe (poetical chiefly, but once in *Cicero*); *Tellūs* personified = the Greek goddess *Taia*, also known as *Cybelē*, *Cerēs*, etc.; (3) *humus* = *the ground, the surface earth*, as the low (*humilis*) part of the visible world, cf. *humī iacere* = *to lie on the ground*; (4) *solum* = *the firm ground*, cf. *solō aequāre* = *to level with the ground*; (5) *ager* = *cultivated ground*.

LINE 33. *caede*, abl. sing. of *caedēs* -is, f. 3d (from *caedō* = *I kill*, from a Sanskrit root *khid* = *to cut*); abl. of the means or instrument with *vāstāre*. There is often scarcely any difference between this abl. and the abl. of manner, though manner requires the abl. with *cum* unless it be modified by an adjective; many grammarians class *vī et armīs*, a similar phrase, as an abl. of manner. For the synonyms of *caedēs*, refer to the note on *pestem*, l. 27. — *atque*, cop. conj., joining *caede* and *incendiis*. *Atque*, a compound of *ad* = *at* + *que* = *and also, as well as, and specially*, and usually introduces something important. For the cop. conjunctions, refer to the note on *que*, l. 9. — *incendiis*, abl. plur. of *incendium*, -i, n. 2d (from *incendō* = *I set on fire*, for *incandō*, from a root *kan* = *to burn*, cf. Greek *kalō*); abl. of the means or instrument, with *vāstāre*, joined by *atque* to *caede*. The allusion in *caede atque incendiis* is to one part of *Catiline's* scheme,

84	cupientem,	nōs	cōsulēs	perferēmus?	Nam	world desolate with fire and murder? I
	desiring,	we	the consuls	shall (we) endure?	For	pass over the famous
85	illa	nimis	antīqua	praetereō,	quod	precedents, too far
	those (instances)	too	ancient	I pass by, that (= how)		back in the past, how

viz. to set fire to Rome in several different places, and in the general confusion slaughter all who opposed revolution, secure plunder, and seize with armed men the strongest parts of Rome, e.g. the Palatine hill. — *vāstāre*, pres. inf. act. of *vāstō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (= I make *vāstus*, i.e. *desolate*, *vāstus*, being probably akin to *vacuus* = *empty*); complementary inf. with *cupientem*, of which it is the object. See the note on *facere*, l. 23. Synonyms: (1) *vāstāre* = to render *desolate* or *waste* (by emptying), particularly in regard to the country, houses, fields, etc.; (2) *dēpopulārī* (*dē* + *populus*) = to destroy the people, to depopulate, but it often loses its strict application and denotes plunder and destruction of inhabitants and property like *vāstāre*.

LINE 34. *cupientem*, acc. sing. m. of *cupiēs*, -entis, pres. part. act. of *cupiō*, -ere, *cupiō* or *cupiū*, *cupitum*, 3 (akin to Sanskrit root *kup* = (1) to be angry, (2) to desire strongly); in agreement with and participial enlargement of *Catilinam*, l. 32; *Catilinam* . . . *vāstāre cupientem* = a rel. clause *quī vāstāre cupiū*, and is in contrast with *Gracchum* . . . *labefactantem*, l. 30. Synonyms: (1) *cupiō* = I desire passionately, cf. English *cupidity*; with the dat. *cupiō* = I wish (well) for some one, hence I favor; (2) *volō* = I wish, but in a weaker sense, hence often I am willing; the distinction is well marked in the complimentary expression *cupiō omnia quae vīs* = I strongly desire (for you) what you wish for (Horace); (3) *expetō* = I wish, crave, especially of desiring to reach something, e.g., *divitiās*, as opposed to *fugio*; (4) *optō* = lit. I choose, cf. *optiō* = choice, hence I wish as the result of rational choice; (5) *dēsiderō* (*dē* + root *sid* = *vid* = to look, hence to look for something absent), I yearn for, I miss. — *nōs*, nom. plur. of the 1st pers. pron.; subj. of *perferēmus*, and emphatic because contrasted with *Scipiō privātus*. — *cōsulēs*, nom. plur. of *cōsul*, *cōsulis*, m. 3d; in apposition with the subj. *nōs*; *cōsulēs* is contrasted with *privātus*, l. 31. *Cicerō*, the *equēs* and *novus homō*, was much impressed by the dignity of the office of consul. — *perferēmus*, 1st pers. plur. fut. ind. act. of *perferō*, *perferre*, *per tuli*, *perlātum*, irreg. (*per* = through, i.e. to the end + *ferō* = I bear); agrees with the subj. *nōs*; this question is coördinate with the first one (see *interfecit* above) and implies an indignant negative answer. — *Nam*, causal conj., explaining the unexpressed idea that the recent fate of Gracchus was sufficient precedent for severe measures against Catiline, and assigning their remoteness as a reason for not multiplying instances. The causal particles are *nam* (prae-positive), *enim* (post-positive), *namque* and *etnim* (both as a rule first in the sentence). *Nam* is used: (1) with its original asseverative force, assigning a reason; (2) as in the present passage, to pass over a subject; Cicero uses it so frequently; (3) in close connection with interrogative words, emphasizing them, e.g. *ubinam gentium sumus*, Chap. IV, l. 13. A. & G. 156, d; B. 345; G. 498, A; H. 310, 5, and 554, V.

LINE 35. *illa*, acc. plur. n. of the demonstr. pron. of the 3d pers., *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; direct obj. of *praetereō*. *Ille* is used: (1) of what is remote from the speaker and his audience = that yonder; (2) = that famous, or that well known, in which case it usually follows the noun it qualifies; (3) sometimes, as here, *ille* is used like the Greek *ἐκεῖνος* with reference to what follows. A. & G. 102, b; B. 246, 2; G. 307, esp. 3 and 4; H. 450, esp. 3. When the neut. of adjectives or demonstr. prons. is found in Latin, English idiom often requires the addition of a noun suitable to the context; so *illa* = those (precedents), cf. *multa cōnātus est* = he made many attempts. — *nimis*, (ni-, ne- + root *ma* = measure, hence beyond measure), adv. of degree, limiting *antīqua*. — *antīqua*, acc. plur. n. of the adj. *antīquus*, -a, -um (akin to *ante*); agrees with *illa*. Observe that *illa*

Gaius Servilius Ahala | C. Servilius Ahāla Sp. Maelium, novīs 86
 with his own hand | Gaius Servilius Ahala Spurius Maelius, new

antiqua is plural, but yet only one instance is given by Cicero, viz. the case of Ahāla; it is implied that several other precedents of ancient date might be cited. But the plural may be due to another cause, for the Mss. read *quodque Servilius*, and the *que* of *quodque* may connect the example of Servilius with that of another person which was originally also introduced by *quod* and has somehow been lost from the text. Cicero states his desire to rely on modern precedents, but the insecurity of his ground causes him to ignore at least three important facts: (1) that Scipiō had to leave Rome to avoid trial for the death of Tiberius Gracchus; (2) that L. Opimius was brought to trial (though not convicted) for causing the death of C. Gracchus; (3) that C. Rabirius was accused in this very year, 63 B.C., of implication in the murder of Sāturninus, which took place nearly 40 years before; he was condemned by his judges, but appealed to the people, with Cicero as his advocate; nevertheless the people would have condemned him if the trial had been allowed to run its course, but Rabirius' friends saved him by obstruction. — *praeterēō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *praeterēō*, *praeterīre*, *praeterīi*, *praeteritum*, irreg. (*praeter* = *beyond* + *eō* = *I go*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. Observe that the intrans. verb *eō* by composition with *praeter* acquires a transitive force, and governs the acc. case. Similar to *praeterēō* are all compounds of *per*, *circum*, *trans*, and *subter*; many compounds of other prepositions likewise govern a direct object, e.g. *adeō*, *antegredior*. A. & G. 228, a; B. 175, 2, a; G. 331; H. 372. — *quod* (acc. sing. n. of *quī*), conj., introducing a substantival clause *quod* . . . *occidit* in partitive apposition with *illa*. Observe that *quod* is not strictly causal here (*because*), but must rather be rendered *the fact that*. Such substantival clauses may act as the subj. or obj. of the main verb, and *quod* . . . *occidit*, being in apposition with *illa*, is a direct obj. of *praeterēō*. The antecedent demonstr. of the *quod* clause may be either a pron. e.g. *illud*, *illī*, or an adv., e.g. *inde*. A. & G. 333, and NOTE; B. 299, 1, a; G. 525, 2; H. 540, IV, NOTE. *Quod* causal = *because* takes the ind. or subjunct., according to whether the statement rests on the speaker's or another's authority. For partitive apposition, consult A. & G. 184, a; B. 169, 5; G. 322, 323; H. 364.

LINE 36. Gāius (abbreviated = C.), gen. *Gāiī*, m. 2d; nom. sing., the *praenōmen* of Ahāla. Gāius is often less correctly written Cāius; cf. *Cn.* the abbreviation of *Gnaeus*. For Roman names, refer to the note on *Pūblius*, l. 29. The old reading here was *Q* = *Quintus*, but Ernesti restored the true reading *C*. — *Servilius*, gen. *Serviliī*, m. 2d; nom. sing., the *nōmen* of Ahāla, signifying that he belonged to the *gens Servilia*. — *Ahāla*, gen. *Ahālāe*, m. 1st; nom. sing., the *cōgnōmen* or family-name of Gāius above, subj. of *occidit* below. Gāius appears to be his proper *praenōmen*, though in another oration of Cicero it appears as *Marcus*. According to the tradition Ahāla was the *magister equitum* or master-of-horse of the dictator L. Quintius Cincinnātus, when the latter was in 439 B.C. for the second time raised to that extraordinary office for the purpose of coping with the supposed regal designs of Maelius. When Maelius refused to appear before Cincinnātus to meet accusations, Ahāla went in search of him, and killed him as he was inciting his friends of the populace to protect him. Ahāla was prosecuted for this murder, and retired into voluntary exile; but he was subsequently recalled and elected to the highest office in the state. — *Spurium* (originally = *illegitimate*; abbreviation = *Sp.*), acc. case sing. of *Spurius*, -ī, m. 2d, the *praenōmen* of Maelius. — *Maelium*, acc. sing. of *Maelius*, -ī, m. 2d; the *nōmen* of Spurius above, and the direct obj. of *occidit* below. Spurius Maelius was a very wealthy plebeian knight, and in 440 B.C. when the price of food in Rome was so high as to occasion famine, Maelius employed his wealth in buying in Etrūria large quantities of corn, which he either sold to the Roman people at a nominal price or distributed free. He aspired to the consulship, but was not

87	rēbus	studentem,	manū	suā	slew Spurius Maelius
	things (= revolution)	being eager for,	with hand	his own	who was promoting a
88	occīdit.	Fuit, fuit	ista	quondam in	revolution. Yet there
	slew.	There was, there was	that (= such)	once	was once, at one time
				in	in our state's history,

elected, and being suspected of designs to make himself supreme in Rome, he was denounced before the Senate, which created Cincinnātus dictator to deal with the dangerous situation. He was killed as described in the note above. Some used to consider Maelius an injured benefactor, but according to Livy he was a revolutionist. He is interesting as anticipating C. Gracchus, who employed free corn largesses to win a following in Rome, and made empire necessary, even if he did not aspire to it himself. — *novis*, dat. plur. f. of the adj. *novus*, -a, -um (akin to the Greek *néos* = *new*); agrees with *rēbus*. *Novae res* = lit. *new things*, i.e. politically *revolution*; cf. the similar Greek verb *νεωρεπίζειν* = *to make a revolution*, which is derived from *νεώτερος*, the comparative degree of the adj. *véos*.

LINE 37. *rēbus*, dat. plur. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; obj. of *studentem*. The object of intransitive verbs is put in the dative case, e.g. *persuadeō*, *pareō*, *ignōscō*, and many others. Most of these verbs are intrans. in Latin, though trans. in English; they cannot therefore be used personally in the passive. For special lists of such verbs, consult A. & G. 227; B. 187, II, and a; G. 346; H. 385, I, II. For the extensive use of *rēs*, refer to l. 23, *rei*. — *studentem*, acc. sing. m. of *studēs*, -entis, pres. part. act. of *studeō*, -ēre, -ui, no supine, 2 (probably akin to Greek *σπουδή* = *zeal*, and *σπουδάζειν* = *to be zealous*); agrees with *Maelium*, which it enlarges; *studentem* = a rel. clause *qui studēbat*. — *manū*, abl. sing. of *manus*, -ūs, f. 4th (from a root *ma* = *to measure*, hence *the measuring thing, the shaper, the hand*); abl. of the means or instrument, extending the pred. *occidit*. Note that *mānus* (rare) = *good*; also that *mānus* is one of the few exceptions to the general rule that nouns of the 4th declension are masculine. — *suā*, abl. sing. f. of the reflexive poss. adj. of the 3d pers., *suus*, -a, -um (akin to *sē*, and the Greek *ἐός*, and *ῥίος*); agrees with *manū*.

LINE 38. *occidit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *occidō*, -ere, *occidī*, *occisum*, 3 (*ob* + *caedō*); agrees with the subj. *C. Servilius Ahala*. Distinguish *occidō* = *I cut down, I kill*, from *occidō*, -ere, *occidī*, *occisum*, 3 intrans. (*ob* + *cādō*) = *I fall down*. Synonymous verbs of *killing*: (1) *interficiō*, the generic verb; (2) *caedō* and *occidō* = *I cut down*, esp. of hand to hand conflict, as in battle; (3) *necō*, = *I slay*, usually in a terrible way, e.g. *verberibus* = *by scourging*; (4) *trucidāre* = *to butcher*, e.g. *captīvōs*; (5) *ingulāre* (from *ingulum* = *the throat*) = *to cut the throat, to kill in bandit fashion*; (6) *interimere* and *ē mediō tollere* = *to make away with*; (7) *perimere* = *to destroy, annihilate*; (8) *percutere* = *to strike dead*, e.g. *fulmine* = *by lightning*, or *secūrī* = *by the axe of the executioner*. — *Fuit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of the copula *sum*, *esse*, *fui*, no supine, irreg.; agrees with its subj. *virtūs*; the perf. here has special significance, denoting that the state of things mentioned as existing in the past no longer exists now, cf. the Vergilian *Trōia fuit*. — *fuit* (see above), repeated by *anaphora*, in order to emphasize the contrast between political cowardice and immorality in the present and the blunt uprightness of Roman statesmen in the past. A. & G. 344 f; B. 350, 11, b; G. 636, NOTE 4; H. 636, III, 3. — *ista*, nom. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. *iste*, *ista*, *istud*; agrees with *virtūs*. Observe that *ista* in this passage is not used in the usual Ciceronian way in contempt, but on the contrary is laudatory, = *such*; *illa*, the demonstr. pron. of the 3d pers., would be more natural here, and Cicero might have used it but for the fact that *illa* occurs just before in l. 35. Refer to *iste*, l. 4, for usage and references. — *quondam* (*quom*, old form of *cum*, + suffix *dam*), temporal adv., modifying *fuit*. — *in*, prep. with the acc. and abl.; gov. the abl. *rē publicā*.

such loyal spirit that men of character checked a dangerous citizen with severer punishment than (they meted out to) the bitterest foreign enemy. Directed	<i>hāc</i> <i>this</i>	<i>rē publicā</i> <i>commonwealth</i>	<i>virtūs,</i> <i>virtue,</i>	<i>ut</i> <i>that</i>	<i>virī</i> <i>men</i>	<i>fortēs</i> 89 <i>brave</i>
	<i>ācriōribus</i> <i>sharper</i>	<i>suppliciiis</i> <i>with punishments</i>	<i>civem</i> <i>a citizen</i>		<i>perniciōsum</i> 40 <i>harmful</i>	
	<i>quam</i>	<i>acerbissimum</i>	<i>hostem</i>	<i>coercērent.</i>	<i>Habēmus</i> 41 <i>than</i>	<i>most bitter the enemy repressed. We have</i>

LINE 39. *hāc*, abl. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *rē publicā*. — *rē*, abl. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; governed by the prep. *in*. — *publicā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *publicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rē*. — *virtūs*, gen. *virtūtis*, f. 3d (from *vir*, a man, hence manliness); nom. sing., subj. of *fuit*. *Virtūs* has two chief meanings, (1) manliness, hence courage; (2) moral worth, virtue, merit; personified *Virtūs* = the goddess of manly valor, who had a temple in Rome. Synonyms of the two senses of *virtūs* above should be noted. A. (1) *virtus* = courage, the generic term; (2) *fortitūdō* = courageous endurance of dangers and troubles; (3) *audācia* = boldness, and differs from the first two as it implies no moral principle or regard for the value of the object; it is sometimes used favorably, but Cicero calls it a vice, and says *imitatur audācia fortitūdinem*: B. (1) *virtūs* = the true worth of a manly man; (2) *praestantia* = worth, or excellence, in a comparative sense. — *ut* (originally *utī*), conj., here followed by the subjunct. *coercērent* expressing consequence or result, = so that. Observe the five rules of the conj. *ut* or *utī*: (1) consecutive, or expressing result, = so that, being the rel. of an antecedent demonstr. adj. or adv., e.g. *tālis, tantus, tam, ita*, etc.; when the result clause is negative, *ut nōn* is used; the verb of the result clause is always in the subjunct. mood; (2) final, or expressing purpose, = in order that; the negative is not *ut nōn*, but *nē*; the verb of the purpose clause is always in the subjunct. mood; (3) *ut concessive*, or making some admission, = although, followed by the subjunct. mood; *ut* is here elliptical for *fac ut*, = suppose that; (4) *ut* = that not after verbs of fearing, and expresses apprehension that something will not happen, e.g., *timeō ut veniat* = I fear that he will not come; (5) temporal, = when, as, often + *primum*, = as soon as, followed by the ind. mood, and usually by the historic pres. or perf. tenses, less commonly the imperf. and pluperf. *Ut* or *utī* is also used adverbially: (a) of place, = where, (b) of manner, both interrog. and rel., = how; (c) relatively in comparisons, as, as if, often followed by *ita*; (d) exclamatory, = how!; (e) in wishes *ut* is used like *utinam*, the verb always being in the subjunct. mood. For *ut* in result clauses, consult A. & G. 319; B. 284; G. 552; H. 500. — *virī*, nom. plur. of *vir*, *virī*, m. 2d; subj. of *coercērent*. — *fortēs*, nom. plur. of the adj. *fortis*, -e, 3d (akin to *firmus*, from a root *dhar* = to support); qualifies the subj. *virī*.

LINE 40. *ācriōribus*, abl. plur. n. of *ācrior*, *ācrius*, the compar. of the 3d decl. adj. *ācer*, *ācris*, *ācre*, superl. *ācerrimus*, -a, -um (from a root *ak* = sharp, swift, cf. Greek *akuv* = a javelin, and *akvōs* = swift); agrees with *suppliciiis*. — *suppliciiis*, abl. plur. of *supplicium*, -i, n. 2d (from the adj. *supplex*, sub + *plicō*, denoting bending the knee to make entreaty or receive punishment); abl. of the means, extending the pred. *coercērent*. — *civem*, acc. sing. of *civis*, -is, m. 3d; direct obj. of *coercērent*; Cicero contrasts a secret revolutionist at home with an open foreign enemy. — *perniciōsum*, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *perniciōsus*, -a, -um (from the noun *perniciēs*, a compound of *per* and the root *nak*, in Latin *nec* or *noc* = to destroy, cf. *necō*, *noceō*); agrees with *civem*.

LINE 41. *quam*, adv., in comparative sentence; connects *civem* and *hostem* after the compar. *ācriōribus*; for the use of *quam*, refer to the note on *quam*, l. 2. — *acerbissimum*, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *acerbissimus*, -a, -um, superl. of the adj. *acerbus*, -a, -um (from root *ak* = sharp, akin to *ācer*); agrees with *hostem*. — *hostem*, acc. sing.

42	senātūs	cōsultum	in	tē,	Catīlīna,	against you, Catiline,
	of the senate	a decree	against	you,	Catiline,	we have a stern and
43	vehemēns	et	grave;	nōn	deest	forcible decree of the
	forcible	and	severe;	not	is wanting	Senate; the state
44	rei pūblicae	cōnsilium	neque	auctōritās		does not lack the
	to the commonwealth	the deliberation	nor	the authority		counsel and the sanction of this order

of *hostis*, -is, m. 3d; direct obj. of *coercērent*, and joined by *quam* to *civem*. Synonyms: *hostis* = a public enemy, a state's opponent, in war; *inimicus* = a private or personal enemy. — *coercērent*, 3d pers. plur. imperf. subjunct. act. of *coerceō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2 (cum + arceō = I confine on all sides, hence I check, curb); agrees with the subj. *virī* above, and is subjunct. because expressing result with *ut*, l. 39 above. The tense is imperf. in sequence with the historic perf. *fuit* of the main clause. A. & G. 286; B. 267, 268; G. 509 ff; H. 491. — *Habēmus*, 1st pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of the verb *habēō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2; the subj. *nōs* is implied by the personal ending.

LINE 42. *senātūs*, gen. sing. of *senātus*, m. 4th (from *senex* = old); poss. gen., limiting the noun *cōsultum*, and so closely connected with it as to be often written in one, *senātuscōsultum*. — *cōsultum*, acc. sing. of the noun. *cōsultum*, -i, n. 2d (originally the neut. sing. of the perf. part. *cōsultus*, -a, -um, of the verb *consulō*, hence something resolved upon); direct obj. of *habēmus*. The *senātūs cōsultum* (or *aēcrētum*), often called the *aēcrētum ultimum*, was the formula *videant cōsules nē quid detrimenti rēs pūblica capiat*. This resolution of the Senate was an acknowledgment that the state was in danger, and by it the Senate directed the consuls to provide for the public safety; whether dictatorial powers of life and death were thereby given to the consuls is a disputed question; see the Introduction. The conjectured date of this decree is Oct. 21, 63 B.C., but the chronology is very unsettled. A *senātūs cōsultum* or decision of the Senate, if formally carried, was an instruction to the magistrate who had summoned the meeting, and if it was accepted by the magistrate who asked for it and was not vetoed by any magistrate entitled to do so, it had the force of law; if, however, it was vetoed, it became only a *senātūs auctōritās*, and had no force at all except as an expression of the opinion of the Senate. — *in*, prep. with the acc. or abl.; gov. the acc. *tē*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of the 2d pers. pron. *tū*; governed by the prep. *in*. — *Catīlīna*, voc. sing. of *Catīlīna*, -ae, m. 1st; the person addressed.

LINE 43. *vehemēns*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *vehemens*, -entis, 3d (probably a lengthened form of *vēmēns*, the inseparable negative particle *vē* + *mēns*, = lit. not having mind, hence unreasonable, violent); agrees with the obj. *cōsultum*. — *et*, cop. conj., joining *vehemēns* and *grave*. — *grave*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *gravis*, -e, 3d (= *gar-vis*, from a root *gar* or *bar*, cf. Greek βαρ-ός = heavy); agrees with *cōsultum*, and is joined by *et* to *vehemēns*. — *nōn*, negative adv., limiting *cōnsilium deest*. — *deest*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *dēsum*, *dēsse*, *dēfui*, no supine (compound of *dē* and *sum*), irreg. and intrans.; agrees with the subj. *cōsultum*, and is understood with *auctōritās*. Observe that *dēsum* is used with the dative of the indirect object.

LINE 44. *rei*, dat. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; dat. of the indirect obj. with the intrans. verb *deest*. — *pūblicae*, dat. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rei*. — *cōnsilium*, gen. *cōnsili*, n. 2d; nom. sing., subj. of *deest*. Observe that *cōnsilium* here = advice, or deliberation; elsewhere it = a council, or deliberative assembly, and especially plan as in line 15; *concilium* is always concrete = council, assembly. The notion conveyed by this passage is that the Senate has done its duty as far as it could, as it had given its deliberate advice (*cōnsilium*) and its sanction (*auctōritās*) in advance to any measures the consuls might take; the deliberative body was therefore free of all blame,

(the Senate): I say | hūius ōrdinis: nōs, nōs, dīcō apertē, cōnsulēs 45
 it openly, it is we, | *this of order: we, we, I say openly, the consuls*
 we the consuls, who | dēsumus. 46
 fail to help her. | *are wanting (= remiss).*

II. On one occa-
 sion the Senate gave
 a decree that Lucius

II. Dēcrēvit quondam senātus, ut L. 1
Decreed once the senate, that Lucius

the executive officers (*cōsulēs*) were alone remiss in their duties. Sallust calls the authority given the consuls by the *dēcrētum ultimum* "the highest ever vested in a magistrate by the Senate according to the Roman constitution, viz. to enroll an army, carry on war, control citizens and allies in every way, and exercise supreme military and judicial power." The question still remains whether the consuls, even thus empowered, could usurp the people's prerogative of deciding sentences affecting a citizen's life and death. — *neque* (*ne + que*), neg. cop. conj., = *and . . . not*; *neque* here connects *nōn deest cōsiliū* with *auctōritās* (*deest*). *Neque* is often used correlatively, in the following ways: (1) *neque* (*nec*) . . . *neque* (*nec*), (2) *neque* . . . *nec*, (3) *nec* . . . *neque* (rare). In this passage *neque* merely illustrates copulation by means of a negative, cf. *et nōn*. A. & G. 156, a; B. 341, 1, d; G. 480; H. 310, 1. — *auctōritās*, gen. *auctōritātis*, f. 3d (from the noun *auctor*); nom. sing., subj. of *deest* to be supplied from *deest* in the preceding line. *Auctōritās* here refers in general to the decree of the Senate, and does not have the special sense of a decree of the Senate rendered legally forceless by the interposition of a tribune's veto.

LINE 45. *hūius*, gen. sing. m. of the demonstr. pronominal adj. *hic, haec, hōc*; agrees with *ōrdinis*. — *ōrdinis*, gen. sing. of *ōrdō*, m. 3d (= *senātūs*); poss. gen., limiting *cōsiliū* and *auctōritās*. The meanings of *ōrdō* are: (1) *row, line*; (2) *rank, order, grade*; (3) *series, array*; (4) *body, or class*, as in this passage. — *nōs*, gen. *nostrī* or *nostrum*; nom. plur. of the 1st personal pron., subj. of *dēsumus*. Observe the three ways in which emphasis is thrown upon this word: (1) by its presence in the sentence, for the nom. case of the personal pronouns is usually omitted and the subj. implied by the verbal termination, except where strong emphasis or contrast is intended; (2) by the omission of a conjunction connecting the sentence with the previous one (*asyndeton*). A. & G. 208, b; B. 346; G. 473, REM.; H. 636, I. 1; (3) by the repetition of *nōs*. — *dīcō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictum*, 3 (from a root *dak*, in Latin *dīc* = *to show*, cf. Greek *deiknumi* = *I show*); the subj. *ego* (Cicero) is implied by the personal ending. *Dīcō apertē* is inserted here parenthetically. — *apertē*, adv. from the adj. *apertus, -a, -um*; modifies *dīcō*. — *cōsulēs*, nom. plur. of *cōsul, cōsulis*, m. 3d; in apposition with the subj. *nōs*. Cicero did not yet dare to apprehend and put to death Catiline; Antōnius was not important, even as consul, and had a certain attachment for the conspirator.

LINE 46. *dēsumus*, 1st pers. plur. pres. ind. of *aēsum, deesse, dēfui*, no supine, irreg. (see *deest*, l. 43); agrees with the subj. *nōs*.

LINE 1. *Dēcrēvit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *dēcernō, -ere, dēcrēvi, dēcrētum*, 3 (*dē + cernō*); agrees with the subj. *senātus*. In 121 B.C., when Gaius Gracchus had failed to be reelected as tribune, and his opponents began to repeal some of his measures, Gracchus himself appeared in the *forum* to oppose them and a riot occurred; whereupon the Senate met and passed the *aēcrētum ultimum*. Cicero here leaves the *nimis antiqua* precedents for others more recent. — *quondam* (*quom*, old form of *cum* + *-dam*), temporal adv., modifying *dēcrēvit*. — *senātus*, gen. *senātūs*, m. 4th; nom.

2	Opimius	cōsul	vidēret	nē	quid	rēs	Opimius, the consul,
	Opimius	the consul	should see	that not	anything	the	should see that the
3	pūblica	dētrimentī	caperet:	nox	nūlla		state suffered no
	commonwealth	of harm	should experience	night	no		harm. Before a single
							night passed some

sing., subj. of *dēcrēvit*. The Senate were acting in an intensely partisan spirit on this occasion, and the death of Gracchus was doubtless intended; yet their course was justifiable, seeing that Gaius, like his brother Tiberius, had trampled on constitutional principles. — *ut*, final conj., introducing a complementary or substantival final clause *ut . . . vidēret*, after the leading verb *dēcrēvit*, which belongs to the class of *verba studii et voluntatis* (verbs of will and desire); the verb is subjunct. in accordance with the regular rule of *ut* in final clauses; see *ut*, l. 39 of Chap. I. The student should note that final sentences fall into three divisions: (1) pure, when *ut* or *nē* expresses the purpose; (2) complementary, when the leading verb expresses the purpose, as *dēcrēvit*; (3) *ut* or *nē* after verbs of fearing. A. & G. 331; B. 295, esp. 4, and 296; G. 546; H. 498. — Lūcius (abbreviated = L.), gen. *Lūci*, m. 2d; nom. sing., the *praenomen* of Opimius.

LINE 2. Opimius, gen. *Opimī*, m. 2d; nom. sing., the *nomen* of Lūcius, and the subj. of *vidēret* in the final clause with *ut*. He was consul in 121 B.C., and was a devoted and unscrupulous member of the aristocratic party. The Senate enlarged his powers as consul by passing the *dēcrētum ultimum*. This is the only instance of a single consul having his authority so increased, and the reason is that his colleague in the office, Q. Fabius Māximus, was absent from Rome, conducting a campaign in southern Gaul. Opimius led the senatorial mob in the riot in which C. Gracchus was killed. In 109 B.C. he was convicted on the charge of receiving bribes from Jugurtha, king of Numidia, and went into exile, finally dying in great poverty and misery. The year of his consulship was very fruitful in wine, and two centuries after some of the vintage of 121 B.C. was obtainable; thus the name of Opimius descends in the expression *vīnum Opimiānum*. — cōsul, gen. *cōsulis*, m. 3d; nom. sing., in appos. with *Opimius*. — *vidēret*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *videō*, -ere, *vidi*, *visum*, 2; agrees with its subj. *Opimius*, and is in the subjunct. because it is in the complementary final clause with *ut*; the tense sequence is historic, because *dēcrēvit* is historic. — *nē* (a strengthening of *nē*, the primitive negative, e.g. *nēque*), negative final conj. = *that . . . not, lest*, introducing the substantival final clause *nē . . . caperet* in dependence on *vidēret*; the construction is similar to that of *dēcrēvit . . . ut . . . cōsul vidēret* above, the only difference being that this is negative; *vidēret* as leading verb belongs to the class of verbs of *caution or effort*, which is a subdivision of the wide class of verbs of *will and desire*. *Nē* as an adv. occurs in phrases, e.g. *nē . . . quidem* = *not even*, *nēdum* = *much less*, etc. As a conj., *nē* has the following chief uses: (1) as the neg. of *ut* final, in pure and complementary purpose clauses, and in final object clauses after verbs of fearing — the mood of the verb is always subjunctive; (2) with the perf. subjunct., less commonly in pres., in prohibitions, e.g. *nē hōc feceris* = *do not do this*; (3) in wishes, e.g. (*utinam*) *nē fiat*! (4) in restrictions, generally with *dum* or *modo*, with the subjunct.; cf. *nē dicam* in parentheses; (5) in concessions = *granted that . . . not*, with the subjunct.; (6) with the imperative mood, pres. imperative in poetry, and the fut. imperative in legal and moral maxims. — quid, acc. sing. n. of the indef. pron. *quis*, *quae*, and *qua*, *quid*; direct obj. of *caperet*. The indef. pron. is very rarely used in Latin except in clauses introduced by *sī* or *nē*; it occurs, however, in compounds, e.g. *quisquam*. — rēs, gen. *rēi*, f. 5th; nom. sing., subj. of *caperet*.

LINE 3. pūblica, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rēs*. — dētrimentī, gen. sing. of *dētrimentum*, n. 2d (from the verb *dēterō* = *I rub away*, hence

suspicion of treason- able disaffection brought his death	intercessit; interfectus est propter quāsdam
	intervened; was killed on account of certain

a rubbing away, impairment); **partitive gen.** with *quid*, cf. *nihil novī* = nothing new. This genitive is common with the neuter of adjectives and pronouns. A. & G. 216, 3; B. 201, 2; G. 369; H. 397, 3. — **caperet**, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *capio*, -ere, *cēpi*, *captum*, 3 (from a root *kap* = to seize, cf. Greek *κῶπη* = a handle, i.e. something to take hold of); agrees with the subj. *rēs publica*; the mood is subjunct. because *nē* . . . *caperet* is a final object clause dependent on *vidēret*. Compare the wording of this decree with that passed in 121 B.C. which Cicero quotes in the eighth Philippic, *censuerunt uti L. Opimius cōsul rem publicam dēfenderet*. — **nox**, gen. *noctis*, f. 3d (from a root *nak* = to injure, night being regarded as "no man's friend," cf. Greek *νύξ*); nom. sing., subj. of *intercessit*. — **nūlla**, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *ūllus*, -a, -um (*nē* + *ūllus*); qualifies *nox*.

LINE 4. **intercessit**, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *intercedō*, -ere, *intercessi*, *intercessum*, 3, intrans. (*inter* = between + *cedō* = I come); agrees with the subj. *nox*. Observe the coördination of this and the two following clauses, viz. *interfectus est* . . . *Gracchus* and *occidit* *est* . . . *Fulvius*; subordination of clauses is usual in Latin, but in this instance Cicero gives his statements more rhetorical effect by employing crisp, unconnected sentences. — **interfectus est**, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. pass. of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfecti*, *interfectum*, 3 (*inter* + *faciō*, i.e. to make something come between the parts of a thing, so as to break it up and destroy it); agrees with the subj. *Gracchus*; it will not be necessary to remark again that the perf., fut. perf., and pluperf. tenses passive are periphrastic, being compounded of the perf. part. passive and the pres., fut., and imperf. tenses (respectively) of the ind. of *sum*. There is no contrast between this sentence and the preceding one, though the cross order (*chiasmus*) might suggest it, viz. *nox* . . . *intercessit*, *interfectus est* . . . *Gracchus*; *interfectus est* is transferred from its usual place (at the end of the sentence) to the beginning for sake of emphasis, and as compensation for the omission of a conjunction (*asyndeton*). — **propter**, prep. with the acc. (contracted for *propter*, from *prope*); gov. *suspiciōnēs*. As an adv., *propter* = near, like *prope*; as a prep., it = on account of, because of. Rarely it has the meaning (1) near, prep.; (2) by means of, e.g. *propter quōs vivit* = through whom he lives. As a prep., *propter* may occasionally stand after its object. — **quāsdam**, acc. plur. f. of the indef. pron. *quidam*, *quaedam*, *quiddam* (adjectival neut. *quoddam*); agrees with *suspiciōnēs*. Cicero, who really thought the proceedings of the Gracchi grave offences against the constitution (though he appreciated their ability and some of their aims for social improvement), here purposely speaks mildly of certain (i.e. some vague) *suspiciōnēs*, in order to add weight to his argument; he implies that if Gaius Gracchus, a mere seditious suspect, was killed in consequence of a senatorial decree, there is no excuse for sparing the life of an undoubted revolutionist such as Catiline. The indef. pronouns *quidam* and *aliquis* often have a weakening or apologetic force; cf. Chap. VI, l. 47, *quādam declinātiōne*, where he apologizes for the use of the noun, and Chap. VI, l. 38, *nōn mentem aliquam*. Indefinite pronouns: (1) *aliquis*, absolutely indefinite and indiscriminating = any one, some one or other (i.e. not known at all), in opposition to *nēmō*; (2) *nesciō quis* is similar to *aliquis*, but less vague; (3) *quidam*, though indefinite, does discriminate, e.g. *quidam Antōnius* = a certain Antōnius, one Antōnius, i.e. a definite person named Antōnius, but otherwise unknown; in fact, *quidam* = some one, a certain one, implying that something more is known but reserved unstated; (4) *quīvis* and *quīlibet* = any one you like, without distinction; (5) *quis* is purely indef., being used in clauses introduced by *nē* or *sī*; (6) *quisquam* = any one at all, and occurs usually in negative sentences, or sentences (chiefly interrogative) implying a negative; (7) *quisque* = each; for use, refer to note on *quemque*,

5	sēditionum	suspicionēs	C.	Gracchus,	upon Gaius Gracchus,
	of treasonable practices	suspicion	Gaius	Gracchus,	the son, grandson,
6	clārissimō	patre,		avō,	and descendant of
	(descended) most famous	from a father,		grandfather,	men of the highest

Chap. I, l. 22; (8) *quicumque*, and all compounds of *cumque* are universal in character = *whosoever*, etc.

LINE 5. *sēditionum*, gen. plur. of *sēditio*, -ōnis, f. 3d (from *sē* or *sēd*, denoting separation and *itiō* from *eō*, hence *a going apart*; others less probably derive from *sē* = *apart* + *dō* = *I put*); objective gen., limiting *suspicionēs*. *Sēditio* generally has a political sense, = *internal schism, insurrection*, and the word was largely used by speakers of aristocratic sympathies to designate the aims of democrats. — *suspicionēs*, acc. plur. of *suspicio*, -ōnis, f. 3d (from *sub* + *speciō*, probably implying *looking at* some one from *under* knit eyebrows, i.e. with mistrust); gov. by the prep. *propter*. — *Gāius* (abbreviated = C; cf. *Cn.* for *Gnaeus*), gen. *Gāii*, m. 2d; nom. sing., *praenōmen* of Gracchus. — *Gracchus*, gen. *Gracchi*, m. 2d; nom. sing., *cognōmen* of Gāius, and subj. of *interfectus est*. Gāius Semprōnius Gracchus was the younger brother of Tiberius referred to in l. 30 of Chap. I. He held the office of tribune of the people in the years 123 and 122 B.C. His reforms went much further than his brother's, for he not only revived the agrarian legislation of Tiberius, but also struck a severe blow at the Senate by raising the rich merchants to a class (*Equites*) and giving them sole judicial power. He also organized colonies, and strove to extend the Roman franchise in Italy. Mommsen credits him with anticipating many of the chief principles embodied and fulfilled in the Empire. The Senate undermined his influence with the people by having a senatorial puppet, M. Livius Drusus, elected tribune, who outdid Gracchus in the unsound practice of corn-largesses, and promised more colonies. Gracchus and his party took up their position on the Aventine when the riot of 121 B.C. (see note on *dēcrevit*, l. 1) took place; a massacre ensued, and 3000 of the Gracchan supporters were killed, and many more imprisoned and strangled.

LINE 6. *clārissimō*, abl. sing. m. of the superl. *clārissimus*, -a, -um, of the adj. *clārus*, -a, -um; agrees with *patre*. — *patre*, abl. sing. of *pater*, *patris*, m. 3d (from a root *pa* = *to nourish*, cf. Greek *πατήρ*); abl. of quality = (*a man*) of *most famous paternal descent, ancestry*, etc. A. & G. 251; B. 224; G. 400; H. 419, II. This ablative may be used only when a modifying adj. like *clārissimō* or limiting gen. accompanies it; the abl. modifies the substantive, e.g. *Gracchus*, by describing it, and is often called the *descriptive* ablative. It is possible here to consider *clārissimō patre* (1) abl. of attendant circumstances, = *though his father was most renowned*, or (2) abl. of origin, supplying *descended from*; Prof. Wilkins regards it as an abl. of origin, but quotes in support an abl. which is rather one of quality. The father of the brothers Tiberius and Gāius was Tiberius Semprōnius Gracchus, a man of high character and ability. He was twice chosen consul, and once censor. As tribune in 187 B.C. he acquitted himself nobly, and P. Cornēlius Scipio Africānus gave him his youngest daughter, Cornēlia, in marriage. They had 12 children, but none lived long except Tiberius and Gāius, and a daughter, Cornēlia, who married the younger Scipio Africānus. The elder Cornēlia was renowned for her learning and virtue, and carefully educated her two sons, and after her death was honored by the people with a statue, inscribed "Cornēlia, mother of the Gracchi." — *avō*, abl. sing. of *avus*, -i, m. 2d; abl. of quality, modified by *clārissimō*, which, being an attribute of several nouns, agrees with the nearest and is understood (as here) with the rest. The maternal grandfather of Gāius was the famous Pūblius Cornēlius Scipio Africānus Māior, one of Rome's greatest names. He rendered Rome great service against Hannibal in Italy after Cannae; later he drove the Carthaginians out of Spain.

renown; and Marcus Fulvius, an ex-consul, was killed, and his children with him. By a like decree of	māiōribus; (and) ancestor;	occisus est; was slain	cum liberis M. 7	
	Fulvius cōsulāris.		Simili senātūs 8	
	Fulvius (a man) of consular rank.		Similar of the senate	

In 205 B.C. he became consul, though legally debarred by age and the *cursus honorum*. He carried the war against Carthage into Africa, and won a decisive victory at Zama, B.C. 202. He was later elected censor, and the consul for the second time, and overrode a charge of misapplication of money by appealing to the people's gratitude for his services. He remained to his death the idol of the people.

LINE 7. *māiōribus*, abl. plur. of *māiōrēs*, *māiōrum*, m. 3d, the plural of the compar. degree *māior* (of the adj. *māgnus*, -a, -um), used substantively; abl. of quality, with *clārissimīs* understood as modifier, describing *Gāius Gracchus*. With *māiōrēs* the abl. of specification *nātū* = *by birth* is understood. *Nātū minor* (*māior*) and *nātū minimus* (*māximus*) are used as the compar. and superl. of *iūvenis* (*senex*); *senex* and *iūvenis* also have comparatives *senior* and *iunior*. The Gracchī had distinguished ancestors on their father's as well as their mother's side, e.g. Tiberius Semprōnius Gracchus, who fought in the second Punic War; the family of the *Scipionēs* included many famous names, among them being great generals, consuls, a *magister equitum*, and a dictator. — *occisus est*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. pass. of *occidō*, -ere, *occidī*, *occisum*, 3 (*ob* + *caedō*); agrees with the subj. *M. Fulvius*; observe the *asyndeton* and the emphatic position of the verb, as in the previous clause. — *cum*, prep. with the abl.; gov. the abl. *liberis*. *Cum* is used as an enclitic and affixed to the abl. of the personal, reflexive, and relative pronouns; when it is used with a noun modified by an adj., the best order is (1) adj., (2) prep., (3) noun, e.g. *māgnō cum exercitū*. — *liberis*, abl. plur. of *liberī*, gen. *liberōrum* or *liberūm*, m. 2d (the specialized substantial use of the adj. *liber*, -a, -um, = *free*, hence *free people*, and specially *children* of free parents); gov. by the prep. *cum*. Synonyms: (1) *puerī* = *children*, considered with reference to age, hence *disciplina puerōrum* = *the training of children*; (2) *liberī* = *children* (*free-born*) considered with reference to their parents; the sing. of *liberī* would be *filius* or *filia*; *puerī* might be used to describe children of slave parents born into slavery as well as the children of free citizens, but *liberī* can only mean the latter. The children referred to are the two sons of Fulvius, of whom the elder was killed in the riot in which Gāius Gracchus perished, and the younger, who had been sent to Opimius under a flag of truce to propose an adjustment of difficulties, was apprehended, and after the massacre ruthlessly put to death. — *Marcus* (abbreviated = *M.*), gen. *Marcī*, m. 2d; nom. sing., *praenōmen* of *Fulvius*.

LINE 8. *Fulvius*, gen. *Fulvī*, m. 2d; nom. sing., the *nōmen* or clan name (*gēns Fulvia*) of *Marcus*, subj. of *occisus est*; the full name was *Marcus Fulvius Flaccus*, *Flaccus* being the *cōgnōmen* or family name. Fulvius commanded a division in the fight with the senatorial forces, but the archers of Opimius caused such slaughter that he and his men fled; he was found hiding, and killed together with his elder son. Fulvius was a special object of hatred to the Senate, as he was one of the commission of three appointed to carry out the agrarian law of Tiberius Gracchus. — *cōsulāris*, nom. sing. m. of the adj. *cōsulāris*, -e, 3d (from the noun *cōsul*); qualifies *Fulvius*; *cōsulāris* = *of consular rank*, cf. *praetōrius* = *of praetorian rank*; there were special seats in the Senate for the various grades. Fulvius was consul in the year 125 B.C. — *Simili*, abl. sing. n. of the adj. *similis*, -e, 3d (from a root in Latin *sim* = *like*, in Greek *ἴμ* or *ὅμ*, cf. *ὅμοιος* = *like*); agrees with *cōsultō*; the similarity consists in the fact that the decrees were both *dēcrēta* (*cōsultā*) *ultima*. This decree, as quoted elsewhere by Cicero, instead of vaguely empowering the consuls to protect the state from danger, specifically instructed

9 cōsultō	C.	Mariō	et	L.	Valeriō	the Senate the consuls Gaius Marius and Lucius Valerius were
by a decree	Gaius	to Marius	and	Lucius	to Valerius	
10 cōsulibus	est	permissa	rēs	pūblica :		entrusted with the care of the state;
the consuls	was	entrusted	the weal	common :		and did death, the state's avenger, there-
11 num ūnum	diem	postea	L.	Sāturnīnum		
surely not one	for day	afterwards	Lucius	Saturninus		

them to employ all the tribunes and praetors they thought advisable and also to uphold the authority and dignity of the Roman people ; all the tribunes were made use of except Saturninus, all the praetors except Glaucia, Saturninus and Glaucia being the authors of the city's peril. — *senātūs*, gen. sing. of *senātus*, m. 4th ; poss. gen. limiting *cōsultō*.

LINE 9. *cōsultō*, abl. sing. of *cōsultum*, -ī, n. 2d ; abl. of means with *permissa est*, or more likely abl. of manner = *similiter*. Manner may be expressed by an adverb, or by the abl. case with the prep. *cum* ; *cum* must be used if the abl. is not modified by an adjective, but it is often omitted when there is an adj., e.g. *magnā curā* or *magnā cum curā* = with great care. A. & G. 248 ; B. 220 ; G. 399 ; H. 419, III. — *Gaiō* (abbreviated in all cases C.), dat. sing. of *Gaius*, -ī, m. 2d ; *praenōmen* in apposition with *Mariō*. — *Mariō*, dat. sing. of *Marius*, -ī, m. 2d ; dat. of the indirect obj. with *permissa est* ; Marius is the *nōmen* of the plebeian *gēns* to which *Gaius* belonged. C. Marius was born 157 B.C., and became one of Rome's greatest generals. He served with distinction in Spain, and in 106 B.C. conquered Jugurtha's stubborn resistance to Rome. He saved Rome from destruction by vast barbarian hordes by defeating the *Teutonēs* near *Aquae Sextiae* (102 B.C.) and the *Cimbrī* near *Vercellae* (101 B.C.) Up to this time his career is notable for three things : (1) though a plebeian, he rose to high office, being elected consul five times to take command of the army against strong enemies of Rome ; (2) he married the sister of *Jūlius Caesar* ; (3) he reorganized and immensely improved the Roman army. For the sixth time in 100 B.C. he gained the consulship, by employing the demagogues *Sāturnīnus* and *Glaucia*. In 88 B.C. his aristocratic rival *Sulla* won the command against *Mithridātēs*, and *Marius*, who got the people to reverse this decision, was driven from Rome. In 87 B.C. *Marius* returned, and with the aid of *Cinna*, who led the democrats in his absence, instituted a general massacre of *Sulla's* party. *Marius* and *Cinna* declared themselves consuls for 86 B.C., and *Marius* died on the eighteenth day of his seventh consulship. — *et*, cop. conj., joining *Mariō* and *Valeriō*. — *Lūciō* (abbreviated = L.), dat. sing. of *Lūcius*, -ī, m. 2d ; *praenōmen* in apposition with *Valeriō*. — *Valeriō*, dat. sing. of *Valerius*, -ī, m. 2d ; dat. of the indirect obj. with *permissa est* ; *Valeriō* is the *nōmen* of *Lūcius*, showing him to be a member of the *gēns Valeria*. *Lūcius Valerius Flaccus* (*Flaccus* being the *cōgnōmen* or family name) was consul with *Marius* in 100 B.C., and it was he who fulfilled the Senate's wishes as expressed in the decree by inciting the mob to kill *Sāturnīnus* and *Glaucia*, for *Marius* was politically allied with these two and owed his election as consul to their help. In 86 B.C. *Valerius* was chosen consul in the place of *Marius*, and was sent to Asia against *Mithridātēs* ; his own soldiers, prompted by *Fimbria*, murdered him.

LINE 10. *cōsulibus*, dat. plur. of *cōsul*, -is, m. 3d ; in appos. with *Mariō* and *Valeriō*. — *est permissa*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. pass. of *permitterē*, -ere, *permissi*, *permissum*, 3 (*per* + *mittō*) ; agrees with its subj. *rēs pūblica* ; *permittere* here = to entrust, to surrender, a sense which it bears much more frequently than to permit, to allow (*sincere, pati, or cōcedere*). — *rēs*, gen. *rei*, f. 5th ; nom. sing., subj. of *est permissa* ; *rēs* and *pūblica* (*rēspūblica*) represent only one idea, viz. the state. — *pūblica*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um ; agrees with *rēs*.

LINE 11. *num*, interrogative adv., introducing a question to which a negative answer is expected. It has no English equivalent, and so the question it introduces may be

after allow a single | tribūnum plēbis et C. Servilium 12
day's respite to the | the tribune of the people and Gaius Servilius

treated as follows: *num . . . interfecit* = (1) *he did not kill . . . , did he?* or (2) *surely he did not kill*, a statement implying a question and expecting the challenge of a reply if incorrect. A. & G. 210, c; B. 162, 2, b; G. 456; H. 351, 1 and 2. *Numne* is found in Cicero, but is rare; *numnam* (*num* + *nam*) occurs chiefly in early Latin. *Num* may be used to introduce simple indirect questions, losing its negative force altogether = *whether*; it is not used in indirect disjunctive questions. For the other interrogative particles, see note on *ne*, l. 4 of Chap. I. — *ūnum*, acc. sing. n. of the numeral adj. *ūnus*, -a, -um (old forms *oinos* and *oenos*; akin to Greek *οἰνῶ* = *the ace* on dice, and *εἰς*, gen. *ἐνός*); agrees with *diem*. — *diem*, acc. sing. of *diēs*, *dici*, m. 5th (from a root *di*, *div*, or *dys* = *to be bright*, *to shine*, cf. Greek *diōs* = *divine* and *divus* = *a god*; *Zeūs*, gen. *Δι-ός*, and *Iuppiter*, gen. *Iovis* = *Djovis*; *diū dūdum*, etc.); acc. of duration of time. This acc. may be used with or without *per*, accompanying the verb, and answering a question, *how long?*; without *per* the acc. is a survival of the original meaning of the case which is older than prepositions, expressing *motion to* or *motion over*. A. & G. 256; B. 181; G. 336; H. 379. Observe that *dies* is commonly masculine (fem. when it means a period of time) in the sing., and always in the plur. *Num unum diem*, etc., implies that Sāturninus and Glauca were killed on the very day on which the decree was passed. — *postea*, temporal adv.; defines *unum diem* more closely, the whole phrase being an adverbial extension of the pred. *remorāta est*. *Postea* is a compound of *post* and *ea*; Corssen thinks that the final vowel was originally short, and that *ea* is the acc. plur. n. of the demonstr. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; some regard *ea* as an abl., whose connection with *post* dates from a time when *post*, etc., could be used with that case; others less probably make *ea* = *eam*, the acc. f. of *is*; cf. similar adverbs *antea* and *praetera*. — *Lūcium* (abbreviated = *L.*), acc. sing. of *Lūcius*, -i, m. 2d; *praenōmen* and appositive of *Sāturninum*. — *Sāturninum*, acc. sing. of *Sāturninus*, -i, m. 2d; direct obj. of *remorāta est*; for the reading *Sāturnini*, see the note under *remorāta est*. The full name is *Lūcius Appuleius* (i.e. of the gens *Appuleia*) *Sāturninus* (the family *cōgnōmen*). This demagogue was a violent democrat, who used the worst of the devices of C. Gracchus to gain popularity and power, and did little of service to the country except to promote the foundation of colonies. He was quaestor in 104 B.C., and tribune of the *plēbs*, 102 B.C. He was a second time tribune in 100 B.C., having secured the murder of his opponent. In the elections held in this year he secured reelection as tribune, but the aid which he extended to his friend and fellow-democrat Glauca cost the life of both.

LINE 12. *tribūnum*, acc. sing. of *tribūnus*, -i, m. 2d (from *tribus* = *a tribe*); appositive of *Sāturninum*; *Sāturninus* was doubly a tribune, as holding the office and being elected again for the next year. In 494 B.C., after the secession of the *plēbs* to the Mōns Sacer, the *tribūni plēbis* were appointed, being inviolable in their persons and empowered to rescue prisoners held by the consuls; soon they acquired the additional right of the *intercessiō*, for which and other details see the Introduction. — *plēbis*, gen. sing. of *plēbs*, *plēbis*, f. 3d (with another form *plēbēs*, *plēbei*, f. 5th; this gen. in combination with *tribūnus*, *scitum*, etc., often appears as *plēbi*, the final -i being = *-ei* scanned as one syllable); poss. gen., limiting *tribūnus*. *Plēbs* has no plural; as a political term it = *the plebeian citizens*, regarded as a class, in opposition to the patricians, senators, and knights. The word has the same etymological origin as *populus*; for difference of meaning, etc., see the note on *populi*, l. 6 of Chap. I. — *et*, cop. conj., connecting *Servilium* with *Sāturninum*. — *Gāium*, acc. sing. of *Gāius*, -i, m. 2d; *praenōmen* of *Servilius*. — *Servilium*, acc. sing. of *Servilius*, -i, m. 2d; the *nōmen* of *Gāius*, direct ob. of *remorāta est*; observe that all *nōmina* are adjectival forms ending in -*ius* used substantively, e.g. masc. *Servilius*, fem. *Servilia*. It is noteworthy that Cicero

18	praetōrem	mors	ac	reī publicae	tribune of the people,
	the praetor	death	and	of the commonwealth	Lucius Saturninus, or
14	poena	remorāta	est?	At vērō nōs	to Gaius Servilius, the
	the penalty	did keep waiting?		But indeed we	praetor? But as for
					us, we have for these

speaks of Glaucia by the name of his *gens* (*Servilia*) and remarks that he held the important office of *praetor*, implying that the state's vengeance could overtake all, even the noblest-born and the highest officials. Gaius Servilius Glaucia was *praetor* in 100 B.C., in which year he sought to be elected as consul for the one following. There was, however, an influential rival candidate, C. Memmius, whom the tribune Sāturnīnus, wishing to ensure his friend's election, caused his armed ruffians to murder openly in the streets. This act of violence alienated the people's sympathies, and by the Senate's decree Marius and Valerius, the consuls, were directed to guard the state from harm. Marius wished to spare his political adherents, but Valerius and many others were averse to this, and inflamed the mob's fury. Glaucia and Sāturnīnus fled to the Capitol, but soon, through failure of food and water, surrendered to Marius, who removed them to the *Cūria Hostilia* for safety. But the mob tore off tiles from the roof, and pelted the two offenders to death.

LINE 13. *praetōrem*, acc. sing. of *praetor*, -ōris, m. 3d (from *prae* + *eō* = *one who goes before, a leader*); acc. in apposition with *C. Servilium*. In 366 B.C., when the Licinian Rogations of 367 B.C. revived the consulship and enacted that one consul at least must be plebeian, the patricians tried to prevent the plebeians from acquiring too great power by transferring the judicial powers of the consuls to a new magistrate called *praetor*; but in 337 B.C. this office was also opened to the *plēbs*. In 241 B.C. a second praetor was appointed to try disputes in which a foreigner was a party; this new *praetor* was called *peregrinus*, and the original one *urbānus*. For the functions, increase in number, etc., of the praetors, refer to the Introduction. — *mors*, gen. *mortis*, f. 3d (from a root *mar*, in Greek and Latin *mar* or *mor*, = *to waste away*, cf. *morior* = *I die*, *marceō* = *I wither*, *μᾶρ-αἰός* = *decay*, etc.); nom. sing., subj. of *remorāta est*. — *ac*, cop. conj., connecting *mors* and *poena*; see *ac*, l. 24 of Chap. I. *Ac* is here explanatory; see *poena* below. — *reī*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; subjective poss. gen., limiting *poena*; *reī publicae poena* = *penalty inflicted by the state*. — *pūblicae*, gen. sing. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; modifies *reī*.

LINE 14. *poena*, gen. *poenae*, f. 1st (cf. Greek *ποινή* = *a penalty*, from a root *pu* = *to purify, to cleanse*; akin are *putō*, *pūrus*, *purgō*, *pūniō*); nom. sing., joined by *ac* to the subj. *mors*, more clearly defining *mors* as a state-inflicted punishment; in English *ac* is better left untranslated, *death, the penalty of the state*. *Mors ac poena* may be considered as a case of *hendiadys*, i.e. two connected nouns expressing a single idea which might be expressed by one noun accompanied by modifiers, e.g. *death of the avenging state's infliction*. A. & G. 385; B. 374, 4; G. 698; H. 636, III, 2. Observe that both *mors* and *poena* are here personified, as if avenging deities watching over the safety of the state. — *remorāta est*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of the deponent verb *remoror*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 (*re* = *back*, + *moror* = *I delay*); agrees with the fem. subj. *mors*, and here governs a direct obj., viz. *Sāturninum*, l. 11, and *Servilium*, l. 12. *Remoror* is often used: (1) intransitively, = *I stay, linger*, (2) transitively = *I hold back, detain, retard*. There is therefore nothing forced about the rendering *did death keep them waiting a single day?* i.e. *did death fail to overtake them* (or *give them respite*) *for a single day?* Though rather uncommon in this sense, *remoror* has parallel instances in other authors. — NOTE. Some editors, who doubt the Latinity of such an expression as *poena remorātur aliquem* and think that *remoror*, transitive, can only be used in the sense *I delay, retard*, = *retineō*, reconstruct the passage as follows: (1) *num unum diem postea L. Sāturnini*

last twenty days been | *vīcēsimum* | *iam* | *diem* | *patimur* | *hebescere* 15
 passively allowing the | *twentieth* | *already* | *for the day* | *are allowing* | *to grow blunt*

tribunī plēbis et C. Servīlī praetōris mortem reī publicae poena remorāta est? changing the case of the proper names and appositives to poss. gen. limiting *mortem*, the nom. *mors* to acc. *mortem*, direct obj. of *remorāta est*, omitting *ac*, and keeping *poena reī publicae* as sole subject, = *did the state's vengeance delay, for a single day after, the death of Lūcius Sātūrninus, tribune of the plēbs, or of Gāius Servīlius the praetor?* The change of *mors* *ac* to *mortem* is somewhat violent. (2) Ernesti recommends that the acc. case of the proper names and appositives be changed to gen., and that the verb *remorāta est* be considered intransitive, = *did the death (and), the penalty of the state, of Lūcius Sātūrninus the tribune, etc., and of Servīlius, etc., tarry for a single day thereafter?* This makes very good sense, but the necessity for changing the common reading is not apparent. — *At*, adversative conj. (see note on *tamen*, l. 18 of Chap. I); introducing a statement in emphatic contradiction of the idea that any one was remiss in duty except the consuls, and resuming the contention of ll. 45, 46 of Chap. I. — *vērō* (originally abl. n. of *vērū*), asseverative adv. or adversative conj., intensifying the contradiction introduced by *at*; see note on *tamen*, l. 18 of Chap. I. Some editors omit *vērō* here. — *nōs*, nom. plur. of the 1st pers. pron.; subj. of *patimur*, and very emphatic in contrast with the consuls Marius and Valerius.

LINE 15. *vīcēsimum*, acc. sing. m. of the ordinal numeral adj. *vīcēsimus*, -a, -um (contracted from *vīgintēsimus*, from the cardinal numeral *vīginti*, indeclinable; other forms *vīgēsimus* and *vīcensimus* sometimes occur; akin is the Greek *εἰκοσι*, Boeotian *ἑκατι*, = twenty); agrees with *diem*; *vīcēsimum* is approximate only, for supposing the *consultum* to have been passed on Oct. 22d, the second day of the Senate's meeting, and not on Oct. 21st (and Dion Cassius supports our argument), Nov. 8th was only the 18th day; and if the decree was passed on Oct. 21st, as some hold, then Nov. 8th is only the 19th day after, reckoning inclusively. An orator always likes to use round numbers; so Cicero speaks of "40 years" in his speech against Pisō, where he should have said "36 years." — *iam*, temporal adv., modifying *vīcēsimum*, as may be seen from its close proximity. — *diem*, acc. sing. of *diēs*, -ei, m. 5th; acc. of duration of time; see *diem*, l. 11 above. — *patimur*, 1st pers. plur. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *patior*, *pati*, *passus sum*, 3; agrees with the subj. *nōs*. Synonyms: (1) *pati* = to allow, implying non-interference (*cum patientiā sinere*); (2) *sinere* = to allow, with indifference; *sinere* is purely negative, in opposition to (3) *permittere* = to give permission (*potestātem dare*); (4) *concedere* = to allow, in yielding compliance with a request. *Patī* often = to suffer, endure; note the following synonyms: (1) *pati* = to suffer, entirely passively, and differs from (2) *ferre* = to bear, inasmuch as the latter implies some energy; cf. in English "he suffered misfortunes and bore them well;" (3) *sustinere* = to endure, to bear up, and implies greater energy and a heavier burden or evil than *ferre*; (4) *tolerāre* = to support, endure, with subjective regard to the state of mind of the person who is enduring. — *hebescere*, pres. inf. act. of *hebesco*, -ere, no perf., no supine, 3, intrans. (from the verb *hebere* = to be dull); object-inf. agreeing with the subj.-acc. *aciem*. Observe that the real object of *patimur* is the whole phrase *aciem . . . hebescere*; the inf. is really a kind of complementary one, helped into existence by the leading verb, as commonly after verbs of *creation*, *will*, *power*, *effort*, etc. The termination in -*scō* expresses the beginning of an action, e.g. Vergil *mīlēscent saecula* = the ages will grow gentle; verbs ending in -*scō* are called *inceptive* or *inchoative*. A. & G. 167, a; B. 155, 1; G. 133, V; H. 337. The student should note that, no matter what may be the conjugation of the original verb, the inceptive is always of the 3d conjugation, e.g. *obdormiō*, -īre and *obdormiscō*, -ere; but frequently inceptives are formed directly from adjectives or nouns, cf. *mīlēsco* from the adj. *mīlis*, and *lapidēsco* from the substantive *lapis*.

16	aciem	hōrum	auctōritātis.	Habēmus	weapon of this coun- cil's sanction to lose its sharpness. For
	the edge	of these (senators)	of the authority.	We have	
17	enim	hūius	modī	senātūs	cōnsultum,
	for	this	of kind	of the senate	a decree,
18	vērūm	inclūsum	in	tabulis,	tamquam in
	but in truth	shut up	in	the records,	as if in
					archives, like a sword

LINE 16. *aciem*, acc. sing. of *aciēs*, *aciei*, f. 5th (from root *ak* = sharp, akin to *ācer*, *acūtus*, etc.); may be correctly called the direct obj. of *patimur* (with *hebescere* as complementary inf.), or subj.-acc. of the obj.-inf. *hebescere* after *patimur*. *Acies* has several meanings, e.g. (1) *point, sharp edge*; (2) *brightness*; (3) *battle order or array*; (4) *a battle, an engagement*; (5) *sharp sight* (rare). The metaphor is taken from a sword, to which the authority of the Senate is likened. — *hōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; poss. gen., limiting *auctōritātis*; *hōrum* is deictic = *senātorum qui hic adsunt*. — *auctōritātis*, gen. sing. of *auctōritās*, f. 3d (from *auctor*); poss. gen., limiting *aciem*. — *Habēmus*, 1st pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *habēo*, *-ēre*, *-ui*, *-itum*, 2; agrees with the subj. *nōs* implied; cf. *habemus*, l. 41 of Chap. I.

LINE 17. *enim*, causal conj., introducing an explanation of the statement that the consuls are slow in doing their duty (end of Chap. I), a fact which Cicero has been illustrating in Chap. II. The causal particles are: (1) *enim*, post-positive, though in early Latin it often stood first; *enim* is often strengthened by another particle, e.g. *atenim*, *vērumenim*, *enimvērō*; (2) *nam*, praepositive, except sometimes in poetry; see *nam*, Chap. I, l. 34; (3) *namque*, standing first, and not very common in classical Latin, though Livy uses it considerably; (4) *etenim*, standing first, is very common in classical Latin, especially in Cicero, but rare in ante-classical and post-classical literature. A. & G. 156, d; B. 345; G. 498; H. 310, 5, and 554, V. — *hūius*, gen. sing. m. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *modī*; *hūius* and *ēius*, when used with *modī*, are often combined, e.g. *ēiusmodī* = *such*. The reading *hūiusce* (*hūius* + *ce*) is adopted in some editions, *-ce* being a deictic particle appended to emphasize the demonstrative (cf. French *ce-ci* = *this here*). *Hic*, *haec*, *hōc*, combines in full with *-ce* in early Latin, but in classical Latin the following are the forms most found, *hōsce*, *hāsce*, *hūiusce* (esp. + *modī*), and *hīsce*. *Ille* and *iste* also combine with *-ce*, and the neut. *istuc* is more common than *istud* in classical Latin. Note that *ce* is often shortened to *c*, as *istic*, *illic*, etc., and that the *c* of *hic*, *haec*, *hōc* is an abbreviation of the same particle. — *modī*, gen. sing. of *modus*, m. 2d (from a root *mad* or *med*, = *to measure*, cf. *μέδιμνος* = *a measure*, and English *mode*, *mood*; whence *modus* = (1) *measure*, (2) *moderation*, (3) *limit*, (4) *rhythm*, (5) *mode, manner*; descriptive gen., limiting *cōnsultum*; *hūius modī* is an adjectival phrase. — *senātūs*, gen. sing. of *senātus*, m. 4th; poss. gen., limiting *cōnsultum*. — *cōnsultum*, acc. sing. of *cōnsultum*, *-i*, n. 2d; direct obj. of *habēmus*. The idea intended is that the decree empowering Cicero and his colleague is just as efficient as that empowering Marius and Valerius; the latter put to death Glaucia, and so should Catiline long ago have been put to death.

LINE 18. *vērūm*, adversative conj. (see note on *tamen*, Chap. I, l. 18); introducing something slightly opposed to what has been said. Some read *vēruntamen*, but the best editions omit *tamen*. — *inclūsum*, acc. sing. n. of *inclūsus*, *-a*, *-um*, perf. part. pass. of *inclūdō*, *-ere*, *inclūsi*, *inclūsum*, 3 (*in* + *claudō*); agrees with and enlarges the object *cōnsultum*. It is plain that Cicero's aim is to frighten Catiline, not to convince the senators; he warns Catiline that he holds the warrant for his arrest, and that its production from among the official documents is equivalent to drawing the weapon of execution from its resting-place. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *tabulis*. — *tabulis*, abl. plur.

concealed within the scabbard; and by the authority of this de- | *vāginā reconditum, quō ex senātūs* 19
a scabbard sheathed (lit. hidden), which according to of the senate

of *tabula*, -ae, f. 1st; obj. of the prep. *in*. The *tabulae* referred to are the minutes or records of the questions discussed, resolutions passed, and general business transacted in the Senate. These records (*acta senātūs*) were in Caesar's time written out by shorthand scribes and published (59 B.C.); previously they were stored in the treasury (*aerarium*) under the care of the quaestors. Other meanings of *tabula* are: (1) a board, or plank of plane surface, the original sense; hence, (2) a tablet, of wood, etc., smeared with wax and used for writing; hence, (3) according to the nature of the writing, a will (Ovid), a list of proscribed persons (Juvenal), a map (Cicero), an auction (Cicero); (4) a voting-tablet, on which voters at the *comitia* registered their *punctum*; (5) a painted panel, a picture (Cicero); (6) a board, used for games such as dice, draughts, etc.; (7) a votive tablet, for dedication in a temple; (8) in plur., *tabulae* often = XII *tabulae*, the famous twelve tables of laws, which were published in 450 B.C., and gave some sort of form to traditional law; these were the foundation of Roman law. — *tamquam* (*tam* + *quam*, = lit. so . . . as, i.e. as if), adv. implying comparison; introducing the simile *in vāginā reconditum*. *Tamquam* and *quasi* as conjunctions are used in direct comparison with the ind. mood, and as the verb is likely to be the same in both the clauses it is usually left out. In regular conditional sentences of comparison, *tamquam*, *tamquam si*, *velut*, *velut si*, *ut si*, *ac si*, and *quam si* are the particles used, and the verb in the comparative clause is subjunctive. Observe that in this passage *tamquam* is not a conj., but an adverb; thus it qualifies *reconditum*. *Tamquam* is now and then used by Cicero as the attribute of a noun, and the same author uses *tum*, *saepē*, and *quasi* in similar fashion. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *vāginā*.

— LINE 19. *vāginā*, abl. sing. of *vāgina*, -ae, f. 1st; obj. of the prep. *in*; the metaphor of the sword (cf. *aciem* above) of the Senate's authority is here further elaborated. The noun *gladium* is not found in the best MSS. and editions, but some insert it after *tamquam*, and Ernesti approves it because *includum* has already been used of *consultum*; thus the sentence would read (*the Senate's decree*) *shut up in the archives, like a sword hidden in the scabbard*. — *reconditum*, acc. sing. n. of *reconditus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *recondō*, -ere, *recondidi*, *reconditum*, 3 (*re* = back + *condō*, *condō* being a compound of *cum* and *dō* = I put, place); agrees with and enlarges attributively *consultum* (or, if *gladium* be inserted after *tamquam*, agrees with *gladium*). Observe the force of *re* or *red* in composition: (1) = back, e.g. *redūcō* = I lead back, *removēō* = I move back; (2) = again, e.g. *revisō* = I visit again, *revisit*, *repetō* = I seek again. — *quō*, abl. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with *consultō*; *ex quō* would have been sufficient in itself, *quō* agreeing in gender and number with the antecedent *consultum*, l. 17, but the antecedent is repeated in the rel. clause to make the meaning clear (as often in legal statements) and emphasize the argument. The repetition of the antecedent in the rel. clause is very common in the best Latin, and Caesar often indulges in it. A. & G. 200, a; B. 251, 3; G. 615; H. no reference. — *ex*, prep. with the abl.; gov. *consultō*; here used of reference = according to. *Ex* may be used before words beginning with a vowel or a consonant, *ē* only before words whose initial letter is a consonant. It is used also of (1) time = from, (2) origin = from, (3) place = out of, from, (4) manner, in phrases, e.g. *ex ordine*, (5) after verbs of receiving = from, (6) in many phrases, e.g. *ex parte*. A. & G. 152, b; B. 142, 2; G. 417; H. 434. The prep. strictly stands next to the noun it governs, but *senātūs* intervenes here because it is so closely connected with *consultō*, forming a single idea and often written as one word, e.g. *senātūscōsultō*. — *senātūs*, gen. sing. of *senātus*, m. 4th; poss. gen., limiting *consultō*, with which it expresses a single notion.

20	cōnsultō decree	cōnfestim immediately	interfectum killed	tē (that) you	cree, you, Catiline, might have been very
21	esse, should have been (lit. to be),	Catilīna, Catiline,	convēnit. it was fitting.		properly put to death on the instant. You
22	Vivis, et vivis You live, and you live	nōn not	ad for	dēpōnendam, sed laying aside, but	live yet, and live, not to put your insolence

LINE 20. cōnsultō, abl. sing. of cōnsultum, -i, n. 2d; governed by *ex*. — cōnfestim (probably a compound of *cum* and adj. *festinus* = *hastening*; others think *cōnfestim* = *cōnfer-tim*, from *cōnferō*), adv. of manner, modifying *interfectum esse*. — *interfectum*, acc. sing. m. of *interfectus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfici*, *interfectum*, 3 (*inter* + *faciō*), forming with *esse* below the perf. inf. pass.; the inf. *interfectum esse* agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē* after the leading verb *convēnit* below. As stated in the notes on *dūci*, l. 25, and *oportēbat*, l. 26 of Chap. I, the tense is expressed by the inf. in English when an auxiliary verb, e.g. *might*, *ought*, is used; but in Latin the tense is given in the leading verb, and the pres. inf. is used after it. In this passage the usual construction would have been *tē interfici . . . convēnit (oportuit)*. A. & G. 288, a; B. 270, 2; G. 535; H. 537, 1. Observe that the acc. and inf. constitute the real subject of the sentence. After verbs of *obligation* and *desire* the perf. inf. pass. or the perf. part. pass. without *esse* may be often found, as in this passage; cf. *nōllem factum = I could wish it not done*, and esp. l. 40, *quod iam pridem factum esse oportuit*. Allen and Greenough remark that the part. (with or without *esse*) is "rather in predicate agreement than used to form a strict perf. infinitive." A. & G. 288, d and NOTE; B. 270, 2, a; G. 280, 2, a, REM. 2; H. no reference. In the case of *oportet*, another construction is also used, viz. the consecutive subjunct., usually with *ut* omitted. — *tē*, acc. sing. of the 2d personal pron. *tū*; obj. of *convēnit*, and subj.-acc. of *interfectum esse*.

LINE 21. *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*, perf. *fui*; constitutes with *interfectum* the perf. inf. pass. of *interficiō*, and agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē*. — *Catilīna*, voc. sing. of *Catilina*, -ae, m. 1st; case of person addressed. — *convēnit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of the impersonal verb *convenit*, *convenire*, *convēnit*, 4 (a form of the personal verb *convenio*, -ire, *convēni*, *conventum*, 4, *cum* + *venio*); the logical subj. of *convēnit* is the clause *tē interfectum esse*; observe that *convēnit* is perf., referring to obligation in the past.

LINE 22. *Vivis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *vivō*, -ere, *vixi*, *victum*, 3; agrees with the implied subj. *tū*, i.e. Catiline. — *et*, cop. conj.; connecting the first unmodified *vivis* with the second *vivis* which is extended by *nōn . . . audāciam*. In ordinary prose the second *vivis* would be omitted, and possibly *et* also; or *et* would have been strengthened *et quidem* = *aye indeed*; the repetition of *vivis* is rhetorical. — *vivis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *vivō* (as above). — *nōn*, negative adv. (see *nōn*, l. 10 of Chap. I); negatives *ad dēpōnendam* (*audāciam*). — *ad*, prep. with the acc.; gov. *dēpōnendam* (*audāciam*) in the gerundial construction, expressing purpose. Purpose may be expressed in the following ways in Latin: (1) *ad* with the acc. in the gerundial construction; (2) *causā* with the gen. of the gerund, or the gen. in the gerundial construction, e.g. *causā pugnandī vel pācis petendae*; (3) *ut* or *quī* final + the subjunct., e.g. *legātōs ut or (quī) pacem peterent misit*; (4) occasionally the fut. part. act., e.g. *legātōs pacem petitūrōs misit*; (5) the supine in -um after verbs implying motion, e.g. *legātī vērērunt pacem petitum*; (6) in Tacitus the gen. of the gerundial construction without *causā*, the gen. limiting and defining the whole clause, e.g. *vītandae suspiciōnis* = *in order to avoid suspicion*. — *dēpōnendam*, acc. sing. f. of *dēpōnendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *dēpōnō*, -ere, *dēposui*, *dēpositum*, 3 (*dē* = *from*, *aside* + *pōnō* = *I lay*); agrees with *audāciam* understood from *ad cōnfirmendam audāciam* below, in the construction

from you, but to increase its daring. I am anxious, Conscript Fathers, to be forbearing; I am anx-	ad cōfirmandam audāciam. Cupiō, patrēs for strengthening your audacity. I desire, fathers cōscriptī, mē esse clēmentem, cupiō in enrolled, myself to be forbearing, I desire in	23 24
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of gerundival attraction. Refer to the note and grammatical references under *habēdī*, Chap. I, l. 8. — *sed*, adversative conj., connecting *dēpōnendam* and *cōfirmandam*, and introducing a contradiction of the former.

LINE 23. *ad*, prep. with the acc.; governs *audāciam* in the gerundival construction. — *cōfirmandam*, acc. sing. f. of *cōfirmandus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *cōfirmō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*cum* + *firmō*); agrees with *audāciam* in the gerundival-attraction construction. — *audāciam*, acc. sing. of *audācia*, -ae, f. 1st; obj. of *ad*, expressing purpose in the gerundival construction. — *Cupiō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *cupiō*, -ere, *cupiū* (*cupiū*), *cupitum*, 3; the subj. *ego* is implied in the personal ending; for synonyms, see note on *cupientem*, Chap. I, l. 34. Observe the rhetorical repetition of *cupiō* in the next line instead of the natural connection of the two object-clauses of *cupiō*, e.g. *cupiō mē esse clēmentem neque tamen . . . dissolutum videri*; the two object clauses are antithetical, which fact would have been marked in Greek by *μὲν* inserted in the first and *δέ* in the second. — *patrēs*, voc. plur. of *pater*, *patris*, m. 3d; case of address. The *patrēs* or senators were chosen out of the *patricii*, who were the descendants of the ancient *gentēs*; plebeians became eligible under the Republic. Not all *patrēs familiās* became *patrēs* or senators, but only such as were chosen by the king, consul, or censor, or succeeded to a seat in the Senate by virtue of having held a curule magistracy.

LINE 24. *cōscriptī*, voc. plur. m. of *cōscriptus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *cōscribō*, -ere, *cōscripsi*, *cōscriptum*, 3 (*cum* + *scribō*); agrees with *patrēs*. NOTE. (1) The old explanation is that *patrēs cōscriptī* = *patrēs et cōscriptī*, i.e. senators (patrician) and enrolled (plebeians), in allusion to the enrolment of 160 plebeians in 509 B.C. Mommsen holds that the *cōscriptī* did not become full senators, and had no share in giving *auctoritās*, sharing discussion, or doing anything at all except voting in silence, i.e. he identifies the *cōscriptī* with the *pedārii*, though most scholars think that the term *pedārii* applies to all senators who were not present or past curule officers, *cōsulārēs*, *praetōrii*, etc. This explanation is very doubtful, for *et* is never found to connect *patrēs* and *cōscriptī*, and besides *adscriptī* would be more suitable to additional members. (2) It is better to regard *patrēs cōscriptī* as = enrolled fathers, the epithet *cōscriptī* being the distinguishing mark between those *patrēs* (patricians) or *patrēs familiās* who were senators and those who were not. — *mē*, acc. sing. of the 1st pers. pron. *ego*; obj. of *cupiō* and subj.-acc. of *esse*; instead of the usual *cupiō clēmēs esse*. — NOTE. Verbs of *will* and *desire* (e.g. *cupiō*) admit of two constructions: (1) with *ut* or *nē* and the subjunct. (complementary final clauses); (2) with the object acc. and infinitive, as in this passage. With regard to (2), note (A) that, when the subj. of the inf. and of the verb of wishing is the same, the subj. of the inf. is not usually expressed, but is understood in the nom. case, and so predicate words referring to the subj. must be in the nom. case. (B) But when the subj. of the inf. and verb of wishing is the same, and when the action expressed by the inf. is outside the power of the subj., then the subj. is put in the acc. case; this is common when the inf. is passive or = a passive (e.g. *esse* here nearly = *habēri* or *existimārī*), cf. *māluit sē diligī quam metuī* = he preferred being loved to being feared. (C) When the subj. of the inf. is not the same as the subj. of the verb of wishing, it is invariably expressed in the acc. case, e.g. *ē tuā frui virtūte cupimus* = we desire that you should enjoy your virtue. A. & G. 331, b, NOTE; B. 331, IV, a; G. 532, REM. 2; H. 535, II. — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē* after *cupiō*; *esse*

25	<i>tantis</i>	<i>rei publicae</i>	<i>periculis</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>non</i>	ious in this the state's
	<i>so great</i>	<i>of the commonwealth</i>	<i>dangers</i>	<i>myself</i>	<i>not</i>	hour of grievous peril
26	<i>dissolutum</i>	<i>videri</i>	<i>sed iam</i>	<i>me ipse</i>		not to seem neglectful, but I do now
	<i>negligent</i>	<i>to appear,</i>	<i>but now</i>	<i>myself in person</i>		convict myself of remissness and slowness
27	<i>inertiae</i>	<i>nequitiaeque</i>	<i>condemnō.</i>	<i>Castra</i>		to act. A camp has
	<i>for inactivity and inefficiency</i>		<i>I condemn.</i>	<i>A camp</i>		

may almost be rendered to be considered. — *clémentem*, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *clēmēns*, -entis, 3d; complement of *esse* in the pred., and agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē*. — *cupiō*, 1st pers. sing. ind. act. (see *cupiō* above). The rhetorical repetition of *cupiō* at the beginning of this sentence is called *anaphora*; see note on *nihil*, Chap. I, l. 5. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *periculis*.

LINE 25. *tantis*, abl. plur. n. of the demonstr. adj. *tantus*, -a, -um; agrees with *periculis*. — *rei*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; poss. gen., limiting *periculis*. — *publicae*, gen. sing. of the adj. *publicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rei*. Observe the position of *rei publicae*; a single word in the gen. case preferably stands immediately before the noun which it limits, when the latter is modified by an adjective, and the adj. then precedes the limiting genitive. — *periculis*, abl. plur. of *periculum*, -i, n. 2d; obj. of the prep. *in*. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; subj.-acc. of *videri* in the object clause dependent on *cupiō*. — *nōn*, negative adv., modifying *videri dissolutum*.

LINE 26. *dissolutum*, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *dissolutus*, -a, -um, properly perf. part. pass. of *dissolvō*, -ere, *dissolvō*, *dissolutum*, 3 (*dis* = apart + *volvō* = I loose, hence loosed apart, loose, remiss, dissolute); completes the pred. with *videri*, and agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē*. *Dissolutus* is a synonym of *neglegens*, but implies that the vice has become a permanent habit of mind; it is opposed to *severus et iustus* (Ernesti). *Dis*- or *dī*- is an inseparable prep. only met in compound words as a prefix, = *asunder, apart, between*; sometimes negative = *not*, e.g. *difficilis*; sometimes with intensive force developed from the notion of separation, = *utterly*, e.g. *disperdō* = I waste (destroy) utterly. *Dis*- is its form before *s*, *c*, *p*, *φ*, and *t*; *dif*- before *f* (by assimilation), e.g. *differō*; *dī* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *l*, *v*, *r*, and *s* followed by another consonant, e.g. *dīvellō*, *dīscribō*; *dīr*- before vowels, e.g. *dīrimō* (= *dis* + *emō*); *dis*- or *dī*- before *i* consonantal, e.g. *dīiungō*, *dīiudicō*. — *videri*, pres. inf. of the deponent verb *videor*, -ēri, *visus sum*, 2 (the pass. form of *videō*, -ēre, *vidi*, *visum*, 2, and sometimes so used, = I am seen); agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē*; *videri* requires the complement *dissolutum* to make a predicate, being a copulative verb. The copulative verbs include those of *seeming (appearing), becoming, making, calling, thinking, showing, and choosing*. — *sed*, adversative conj., introducing an idea opposed to what has been stated. — *iam*, temporal adv., modifies *condemnō*. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; direct obj., used reflexively, of *condemnō*. When the subj. acts upon itself and is a personal pron. of the 1st or 2d pers., the oblique forms of *tū* and *egō* are used; the reflexive pron. of the 3d person is *se*, gen. *sui* (poss. adj. reflexive *suus*). — *ipse*, nom. sing. m. of the intensive pron. *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*, gen. *ipsius* (*is*, + *pse* = *pte*, a suffix from the same root as *potis* = *able*, cf. *suōpte* (= *suō* + *pte*)); subj. of *condemnō*, or rather intensifies the subj. *ego* implied. *Ipse* is a determinative pron., and is used (1) as an intensive adj. agreeing with a noun or another pron., e.g. *Caesar ipse* = *Caesar himself*, *ego ipse* = *I myself*, or (2) independently, in which case the word intensified is suggested by the verb or the context, e.g. *ipse condemnō*: it may be variously translated, *-self, very, actually, in person*, etc., to suit the context. It is never used reflexively, though it may intensify a reflexive pron., e.g. *mē ipsum condemnō*. A. & G. 102, e; B. 88; G. 103, 3; H. 186, and 452.

LINE 27. *inertiae*, gen. sing. of *inertia*, f. 1st (from the adj. *iners* = *in*, *not* + *ars*, *skilled in production*, from a root *ar* = *to join*; akin are *ars*, *sollers*, *arma*, ἀρτή, ἀρθρον,

been established in Italy, in a mountain gorge of Etruria, to threaten the Roman	sunt in has been (lit. is) in Rōmānum in Roman in	Ītaliā Italy Etrūriæ of Etruria	contrā against faucibus the passes	populum 28 the people collocāta, 29 established,
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etc.); objective gen. of the charge with *condemnō*. Judicial verbs, i.e. of *accusing*, *convicting*, *condemning*, and *acquitting*, govern the acc. of the person, and the gen. of the charge; verbs of *condemning* govern the gen. of the *penalty* also, esp. when it is stated indefinitely, e.g. *dupli* = at double, but the abl. when the *penalty* is definite, e.g. *damnāri decem milibus* = to be fined ten thousand (coins); cf. English *guilty of death*. Common variations from the gen. construction are: (1) abl. of charge or penalty; (2) *nōmine* or *crimine* + the gen. of the charge; (3) *āē* + the abl., e.g. *āē vī accusāre*. A. & G. 220; B. 208, 1, and 2, a; G. 378; H. 409, II. Synonyms: (1) *inertia* = indolence, originally from lack of skill; (2) *ignāvia* = idleness, cowardice, from *ignāvus* (= in, not + (g) *nāvus* = active); (3) *segnitia* (*segnis*) = sluggishness; (4) *dēsidiā* = sloth, from *āesideō* = I sit idle; (5) *pigritia* (from *piger*, cf. *piget* = it displeases, disgusts) = apathy, listlessness. — *nēquitia*, gen. sing. of *nēquitia*, f. 1st (from *nēquam*, indecl. adj. = worthless); gen. of the charge, joined by *que* to *inertiae*. The usual sense of *nēquitia* is *worthlessness*, *depravity*; here it = *inexcusable negligence*; in Chap. XI, ll. 38-40, it is contrasted with *severitās*. — *que*, enclitic cop. conj.; joins *inertiae* and *nēquitiae*. — *condemnō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *condemnō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (*cum* + *damnō*); agrees with its subj. (*ego*) *ipse*. — *Castra*, gen. *castrōrum*, n. 2d plur. (sing. *castrum*, -ī = a fortress, plur. = a camp, from root *ska* = to cover); nom. plur., subj. of *collocāta sunt*; the camp is that of the revolutionist Manlius; when modified by a numeral, the distributive is used, e.g. *binā castra* = two camps.

LINE 28. *sunt*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. or *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj. *castra*, and probably forms with *collocāta* below the perf. tense ind. pass. of *collocō*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *Ītaliā*. — *Ītaliā*, gen. *Italiae*, f. 1st; abl. sing., obj. of the prep. *in*; *in Ītaliā* is emphatic and expresses indignation that Italy and Rome should be assailed from within. — *contrā*, prep. (originally and often adv.) with the acc.; gov. *populum*. — *populum*, acc. sing. of *populus*, -ī, m. 2d; obj. of *contrā*; *populus Rōmānus* is often abbreviated *P. R.*, esp. in S. P. Q. R. (= *senātus populusque Rōmānus*).

LINE 29. *Rōmānum*, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *Rōmānus*, -a, -um (from *Rōma*); qualifies *populum*; *contrā populum Rōmānum* expresses indignation like *in Ītaliā* above, and modifies *collocāta sunt*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *faucibus*. — *Etrūriæ*, gen. sing. of *Etrūria*, f. 1st (sometimes *Etrūria*); poss. gen., limiting *faucibus*. *Etrūria* (Tuscia), called by the Greeks *Tyrrhēnia*, was a country of central Italy, west of the Tiber and south of the Po. The Etruscans' origin is doubtful; some think them a Lydian colony, others a Rhaetian race which settled from over the Alps. They had a confederacy of twelve cities, and were so powerful in early times that they dominated Rome, for the last three kings of Rome were Etruscan. Sulla's military colonies completely Romanized Etrūria. — *faucibus*, abl. of *faucēs*, -ium, f. 3d plur. (abl. sing. *fauce* is rare); obj. of prep. *in*; *faucēs* is the regular word for a mountain pass, defile, or gorge, formed by two mountain spurs. The camp of Mānlius was near Faesulae (now Fiesole), on a ridge of the western Apennines, and commanded a road to Cisalpine Gaul; it was thus strategically well chosen, especially as it was in the centre of the districts inhabited by Sulla's old veterans. — *collocāta*, nom. plur. n. of *collocātus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *collocō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (*cum* + *locō*, through *con* = *col* by assimilation); agrees with the subj. *castra*, either in participial enlargement, or rather as perf. ind. pass. 3d pers. plur. with *sunt* above. The extension of *collocāta* by the adverbial phrases *in Ītaliā*, *contrā populum Rōmānum*, etc., is very effective.

30	crēscit	in	diēs	singulōs	hostium	people. With each day the numbers of the enemy grow larger; and now you see the ruling officer of that camp, the leader of that enemy, within your walls and
	grows	to	days	separate [= daily] of the enemy		
31	numerus, eōrum autem	castrōrum	imperātōrem			
	the number, that but	of camp	the general			
32	ducemque	hostium	intrā	moenia	atque	
	and the leader	of the enemy	within	our city-walls	and	

LINE 30. *crēscit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *crēscō*, -ere, *crēvī*, *crētum*, 3 (Latin root *cre* or *cer* + inceptive termination -*scō*; root *kar* = to do, make, cf. *Cērēs*, as goddess of creation); agrees with the subj. *numerus*; note the absence of a conjunction (*asyndeton*). — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *diēs*. — *diēs*, acc. plur. of *diēs*, *diēī*, m. (also sometimes f. in sing.), 5th; obj. of *in*; *in diēs* is an idiomatic phrase, expressing daily increase, and differing from *cōdiē*, inasmuch as the latter expresses mere daily repetition without any comparative force accompanying, e.g. *in diēs* (with or without *singulōs*) *litterās breviores scribō* = from day to day I write shorter letters (i.e. the letter is shorter each day), but *cōdiē* *litterās scribō* = I write letters daily. The comparative idea in this passage is contained in *crēscit* = *māior fit*. — *singulōs*, acc. plur. of the distributive adj. *singulī*, -ae, -a, plur. (sing. very rare); agrees with *diēs*. *Singulī* properly = one each, single, hence *single*, *separate*, *individual*, without exact distribution. — *hostium*, gen. plur. of *hostis*, -is, m. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *numerus*; *hostium* = the conspirators led by Mānlius.

LINE 31. *numerus*, gen. *numeri*, m. 2d (root *nam* = to allot, number, or pasture; cf. *nummus* = a coin, *νέμω* = I distribute); nom. sing. subj. of *crescit*. — *eōrum*, gen. plur. n. of the determinative pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; agrees with *castrōrum*. — *autem*, weak adversative conj. (see note on *tamen*, Chap. I, l. 18); introduces something in opposition. — *castrōrum*, gen. of *castra*, plur. nom., n. 2d; poss. gen., limiting *imperātōrem*. — *imperātōrem*, acc. sing. of *imperātor*, -ōris, m. 3d (from verb *imperō*); direct obj. of *viāctis*. *Dux* and *imperātor* are often used without discrimination = *general*, but in so far as they are distinguishable *imperātor* = *general in chief*, and *dux* = *the leader (of a brigade)*, being the highest of the inferior officers and holding an important command. *Imperātor* was originally given as a title of honor to a successful general by his soldiers, and could only be held by a *cōsul*, *prōcōsul*, on *praetor* or *prōpraetor* actually in the field. Caesar first assumed it as a permanent title, and Augustus did likewise in B.C. 40 as his heir. This title was formally assigned to Augustus by the Senate about 29 B.C., and henceforth was adopted by all his successors in the Principate. From *imperātor*, through the French *empereur*, comes the English *emperor*.

LINE 32. *ducem*, acc. sing. of *dux*, *ducis*, m. 3d (root *du* or *duk* = to lead, draw, cf. *dūcō*); direct obj. of *viāctis*. — *que*, enclitic cop. conj.; connects *imperātōrem* and *ducem*, the two objects of *viāctis*. — *hostium*, gen. plur. of *hostis*, -is, m. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *ducem*. — *intrā* (originally adv., contracted from *interā* + *parte* supplied = on the inside, from obsolete adj. *interus*, whose compar. *interior* and superl. *intimus* survive), prep. with the acc.; gov. *moenia*. *Intra* is etymologically akin to *in*, *inter*, *intestinus*, *ēv*, *els*, *ēvros*, etc. — *moenia*, acc. plur. of *moenia*, -ium, n. 3d (akin to *muniō* and *mūrus*); obj. of the prep. *intrā*. Synonyms: (1) *moenia* = the city-walls, fortified against an enemy's attack; (2) *mūrus* = wall, the generic word, used of a city-wall or any kind of wall except the inner walls of a house; (3) *pariēs* = the partition-wall of a house. — *atque*, cop. conj.; here, as often, introducing something of importance, viz. *adēō in senātū* and connecting it with *intrā moenia*. *Atque* adds emphasis to the second of the words it connects, and sometimes introduces a third and important member of a series.

even in the Senate plotting every day from within some disaster to the state. If I order you, Catiline, to be at once arrested and put to	adeō in senātū vidētis intestinam aliquam 88 further in the senate you see internal some cotidiē perniciem reī publicae mōlientem. 84 daily destruction for the commonwealth contriving. Sī tē iam, Catilīna, comprehendī, sī interfici 85 If you now, Catiline, to be seized, if to be killed
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LINE 33. **adeō** (*ad + eō*), adv. = lit. *so far*, and + *atque* = *and still further*, emphasizing the idea introduced by *atque*. — **in**, prep.; gov. the abl. *senātū*. — **senātū**, abl. sing. of *senātus*, -ūs, m. 4th; obj. of the prep. *in*; *senātū* = *the senate*, in the sense of the meeting-place of the Senate, *senate-house*. — **vidētis**, 2d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *videō*, -ēre, vīdī, vīsum, 2; the subj. *vōs* is implied in the personal ending, i.e. *you, the senators*. — **intestinam**, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *intestinus*, -a, -um (see *intrā* above); agrees with *perniciem*. *Intestinus* is local in signification, being used of that which is *intus* = *within*, in opposition to *externus*, which is also entirely local = *foreign*, belonging to those *outside*; cf. *intestinum bellum* = *civil war* within a state. — **aliquam**, acc. sing. f. of the indef. pronominal adj. *aliqui*, *aliqua*, *aliquod* (*alius + qui*; the pron. pure is *aliquis*, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, i.e. *alius + quis*); agrees with *perniciem*, the nature of which is rendered vague by *aliquam*. For the indef. pronouns consult the note on *quasdam*, l. 4.

LINE 34. **cotidiē** (*quot + dies*), temporal adv., extending *mōlientem*. This word is often written *quotidiē*, but there is no authority for the form; on the other hand, *cotidiē*, though very common and adopted by Halm on Cicero, is not so old nor so well established as *cotidiē*. See the note under *dies*, l. 30. — **perniciem**, acc. sing. of *perniciēs*, *perniciēi*, f. 5th (*per + nex*); direct obj. of *mōlientem*; see the synonyms in the note on *pestem*, Chap. I, l. 27. — **reī**, dat. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; dat. of interest (indirect obj.) after *mōlientem*. — **publicae**, dat. sing. f. of the adj. *publicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *reī*, forming one idea = *for the state*. — **mōlientem**, acc. sing. m. of *mōliēns*, -entis, pres. part. of the deponent verb *mōlior*, -īrī, -ītus sum, 4 (from noun *mōlis* = *a mass, labor*); agrees with *ducem*, the direct obj. of *vidētis*, instead of the ordinary inf. which is used with the acc. after verbs *sentiendī*, e.g. *videō*. The participle after verbs of perception is more vivid than the inf., and represents the actual state of the object; but the construction is not originally Latin, being found only once in early writers. It is a development from the common Greek construction of verbs of emotion and perception and participles. Cicero and Sallust made it popular in Latin, and other writers, esp. poets, were quick to follow. A. & G. 292, e; B. 336, 2; G. 536; H. 535, I, 4.

LINE 35. **Sī**, conditional conj., introducing the *protasis*, the *apodosis* being *erit verendum mihi nē nōn*, etc. A. & G. 304; B. 301; G. 589; H. 506. The conditional sentence that follows is of the logical kind, which does not consider whether the condition or conclusion be true or not, possible or not, but merely states that under given conditions, there will be such and such a conclusion. A. & G. 306; B. 302; G. 595; H. 508, 4. — **tē**, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *iusserō*. — **iam**, temporal adv., modifying *iusserō*; *sī iam iusserō* = *if I shall at once order*, i.e. departing *now* from the mode of action followed *till now*. — **Catilīna**, voc. sing. of *Catilīna*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — **comprehendī**, pres. inf. pass. of *comprehendō*, -ere, *comprehendī*, *comprehensum*, 3 (*cum + prehendō*, *prehendō* being from a Latin root *hend* = root *ghad* = *to seize*; cf. *praeda* [= *prae-hend-a*], *booty*); agrees with subj.-acc. *tē* in the object clause *tē . . . comprehendī* dependent on *iusserō*. Convicted criminals were not imprisoned long after arrest, for the *Tullianum* was not used as a place of long detention;

36	iusserō,	crēdō,	^{pass. & periphrastic} erit	verendum	mihi,	death, I shall have
	<i>I shall order,</i>	<i>I suppose,</i>	<i>it will have</i>	<i>to be feared</i>	<i>by me,</i>	<i>to fear, I suppose,</i>
37	nē	nōn	potius	hōc	omnēs	not so much that all
	<i>that</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>rather this (to have been done)</i>		<i>all</i>	<i>who are loyal will</i>

the execution followed with little or no delay. — *sī*, conditional conj., repeated for effect instead of a cop. conj. connecting *comprehendī* and *interfici*. — *interfici*, pres. inf. pass. of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfēcī*, *interfectum*, 3 (*inter* + *faciō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē* (understood from *tē* in preceding *sī* clause), *tē interfici* being direct obj. of *iusserō*. Three *lēgēs Porciae* of B.C. 198, 195, and 194 abolished altogether the flogging and execution of Roman citizens, and only foreigners, soldiers on active service, and slaves were henceforth so punished; voluntary exile, with confiscation, was allowed as a substitute for the death penalty. Less grave crimes were punished by *infāmia* (= loss of citizenship), or merely by a fine (*multa*).

LINE 36. *iusserō*, 1st pers. sing. fut. perf. ind. act. of *iubeō*, -ēre, *iussī*, *iussum*, 2 (perhaps = *iūs* + *habēō*); the subj. *ego* is implied in the termination. In logical conditional sentences, the tense used in the *protasis* or the *apodosis* depends upon the sense; Cicero often uses *fut.* in both clauses, and *fut. perf.* in both clauses. The fut. perf. (*iusserō*) and fut. (*erit verendum*) are easily explained: *if (supposing that) I shall just now have ordered you to be executed, I shall have to fear* (now and henceforth), etc. — *crēdō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *crēdō*, -ere, *crēdītū*, *crēditum*, 3 (Sanskrit *crat* = *trust* + root *dha* = *to place*, as in *con-dō*, *ab-dō*, etc.); the subj. is *ego* understood; *crēdō* is parenthetical, and, moreover, ironical, and being ironical it reverses the order of the criticisms which Cicero says he will have to fear. Thus "I shall have to fear, I suppose, that all loyal citizens will not say I have acted too late rather than that any one should say that I have acted too cruelly" = "I shall have to fear that all loyal citizens will say that I have acted too late rather than that any one may say I have acted too cruelly." — *erit*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *sum*; used impersonally, and forming the fut. tense in the pass. periphrastic conjugation, with *verendum*, = *it will have to be feared*. The tense rule is the regular one, e.g. *est (erat) verendum* = *it is (was) to be feared*. — *verendum*, nom. sing. n. of *verendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of the deponent verb *vereor*, -ērī, -itus *sum*, 2 (root *var* = *to be wary*, cf. Greek root *op*, *φop* in *ὀπῶν* = *I see*, *φωρῶν* = *ππο-οπῶν* = *a watcher*); used impersonally with *erit* in the periphrastic pass. conjugation. The verb in this conjugation may also be used personally, e.g. *hōc faciendum est*. A. & G. 113, *d*; B. 337, 7, *b*, 1; G. 251; H. 234, and 466, NOTE. For the uses of the gerundive, refer to the note on *habendī*, Chap. I, l. 8. — *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; dat. of the agent with *verendum erit*. The agent is regularly in the dat. case after the gerundive, except when the gerundive is that of a verb which governs a dative in the active (and of course used impersonally in the pass.), e.g. *mihi tibi persuādendum est* is not found, because it might = *I must persuade you*, or *you must persuade me*; hence the agent must be expressed in the usual way, e.g. *ā mē tibi* (or *ā tē mihi*) *persuādendum est*. A. & G. 232; B. 189, 1; G. 354, 355; H. 388. The dat. of the agent is also frequent after compound passive tenses, or the perf. part. passive. A. & G. 232, *a*; B. 189, 2; G. 354; H. 388.

LINE 37. *nē*, conj. *nē nōn* in combination introducing the final clause *nē nōn* . . . *dīcat* as object of the verb of fearing, *verendum erit*. The verb of the object-clause is always subjunct.; of the tenses, the pres. subjunct. = pres. and fut. ind., the perf. subjunct. = perf. ind., and the pres. and perf. subjunct. become imperf. and pluperf. subjunct. respectively after a past tense of the verb of fearing. *Nē* is used of what it is feared may happen; *nē nōn* or *ut* of what it is feared may not happen. *Ut* was more common than *nē nōn* till Cicero, but the latter becomes more frequent thenceforward.

denounce my action for coming too late as that there may be some individual who will call it barbar- ously severe. But,	bonī the good (may say) too late	sērius by	ā me	mē than (that)	quam 88
	quisquam any one	crūdēlius too cruelly (it) to have been	factum done	esse may say.	dīcat. 89

Nē nōn is always used : (1) when the verb of *fearing* has a negative, e.g. *nōn vereor nē mihi nōn respondeat* = *I do not fear he will not answer me*; (2) when some particular word is negated, e.g. *vereor nē (dum dēfendam meōs) nōn parcam tuis*, = *I fear that (while defending my own) I may not spare yours*. *Ut* is rarely found except with *vereor* (though often with *metuō* in early Latin). The subjunct. was originally independent, expressing a wish; e.g. *vereor, nē veniat* = *I fear; may he not come!* and *vereor, ut veniat* = *I fear; O may he come!* A. & G. 331, f; B. 296, 2, and a; G. 550; H. 498, III, and NOTE 2. — *nōn*, neg. adv., with *nē* after the verb of *fearing*, *erit verendum*; *nōn* qualifies the particular word *sērius*. — *potius* (akin to *potis* = *able*), comparative adv.; either strengthens the comparative *sērius*, or *potius quam* = *potius quam nē*. — *hōc*, acc. sing. n. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; subj.-acc. of *factum esse* (understood from below) as object of the verb of *saying*, *dīcant* (agreeing with subj. *omnēs bonī* and understood from *dīcat* below); the construction is the simple acc. and infinitive after a verb of *thinking*, *feeling*, *perceiving*, or *saying*. *Hōc* refers to the fulfilment of the threat conveyed by *sī interfici iusserō*, l. 35. — *omnēs*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *bonī*, which is substantival.

LINE 38. *bonī*, nom. plur. m. of *bonus*, -a, -um; used substantively, as a political term = *loyal citizens*, i.e. those of the aristocratic party (see note on *bonōrum*, Sect. I, l. 7); subj. of *dīcant* understood from *dīcat* in the comparative clause. So *bonus* = *a good man*; *bona*, the neut. plur., = *goods, property*. — *sērius*, comparative adv., = *too late*; modifies *factum esse*; very emphatic, contrasted with *crūdēlius*. *Sērius* is the comparative degree of the adv. *sērō* (originally, as all adverbs in -ō, e.g. *subitō*, the abl. sing. n. of the adj. *sērus*, -a, -um); superl. *sērissimē*. The comparative, apart from its ordinary denotation of a greater degree in a quality, has two uses: (1) expressing a *considerable* degree, e.g. *tristior* = *rather sad*; (2) expressing an *excessive* degree, = *too*, e.g. *sērius*, as above. A. & G. 93, a; B. 240, 1; G. 297, 2, and 298; H. 444, 1. — *ā*, prep. with the abl.; gov. the abl. *mē*; written *ā* or *ab* before consonants, *ab* before vowels or *h*. — *mē*, abl. sing. of *ego*; abl. of the agent, gov. by the prep. *ā*. — *quam*, adv., introducing the comparative clause *quisquam . . . dīcat*. After *quam*, in comparative clauses, *ut* is frequently idiomatically omitted or understood, the construction being then similar to that with *prius* . . . *quam*, etc.; so here *nē* is understood from *nē nōn* above. See note on *quam*, Chap. I, l. 2.

LINE 39. *quisquam*, nom. sing. m. of the indef. pron. and adj. *quisquam*, *quaequam*, *quidquam* or *quicquam*; subj. of *dīcat* in the comparative clause; *quisquam* = *any individual at all*; in contrast with *omnēs bonī*. *Quisquam* is generally used in negative sentences, or rhetorical questions equivalent to a negative statement; here *quisquam* is used in much the same way as in l. 46, where see note. — *crūdēlius*, comparative adv.; modifies *factum esse* in the comparative clause, being contrasted with *sērius factum esse* in the first clause. *Crūdēlius* is the compar. degree of the adv. *crūdēliter* (from the adj. *crūdēlis*, 3d, cf. *crūdus*, probably from root *kru* = *to be cold*, hence *unfeeling*, and not, as some think, from Sanskrit root *krudh* = *to be wrathful*); the comparative is used as in *sērius*, superl. *crūdēlissimē*. A. & G. 92; B. 76, 2, and 77, 1; G. 93; H. 306. — *factum*, acc. sing. n. of *factus*, -a, -um, perf. part. of *fiō*, used as pass. of *faciō*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *hōc*, l. 37, and with the next word *esse* (*factum esse*) = the perf. inf. pass. of *faciō*, in the obj. clause dependent on *dīcat*. The sentence with ellipses supplied

40	Vērūm	ego	hōc,	quod	iam	prīdem	factum	for myself, I am not yet inclined to do
	But	I	this	which	already	long ago	to have been	done
41	esse	oportuit,	certā	dē	causā	nōndum		what ought to have been done a long time ago, for a definite reason. Then,
		done	it was necessary,	definite	from	a reason	not yet	and only then, will
42	addūcor	ut	faciam.	Tum	dēnique			
	am induced	that	I should do.	Then	at last			

would read: *nē nōn potius hōc omnēs bonī sērius ā mē factum esse dicant quam nē quisquam crudēlius factum esse dicat.* — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; forms the perf. inf. of *fiō*, being combined with *factum*; *factum esse* agrees with the subj.-acc. *hōc*. — *dicat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *dicō*, -ere, *dixi*, *dictum*, 3; agrees by attraction with the subj. *quisquam* in the clause containing the comparison, rather than with the subj. in the earlier clause *omnēs bonī* (with which *dicant* must be understood). Mr. Wilkins well compares Philippi, IV, Chap. 9, *quis illum igitur cōsulem nisi latrōnēs putant*, the verb agreeing with the subj. in the *nisi* clause, and understood with the first subj. *quis*. *Dicat* is subjunct., because it is the verb of the final object clause (with *nē nōn*) dependent on *erit verendum*; the tense is pres., as it refers to the future. A. & G. 286; B. 267, 268; G. 509, ff; H. 491.

LINE 40. *Vērūm*, adversative conj. (see note on *tamen*, Chap. I, l. 18); introducing an oppositional statement. — *ego*, nom. sing. of the 1st personal pron.; subj. of *addūcor*; inserted for emphasis. — *hōc*, acc. sing. n. of *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; direct obj. of *faciam*; the reference is the same as in *hōc*, l. 37. — *quod*, acc. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *hōc*, and is subj.-acc. of *factum esse* in dependence on *oportuit*; for the usual construction, and especially for the perf. *factum esse*, see note on *interfectum*, II. 20. — *iam*, temporal adv., strengthening *prīdem*. *Iam prīdem*, *iam diū*, etc., are often used + the historic pres. or imperf. to denote the continuation of an action begun in the past. — *prīdem* (*prī* = before + *-dem*), adv., modifying *factum esse*. — *factum*, acc. sing. n. of *factus*, -a, -um, perf. part. of *fiō* (used as a pass. of *faciō*); agrees with subj.-acc. *quod*, and appears to form the perf. inf. with *esse*. But refer to the quotation from Allen and Greenough, and to other references under *interfectum*, II. 20.

LINE 41. *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; forms the perf. inf. pass. of *faciō*, agreeing with *quod* in construction after *oportuit*. — *oportuit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the impersonal verb *oportet*, inf. *oportere*, 2; the virtual subj. is the clause *quod iam prīdem factum esse*. — *certā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *certus*, -a, -um (old part. of *cernō*); agrees with *causā*. Cicero gives the reason in general terms in ll. 42-46 and in Chap. XII states that if he killed Catiline at once, the latter's friends would make him out an innocent man sacrificed to the consul's tyranny, and moreover Catiline's accomplices would still remain a constant menace to Rome. — *dē*, prep. with the abl.; gov. *causā*. — *causā*, abl. sing. of *causa*, -ae, f. 1st; obj. of the prep. *dē*. — *nōndum* (*nōn* + *dum*), temporal adv.; may modify either *addūcor* or *faciam*.

LINE 42. *addūcor*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *addūcō*, -ere, *addūxī*, *adductum*, 3 (*ad* + *dūcō*); the implied subj. is *ego*. — *ut*, conj., introducing the complementary consecutive clause *ut . . . faciam* in dependence on *addūcor*; see *ut*, Chap. I, l. 39. — *faciām*, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *faciō*, -ere, *fēci*, *factum*, 3; the implied subj. is *ego*; *faciam* is a consecutive subjunct., complementary or substantial. A. & G. 319; B. 284; G. 552; H. 500. — *Tum*, temporal adv., modifying *interficiere* and being the demonstr. antecedent of *cum*. — *dēnique*, adv., of time or order, modifying *interficiere*; *dēnique* is often made more exact by combination with *nunc* or *tum*, and similar definite adverbial expressions of time.

you be put to death	interficiēre,	cum	iam	nēmō	tam	improbū,	48
when there can at	you will be slain,	when at length	no one	so	depraved,		
last be found no one	tam	perditus,	tam	tuī	similis	invenīrī	44
so depraved, so abandoned,	so	abandoned,	so	to you	like	to be found	
so like yourself, as to decline the	poterit,	quī	id	nōn	iūre	factum	45
admission that my	will be able,	who that (deed)	not	by right	to have been		

LINE 43. *interficiēre*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. pass of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfēcī*, *interfectum*, 3; the subj. implied is *tū*, i.e. Catiline; the reading *interficiēre* is that of the best MSS, though some read *interficiam tē*. — *cum*, temporal conj., defining the point of time intended by *tum*. A. & G. 325, and NOTE; B. 288, 1, A; G. 580; H. 521, I. As a temporal conj., *cum* is used with the subjunct. of the imperf. and pluperf. tenses, and the ind. of others. It is also used to introduce: (1) causal clauses = *since*, *as*, and is followed by the subjunct. mood in every tense; (2) concessive clauses, the mood being always subjunctive. A. & G. 325, 326; B. 286, 2; 288; 309, 3; G. 580–587; H. 515, III; 517, 521. — *iam*, temporal adv., modifying *invenīrī poterit*. — *nēmō* (*ne + homō*), nom. sing. m. and f. 3d (acc. *nēmīnem*, dat. *nēmīnī* or *nūllī*, abl. *nūllō*, gen. *nūllīus*); subj. of *poterit*. *Nēmō* is an universal negative, and supplies the cases it wants from *nūllus*, -a, -um, as above; observe that *nōn nēmō* = *somebody*, and that *nēmō nōn* = *everybody*. — *tam*, demonstr. adv., modifying *improbū*; its correlative is *quam*. — *improbū*, nom. sing. m. of the adj. *improbū*, -a, -um (*in* = *not + probū* = *virtuous*); agrees with *nēmō*, and is predicative with *invenīrī poterit = erit*.

LINE 44. *tam*, adv., modifying *perditus*. — *perditus*, nom. sing. m. of *perditus*, -a, -um, adj. (originally perf. part. pass. of *perdō*, -ere, *perdidī*, *perditum*, 3 = *I lose, destroy*); agrees with *nēmō*, and is predicative like *improbū*. — *tam*, adv.; modifies *similis*. — *tuī*, gen. sing. of *tū*; objective gen., with *similis*. *Similis* and *dissimilis* are generally used by Cicero with the gen. of living objects, with the dat. of things. Others say that the gen. expresses a resemblance of nature or constitution (internal), while the dat. expresses an external resemblance. No hard and fast rule can be laid down, but the gen. was most used in early Latin, and in the case of the personal pronouns the gen. is almost invariably found. A. & G. 234, d, 2; B. 204, 3; G. 359, REM. 1; H. 391, II, 4. — *similis*, nom. sing. m. of the adj. *similis*, -e, 3d; predicative, agrees with *nēmō*. *Similis* has the superl. *simillimus*, instead of following the rule and having the termination -issimus; so also *dissimilis*, *humilis*, *facilis*, *difficilis*, and *gracilis*; all others make the superl. in -issimus, e.g. *amābilis*, *amābilior*, *amābilissimus*. — *invenīrī*, pres. inf. pass. of *inveniō*, -ire, *invēnī*, *inventum*, 3 (*in + veniō*); objective complementary inf. after *poterit*; this inf. is required to complete the meaning of such verbs as *to be able*, *to know how*, *to dare*, *to learn*, etc. A. & G. 271; B. 326; G. 423; H. 533.

LINE 45. *poterit*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *possum*, *posse*, *potui*, no supine, irreg. (adj. *potis* = *able + sum*, through *pot + sum*, the *t* of *pot* changing to *s* by assimilation); agrees with the subj. *nēmō* in the temporal clause with *cum*. For mood, see note on *cum*. — *quī*, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *nēmō*, and is subj. of *fateātur* in the rel. clause of result. — *id*, acc. sing. n. of the determinative pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; subj.-acc. of *factum esse* in the acc. and inf. object clause dependent on the notion of *thinking* or *saying* implied in *fateātur*; *id* = *hōc* in ll. 37 and 40, i.e. the execution of Catiline. — *nōn*, negative adv.; modifies *fateātur*. When *quī* is characteristic and introduces a result clause, *nōn* is frequently combined = *quīn*; but this *quīn* must be distinguished from *quīn* (= *quī*, abl. of rel. pron. + *ne*) used after verbs of *hindering* or *doubting*. — *iūre*, adverbial abl. of *iūs*, *iūris*, n. 3d; modifies *factum esse*. *Iūre* (and sometimes *iniūriā*) resembles *forte* in being practically an

46	esse	fateātur.	Quam	diū	quisquam	action was justly
	done	may confess.	As	long (as)	any one	taken. As long as
47	erit	quī	tē	dēfendere	audeat,	there is one man who
	there will be	who	you	to defend	may dare,	dares to defend you,
48	vīvēs,	sed	vīvēs	ita,	ut	you will live; but you
	you will live,	but	you will live	so,	as you are living,	will live as you are
						living now, beset by

adverb; the usual rule is that the abl. can only express manner with *cum*, but may omit *cum* if there is an adj. qualifying the ablative. — *factum*, acc. sing. n. of *factus*, -a, -um, perf. part. of *fiō*; agrees with *id*; *factum* + *esse* = the perf. inf. of *fiō*.

LINE 46. *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; *factum esse* agrees with the subj.-acc. *id*, in the simple acc. and inf. construction after *fateātur*. — *fateātur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of the deponent verb *fateor*, -ēri, *fassus sum*, 2 (from root *bha* = to make known, declare; cf. *fārī* = to speak, *faciēs*, *fāma*, *φημι* = I say, etc.); agrees with the subj. *quī*; *fateātur* is a consecutive subjunct. with *quī* = *ut*, in the result clause *quī nōn fateātur*. *Quī* may be used = *ut* consecutive, when the main clause is interrogative or negative. A. & G. 319, 2, and ff; B. 284, 2; G. 552, 1; H. 500, 1. — *Quam*, adv.; + *diū*, *quam diū* (*quamdiū*) is a temporal conj., and may be used: (1) interrogatively, as in Chap. I, l. 2; (2) as a conj. of contemporaneous action = *as long as*, denoting complete coextension of action; it is used so in this passage. The particles used in clauses of contemporaneous action are *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*, and *quamdiū*, taking the ind. mood of all tenses. *Quamdiū* was first used in this way by Cicero. — *diū*, temporal adv. (akin to *diēs*); *diū* + *quam* = *quam diū*, the temporal conjunction. — *quisquam*, nom. sing. m. of the indef. pron. *quisquam*, *quaequam*, *quicquam* (*quidquam*); subj. of *erit*. *Quisquam* is most often used in negative sentences or interrogative sentences which imply a negation; but it is here used in an affirmative sentence, and denotes the barest minimum *any one at all* (i.e. the nearest approach to the negative, implying that there are none or only a very few).

LINE 47. *erit*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. of *sum*; agrees with the subj. *quisquam*. Observe the tense and mood; the future, because Cicero is considering a state of things that may come to pass (*as long as there is any one* is an instance of English carelessness); the ind., because the action of *erit* is contemporaneous in extent with that of *vives* (see *quam* above), i.e. Cicero implies that, so soon as people (if there are any who now believe Catiline innocent) cease to question the consul's justice in ordering Catiline's execution, Catiline's life will terminate. — *quī*, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron.; subj. of *audeat*; *quī* is here characteristic, i.e. denotes a tendency = *of a sort to*, and is therefore followed by the subjunct. mood *audeat*. The antecedent of *quī* may be (1) definite, e.g. *idōneus*, *dignus*, *tālis*, *sōlus*, *tam*, etc., or (2) as here, indefinite, e.g. *multū* (*quidam*, *nōnnūllī*) *sunt quī*, etc., or (3) without a stated antecedent, e.g. *est quī*, *sunt quī*. A. & G. 320; B. 283; G. 631, 2; H. 503, 1. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *dēfendere*. — *dēfendere*, pres. inf. act. of *dēfendō*, -ere, *dēfendi*, *dēfensum*, 3 (*dē* + obsolete *fendō*); prolate inf., with *audeat*. — *audeat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of the semi-deponent verb *audeō*, -ēre, *ausus sum*, 2 (akin to *audiō* and *avidus*); agrees with the subj. *quī*; the potential subjunct. with *quī* expresses tendency. Semi-deponents form the present-stem tenses regularly in the active; but, as they have no perf. act. stem, the perf. stem tenses are passive in form, as in deponents; the meaning is active. A. & G. 136; B. 114, 1; G. 167, 1; H. 268, 3, and 465, 2, NOTE 2.

LINE 48. *vīvēs*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *vivō*, -ere, *vixī*, *victum*, 3; the implied subj. is *tū*, i.e. Catiline. — *sed*, adversative conj.; joins the sentence of *vivēs* above with that of *vivēs* below. — *vivēs* (parsed as above). — *ita* (from pronominal root *i*), adv.

my watchmen, many	multis meis et firmis praesidiis obsessus,	49
and faithful, that you	many my and secure by guards invested,	
may find it impossi-	nē commovēre tē contrā rem publicam	50
ble to take any move	lest to set in motion yourself against the commonwealth	
against the state.	possis. Multōrum tē etiam oculi	51
And further, the eyes	you may be able. Of many men you also the eyes	
and ears of many,	et aurēs nōn sentientem, sicut adhūc	52
though you see it	and the ears not perceiving (it), just as up to now	
not, will hold you in		

of manner or degree; *ita ut vivis* is an adverbial enlargement of the pred. *vivēs* immediately preceding. *Ita* (so *sic* and *item*) are demonstr., and often have a correlative *ut* = *so . . . as*. — *ut, adv.* of manner; correlative of *ita*; *ut vivis* defines *ita*, and is itself further explained by *multis . . . possis*. — *vivis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *vivō* (see *vivēs*); the personal ending implies that the subj. is *tū*.

LINE 49. *multis*, abl. plur. n. of the adj. *multus*, -a, -um; agrees with *praesidiis*. — *meis*, abl. plur. n. of the poss. pronominal adj. *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with *praesidiis*; *meis* is emphatic, and = *multis et firmis praesidiis quae ego paravi*. — *et*, cop. conj., connecting *multis* and *firmis*; when *multus* is one of two adjectives qualifying the same noun, it is regularly connected with the other by a cop. conjunction. — *firmis*, abl. plur. n. of the adj. *firmus*, -a, -um (from root *dhar* = *to support*); agrees with *praesidiis*. — *praesidiis*, abl. plur. of *praesidium*, -i, n. 2d; abl. of the means, with *obsessus*. — *obsessus*, nom. sing. m. of *obsessus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *obsēdō*, -ere, *obsēdī*, *obsessum*, 2 (*ob* + *sedeō* = *I sit in the way of*, esp. metaphorically of one investing a town); agrees with and extends the subj. *tū* (implied in *vivis*). There is another reading *oppressus* = *crushed*, being the perf. part. pass. of *opprimō*, -ere, *oppressi*, *oppressum*, 3 (*ob* + *premō*), but *obsessus* is generally preferred. The allusion is to the precautions taken by Cicero in Rome, and in the colonies and municipalities.

LINE 50. *nē*, final conj. = *lest, in order that . . . not*, expressing purpose with the subjunct. *possis*. A. & G. 317; B. 282; G. 545; H. 497. — *commovēre*, pres. inf. act. of *commoveō*, -ere, *commōvī*, *commōtum*, 2 (*cum* + *mōvō*); prolativ. inf., completing the predication of *possis*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of the 2d personal pron. *tū*; direct obj. of *commovēre*; *tē* is reflexive, as the subj. of *commovēre possis* is *tū* (Catiline). — *contrā*, prep. with the acc.; gov. *rem publicam*. — *rem*, acc. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; obj. of the prep. *contrā*. — *publicam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *publicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rem*.

LINE 51. *possis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of *possum*, *posse*, *potuī*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* + *sum*); the implied subj. is *tū*; the subjunct. is final. — *multōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *multus*, -a, -um; *multōrum* is substantival = *of many men*, and is a poss. gen. limiting *oculi* and *aurēs*. Observe the position of *multōrum* in the sentence and in regard to the nouns it modifies; it is very emphatic. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *speculābuntur*; *tē* is made emphatic by being placed out of the object's usual place between the subj. and the verb, and set in juxtaposition with *multōrum*. — *etiam*, adv. or cop. conj.; connects the sentence with the preceding one, and strengthens the new idea; see note on *etiam*, Chap. I, l. 2. — *oculi*, nom. plur. of *oculus*, -i, m. 2d (root *ak* = *to see*); subj. of *speculābuntur*. Observe that *oculi* and *aurēs* are here personified, one of the kinds of freedom with which Cicero embellishes Latin prose, but which are avoided by the stricter Latin writers.

LINE 52. *et*, cop. conj., joining *oculi* and *aurēs*. — *aurēs*, nom. plur. of *auris*, -is, f. 3d (= *aus-is*, from Latin root *aus* = the Ind.-Eur. root *av* = *to hear* + *s*; cf. Greek *ōs* = *ear*); joined by *et* to *oculi*; a subj. of *speculābuntur*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; modifies *sentientem*. — *sentientem*, acc. sing. m. of *sentiens*, -entis, pres. part. act. of *sentio*,

53 *fēcērunt, speculābuntur atque custōdient.* | watch and bond, as
they have done, will watch and will guard. | they have done
 hitherto.

1 III. *Etenim quid est, Catilīna, quod iam* | III. For indeed,
For indeed what is there, Catiline, which now | Catiline, what is
 2 *amplius expectēs, sī neque nox* | there now that you
further you may await, if neither night | can look for further,
 can see that neither
 can night hide your

-ire, sensi, sensum, 4; agrees with and enlarges *tū*, the obj. of *speculābuntur*. — *sicut* (often *sicuti*; *sic + ut* or *ut*), adv., introducing the clause *adhūc fēcērunt* as an adverbial (manner) modification of the main clause. — *adhūc* (*ad + hūc*), adv. of time, modifying *fēcērunt*.

LINE 53. *fēcērunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *faciō, -ere, feci, factum, 3*; the implied subj. is a pron. referring to *oculī et aurēs*. It is noteworthy that the use of *fēcērunt* in this passage resembles that of the English auxiliary *did*, i.e. *as they have done up to the present*. — *speculābuntur*, 3d pers. plur. fut. ind. of the deponent verb *speculor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1* (from *specula = a watch-tower*; root *spak = to spy*); agrees with the subj. *oculī et aurēs*. — *atque*, cop. conj., joining *speculābuntur* and *custōdient*. — *custōdient*, 3d pers. plur. fut. ind. act. of *custodiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, 4* (from *custos = a guardian*); joined by *atque* to *speculābuntur*; agrees with subj. *oculī* and *aurēs*.

LINE 1. *Etenim*, causal conj.; *et* intensive + *enim*; see note on *enim*, Chap. II, l. 17. *Etenim quid est* and the following are explanatory of *vivēs ita ut vivīs ff*, l. 48 of Chap. II. — *quid*, nom. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; subj. of *est*; the question is rhetorical, and = a negative statement *nihil est quod expectēs*, etc. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum*; agrees with the subj. *quid*. — *Catilīna*, voc. sing. of *Catilīna, -ae, m. 1st*; the case of address. — *quod*, acc. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; direct obj. of *expectēs*; *quod* is characteristic (hence the consecutive subjunct. *expectēs*) with an indef. antecedent *quid*, with which it agrees in number and gender. A. & G. 320; B. 283; G. 631, 2; H. 503, I. — *iam*, temporal adv.; modifies the pred. *expectēs*.

LINE 2. *amplius*, comparative adv.; modifies the pred. *expectēs*. The adv. *amplē = abundantly, magnificently*; compar. *amplius = further, besides*; superl. *amplissimē = most abundantly*. — *expectēs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *expectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1* (*ex + spectō, = lit. I look out for*); the ending implies *tū* as subject; *expectēs* is a subjunct. of result with *quod*. — *sī*, conditional particle, introducing the condition *sī . . . potest*. The force of *sī* is here almost causal, for *if night cannot hide your meetings* practically = *as night cannot*, etc. — *neque* (*ne + que*), cop. coördinating conj., used correlatively with *neque* below, *neque . . . neque = neither . . . nor* (corresponding to affirmative *et . . . et = both . . . and*). The following combinations are found: (1) *neque . . . neque*, (2) *nec* (abbreviation of *neque*) . . . *nec*, (3) *neque . . . nec*, (4) *nec . . . neque* (rare). Of mixed negative and positive combinations, note the following: (a) *neque . . . et*, common in Cicero and thenceforward; (b) *et . . . neque*, common in Cicero, but not in later writers; (c) *neque . . . que*, rare; (d) *neque . . . atque* (*ac*), rare, starts with Tacitus. A. & G. 155, a; B. 341, 3; G. 480, NOTE 3; H. 554, I, 5. — *nox*, gen. *noctis*, f. 3d (cf. Greek *νύξ*); nom. sing., subj. of *obscurāre* (*potest*). The allusion is to the meeting that was held at the house of Laeca, when Cicero's murder was planned, and when all the arrangements prior to open revolution were discussed and agreed upon.

impious meetings with its cloak of dark- ness nor yet a pri- vate dwelling shut in within its walls your treason's utterance, —seeing that every-	tenebris <i>with its darkness</i>	obscurāre <i>to hide</i>	coetūs <i>your meetings</i>	nefariōs 3 <i>nefarious</i>
	neque <i>nor</i>	privāta domus <i>private a house</i>	parietibus <i>with its walls</i>	continēre 4 <i>to enclose</i>
	vōcēs <i>the voices</i>	coniūrātiōnis <i>of conspiracy</i>	tuae <i>your</i>	potest ? sī 5 <i>is able? if</i>

LINE 3. *tenebris*, abl. plur. of the plur. noun *tenebrae*, -ārum, f. 1st; abl. of the means, with *obscurāre*. — *obscurāre*, pres. inf. act. of *obscurō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (through the adj. *obscurus*, from root *sku* = to cover; cf. *scūtum* = a shield, and *σκῦρος* = skin; *skā*, a kindred root = to cover, hence *σκῆλα* = shadow, and *casa* = a cottage); objective complementary inf., + *potest*. Cicero's knowledge of Laeca's meeting was derived from Fulvia (see Introduction). — *coetūs*, acc. plur. of *coetus*, -ūs, m. 4th (from *co* = *con* + *eō*); direct obj. of *obscurāre*. Another reading is *coeptūs* = undertakings; but *coeptus*, -ūs, m. 4th, is a comparatively rare word, and less applicable here, where the reference is obviously to the night-meeting (*nox*) in Laeca's house. — *nefariōs*, acc. plur. m. of the adj. *nefarius*, -a, -um (*ne* = not + *fārius* from *fas* = not right by divine law, hence execrable; *fas* is akin to *fāri*, *fānum*, etc.); agrees with *coetūs*.

LINE 4. *neque*, cop. conj., connecting the coördinate sentences *nox obscurāre* (*potest*) and *domus continēre potest*. — *privāta*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *privātus*, -a, -um (perf. part. pass. of *privō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1); agrees attributively with *domus*. — *domus*, gen. *domūs*, f. 4th (root *dam* = to build; cf. Greek *δομος*); nom. sing., subj. of *continēre potest*. *Domus* is declined completely in the 4th declension, though the abl. *domū* is scarce: the following 2d decl. cases are found (1) gen. sing. *domī* (rare), (2) dat. and abl. *domō*, (3) acc. plur. *domōs*, (4) gen. plur. *domōrum*, (5) old locative case, *domī* = at home, cf. *rūrī* = in the country. The acc. and abl. are often used without prepositions, *domum* = home, denoting the limit, *domō* = from home, denoting place whence, in each case with verbs of motion. Note that *domus* is an exception to the rule of masculine gender in the 4th declension. — *parietibus*, abl. plur. of *pariēs*, *parietis*, m. 3d; abl. of the means, with *continēre*. *Pariēs* usually = a party-wall, as opposed to *mūrus* = wall in general, and often city-wall, though *moenia* is the proper word for the latter. — *continēre*, pres. inf. act. of *contineō*, -ēre, -uī, *contentum*, 2 (*con* + *teneō*); complementary inf. with *potest*.

LINE 5. *vōcēs*, acc. plur. of *vōx*, *vōcis*, f. 3d (root *vak* = to sound, speak, call; cf. *vocō* and Greek *ῥῆος*, a word, = *fēros*); direct obj. of *continēre*. A few read *vōcem* here, considering that *coniūrātiōnis* should be personified, = conspiracy's voice; they contend that *vōcēs* would spoil the effect of the personification. — *coniūrātiōnis*, gen. sing. of *coniūrātiō*, f. 3d (*coniūrō*); poss. gen., limiting *vōcēs*. *Coniūrātiōnis* is to be considered: (1) personified, = Conspiracy's utterances, or better (2) as concrete = a band of conspirators = *coniūrātorum*; *servitium* = *servī* is common, and *latrōcinium* = *latrōnēs*; Prof. Wilkins adduces *advocātiō* used in concrete sense, and also *salūtātiō*, quoting from one of Cicero's letters, *ubi salūtātiō dēfluxit* (= *ubi salūtātōrēs dēfluxērunt*) *litteris mē involvō*, = when my morning-callers have disappeared, I envelop myself with correspondence. — *tuae*, gen. sing. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *coniūrātiōnis*. — *potest*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *possum*, *posse*, *potuī*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* + *sum*); agrees with the subj. *domus*; *potest* is understood with the subj. *nox* in the preceding sentence, as is the general rule when two coördinate sentences have the same verb. — *sī*, conditional conj., introducing *illūstrantur* in a semi-causal way, in dependence on the main clause *elenim . . . expectēs*, ll. 1 and 2; the construction is similar to that of *sī neque nox*, etc., l. 2.

6	illūstrantur, sī ērumpunt omnia?	Mūtā iam	thing is made mani- fest and bursts out into sight? Take my
	are made clear, if break out all things?	Change now	advice, change your
7	istam mentem, mihi crēde: obliviscere		purposes at once: think no longer of
	that of yours purpose, to me trust: become forgetful		massacre and incen- diarism. You are
8	caedis atque incendiōrum. Tenēris		hemmed in on every side; all your
	of slaughter and of burnings. You are held		schemes are clearer
9	undique; lūce sunt clārīōra nōbis		
	on every side; than daylight are clearer to us		

LINE 6. *illūstrantur*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. pass. of *illūstrō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (in, intensive, + *lustrō* = I light up; root *luk* = to light, shine, cf. *luc-eō*, *lūna* (= *luc-na*), *lūmen* (= *luc-men*), and Greek *λύχ-νός* = a lamp); agrees with the subj. *omnia* understood from the next clause which is practically coördinate. Observe that *illūstrantur* is opposed to *obscurāre* above, and that *ērumpunt* similarly opposes *continēre*. — *sī*, conditional conj., repeated by *anaphora*; *illūstrantur* and *ērumpunt* are practically coördinate, but the repetition of *sī* is much more effective than copulation by *et*. A. & G. 344, f; B. 350, II, b; G. 636, NOTE 4; H. 636, III, 3. — *ērumpunt*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *ērumpō*, -ere, *ērūpī*, *ērūptum*, 3 (*ē* = *ex*, + *rumpō*; root *ruf*, Greek *λύω*, = to break, trouble, cf. Greek *λόγος* = pain); agrees with the subj. *omnia*. — *omnia*, nom. plur. n., used substantively, of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; subj. of *ērumpunt*, and understood as subj. of *illūstrantur*; cf. *bonī* = good men, and *multa* = many things, and consult A. & G. 188, 189; B. 236-238; G. 204, NOTES I-4; H. 441. — *Mūtā*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *mūtō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (a frequentative form, = *movitō*; root *mav* = to push out of place, cf. *moveō*, *mōmentum*, and Greek *ἀ-μειβ-ω* = I change); the implied subj. is *tū*. — *iam*, temporal adv., modifying *mūtā*; *iam* is emphatic, change now, i.e. even at the eleventh hour.

LINE 7. *istam*, acc. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. *iste*, *ista*, *istud*; agrees with *mentem*; see note on *iste*, Chap. I, l. 3. — *mentem*, acc. sing. of *mēns*, *mentis*, f. 3d (root *ma* or *man*, = (a) to strive, (b) to be excited, to think, to be wrathful, (c) to remain, i.e. like one thinking deeply, (d) to remember); direct obj. of *mūtā*. — *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; indirect obj. of *crēde*. A. & G. 227; B. 187, II; G. 346; H. 384, I, and 385, I, II. — *crēde*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *crēdō*, -ere, *crēditī*, *crēditum*, 3 (Sanskrit *grat* = trust, + root *dha* = to place); the implied subj. is *tū*, i.e. Catiline. *Mihi crēde* = believe me, i.e. that it is better for you to repent now (*iam*), take my advice. This phrase is very common in Cicero, but the same inverted (*crēde mihi*) occurs only four times in his writings. — *obliviscere*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative of the deponent verb *oblivīscor*, -ī, *oblitus sum*, 3 (*ob* + *liveō* = I am dark-hued, hence of a mind darkened; others derive from *ob* + Sanskrit root *li* = to make to melt); agrees with the implied subj. *tū*. Distinguish *obliviscere* (parsed above) from *oblivīscere* = 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. and part. *oblitus* from *oblītus* = smeared (*oblinō*).

LINE 8. *caedis*, gen. sing. of *caedēs*, f. 3d; obj. of *oblivīscere*. Verbs of remembering and forgetting take the gen. of the object when it is a person, the gen. or the acc. of the object when it is a thing. A. & G. 219; B. 206; G. 376; H. 406, II, and 407. — *atque*, cop. conj., joining *caedis* and *incendiōrum*; adds something important, viz. destruction of property, to destruction of life. — *incendiōrum*, gen. plur. of *incendium*, -ī, n. 2d (from *incendō* = I set on fire); joined by *atque* to *caedis*; obj. of *oblivīscere*. — *Tenēris*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *teneō*, -ēre, -uī, *tentum*, 2; the implied subj. is *tū*.

LINE 9. *undique* (*unde* + *que*), adv. of place; modifies *tenēris*. — *lūce*, abl. sing. of *lux*, *lūcis*, f. 3d; abl. of comparison, with the compar. adj. *clārīōra*. Comparison may

than daylight to us,	tua	cōnsilia	omnia,	quae	iam	mēcum	10
and these you may	your	plans	all,	which	now	with me	
review with me now.	licet	recōgnōscas.		Meministine	mē		11
Do you remember	it is permitted you may review.			Do you remember	me		

be expressed (1) by the compar. degree and *quam*, the noun compared being in the same case as that with which it is compared, or (2) *quam* may be omitted, and the abl. of the noun in the comparative clause used instead. A. & G. 247, and footnote; B. 217; G. 296; H. 417. The abl. of comparison is especially common after a negative. Synonyms: (1) *lūmen* (= *luc-men*, from root *luc* = *to shine*) is strictly a *light-giving body*; (2) *lūx* = *the light* which emanates from a *lūmen*, hence often *daylight*. — *sunt*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. of *sum*; agrees with the subj. *cōnsilia*. — *clārīōra*, nom. plur. n. of the adj. *clārīor*, -ius (compar. of *clārus*, -a, -um = strictly *well audible*, hence *clear*, *brilliant*, from root *klu* = *to hear*, cf. Greek κλώω = *I hear*, and Latin *cluō* = *I hear myself called*, *glōria*, *laus* (= *claus*), in the pred. with *sunt*; agrees with the subj. *cōnsilia*. — *nōbīs*, dat. plur. of the 1st personal pron. *ego* (plur. *nōs*); dat. of the indirect obj. with *clārīōra sunt*.

LINE 10. *tua*, nom. plur. n. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *cōnsilia*; observe the contrast heightened by the juxtaposition of *nōbīs* and *tua*. — *cōnsilia*, nom. plur. of *cōnsilium*, -ī, n. 2d; subj. of *clārīōra sunt*. — *omnia*, nom. plur. n. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d decl.; agrees with *cōnsilia*. — *quae*, acc. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; direct obj. of *recōgnōscās*; agrees with the antecedent *cōnsilia*. — *iam*, adv.; modifies *recōgnōscās*. — *mēcum* (*mē* + *cum*), *mē* is the abl. sing. of *ego*; obj. of *cum*. *Cum* is the prep., governing the abl. case *mē*. *Cum* is usually enclitic (appended to the word it governs) when the object is a personal, relative, or reflexive pronoun; it is always enclitic with a personal pron., but not always with the rel. pronoun. A. & G. 99, *e*, and 104, *e*; B. 142, 4; G. 413, REM. 1; H. 184, 6, and 187, 2.

LINE 11. *licet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of the impersonal verb *licet*, *licēre*, *licuit* or *licitum est*, 2 (root *rik* = *lic* = *to leave free*, cf. Greek λείπω = *I leave*; and Latin *linguō*, supine *lic-tum*, *licēō* = *I am for sale*, etc.); *quae recōgnōscās* may be regarded as the ultimate subj., but in origin at least *licet* is absolutely independent. — *recōgnōscās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *recōgnōscō*, -ere, *recōgnōvī*, *recōgnitum*, 3 (*re* = *again* + *cōgnōscō*, *cōgnōscō* being a compound of *con* + *nōscō*, from root *gna* = *to know*, cf. γνῶμη = *opinion*, *gnārus* = *knowing*); agrees with the implied subj. *tū*. The subjunctive is independent of *licet*, at least in origin (though in course of time the combination became common, and *ut* was even introduced with the subjunct.), and is a hortatory or jussive subjunctive, e.g. *you may review* (or as a command, *review*); *it is allowed*. Thus it is incorrect to say that *ut* has been omitted here, in spite of the tendency of two such independent clauses to combine. Observe that this subjunct. is jussive, a development of the simple subjunct. of *desire* (*volitive*). When, however, *licet* is used in concessive clauses = *although*, the subjunct. is not *volitive*, but *potential*. A. & G. 331, *i*, and *f*, REM.; B. 295, 6 and 8; G. 607 (esp. the first example given); H. 515, III, and footnote 2. — *Meministine* (*meministi* + *ne*), *meministi* is 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. of the defective verb *memini*, *meminisse*, no pres. or supine; the subj. is *tū* implied in the personal ending. *Memini* is a perfect form, but has the meaning of the present = *I remember*, cf. *odi* = *I hate*; the perfect-stem tenses are regular, e.g. *meminerō*, *memineram*, etc.; the imperative has *mementō*, *mementōte*. A. & G. 143, *c*; B. 133; G. 175, 5, *b*; H. 297, I. *Ne* is the enclitic interrogative particle, used in questions simply asking for information; *nōnne* expects an affirmative reply, *num* a negative. Sometimes *ne* has the force of *nōnne*, especially when added to the verb; see *sensistine*, l. 36. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; subj.-acc. of *dīcere* in indirect discourse after *meministi*.

12	ante	diem XII Kalendās Novembrēs	dīcere	how I said in the
	before	the day twelfth the Kalends of November	to say	Senate on the twenty-
18	in	senātū, fore in armīs	certō	first day of October
	in	the senate (that) would be in arms	fixed	that on an appointed

LINE 12. *ante*, prep. with the acc.; apparently gov. *diem*, but the use of *ante* in dates is phraseological, and *ante diem XII* (= *duodecimum*) *Kalendās Novembrēs* = *dīz* (abl. of time when) *duodecimō ante Kalendās Novembrēs*. Such phrases are frequently abbreviated, as A. D. XII, *Kal. Nov.*; and may even be governed by another prep., e.g. *in* or *ex*, as *differre rem in a. d. XII, Kal. Nov.* For this phrase, consult A. & G. 259, c; B. 371, esp. 4-7; G. APPENDIX, p. 491; H. 642, esp. III. On the Roman Calendar and system of dating, see A. & G. 376; B. 371, 372; G. pp. 491, 492; H. 641-645. — *diem*, acc. sing. of *dies, diē*, m. 5th; phraseological acc., apparent obj. of *ante*; the phrase probably arose from a transposition of *ante*, for the change from *ante dīz duoacimō*, etc., to *ante diem duodecimum* (and the like) is readily understood. — *duodecimum* (in Roman figures xii), acc. sing. of the ordinal numeral *duodecimus, -a, -um*, the adjectival form of the cardinal *duodecim* (*duo* + *decem*); agrees with *diem*. The Romans reckoned inclusively in dating; thus this date is the 12th day from and including the first day of November = Oct. 21st. — *Kalendās*, acc. of the plur. noun *Kalendae, -arum*, f. 1st (abbreviated *Kal.*; from the root *kal* = *to call*, cf. *calō, clā-mō, classis, καλ-έω*); the real obj. of *ante*. The Kalends = the 1st day of a month, on which the priests proclaimed the order of the days, festivals, etc.; it was also a day on which debts were commonly called in (also on the Ides and Nones), hence *Kalendārium* or *Calendārium* = the interest-book of a money-lender; hence our word *Calendar*. The two other days up to which the Romans reckoned dates are the *Idūs* (-uum, f. 4th plur.), and the *Nōnae* (-arum), f. 1st, from *nōnus* = 9th, which fell respectively on the 13th and 5th of the month, except in March, May, July, and October, when they fell on the 15th and 7th respectively. — *Novembrēs*, acc. plur. of the adj. *November, -bris, -bre*, 3d (like *acer*; from *novem* = 9, because November is the 9th month, reckoning March as the first of the year, as the early Romans did); agrees with *Kalendās*; the names of all the months were originally adjectives, *mensis* being expressed or understood. — *dīcere*, pres. inf. act. of *dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictum*, 3; agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē* in object-dependence on *meministē*. The present inf., instead of the usual perf., is often found with *meminī*, and denotes a recollection which is both *personal*, and *very vivid*; if the recollection be regarded as something over and done with, even if personal, the perf. inf. is used.

LINE 13. *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *senātū*. — *senātū*, abl. sing. of *senātus, -ūs*, m. 4th; obj. of the prep. *in*; *senātū* again = a meeting of the Senate. On Oct. 21st Cicero summoned the Senate, and reported the existence of a conspiracy, and called on Catiline to defend himself; Catiline boldly likened the Senate to a weak body with a weak head, and the people to a strong body without a head at all, but added that he would be its head, thus associating himself with the popular leaders, e.g. Caesar, Crassus; see the Introduction. — *fore*, fut. inf. of *sum*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *Mānlium*, in indirect discourse after the leading verb of saying *dīcere*. *Fore* is a form lacking inflections, instead of the periphrastic *futūrum esse*. The order is: *mē aīcere in senātū C. Mānlium, audāciae tuae satellitem atque administrum, fore in armīs certō dīz*, etc. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *armīs*; *in armīs* = *under arms*, is a phrase, as it is in English; *in armīs* is predicative with *fore*. — *armīs*, abl. of the plur. noun *arma, -ōrum*, n. 2d (root *or* = *to fit* (something) *closely* to oneself); obj. of the prep. *in*. *Arma* = all kinds of warlike accoutrements, offensive and defensive. — *certō*, abl. sing. m. of the adj. *certus, -a, -um* (old part. of *cernō*); agrees with *dīz*. *Certus* = *certain, fixed, sure*; distinguish *certain* here from *certain* indef. (*quidam*).

day, to wit, the	diē,	quī	diēs	futūrus esset	ante	14
twenty-seventh day	on a day, which		day	would be	before	
of October, Gaius	diem	VI	Kalendās	Novembrēs,		C. 15
Manlius, your crea-	the day	sixth	the Kalends	of November,	Gaius	
ture and accomplice	Manlium,		audāciae	satellitē	atque	16
in insolence, would	Manlius,		of your boldness	the attendant	and	

LINE 14. *diē*, abl. sing. of *diēs*, *diei*, m. 5th; abl. of time *when*; extending the pred. *fore* in *armis* of the indirect discourse. A. & G. 256; B. 230; G. 393; H. 429. — *quī*, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with its antecedent *diē*, which is repeated as subj.-nom. *diēs* in the rel. clause; see note on *quō*, Chap. II, l. 19. — *diēs*, nom. sing.; subj. of *futūrus esset* in the rel. clause. — *futūrus esset*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. of the active periphrastic fut. conjugation of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj. *quī diēs*; the imperf. subjunct. is used instead of the pres. *futūrus sit*, because *dicere* with *meministi* is in the place of *dixisse*, i.e. the leading verb is strictly = to the inf. of the perf. indef. (historic), and requires historic sequence in subordinate clauses; the mood is subjunct. instead of ind., because the rel. clause is subordinate to *dicere*, and is part of the indirect discourse, representing what Cicero said in the Senate. Turned into *Oratio Recta*, Cicero's words were: *C. Mānlius* (+ appositives) *erit in armis certō diē, quī diēs erit ante diem*, etc. On the active periphrastic conjunction, consult A. & G. 129; B. 115; G. 129, and 247; H. 233, and 466, NOTE. For subjunct. mood, A. & G. 336, 2; B. 314, 1; G. 650; H. 524. — *ante*, prep. + acc.; apparently gov. *diem*, but really *Kalendās* below; see *ante*, l. 12 above, for this phrase. This passage shows how the whole phrase is considered as one single notion, *ante diem* . . . *Novembrēs* being the complement of *futūrus esset* in the pred.; cf. the governing of the whole phrase by a prep., e.g. *ex*, *in*, etc. Reconstructed according to probable origin, the passage would read: *quī diēs futūrus esset diēs sextus ante Kalendās Novembrēs*.

LINE 15. *diem*, acc. sing. of *diēs*, *diei*, m. 5th; phraseological acc. with *ante*. — *sextum* (in figures = vi), acc. sing. m. of the ordinal numeral *sextus*, -a, -um (cardinal *sex*); agrees with *diem*. The 6th day (inclusive) before the 1st of November, = Oct. 27th; but the MSS. vary between VI and IX, so the date may be *ante diem nōnum* = Oct. 24th. — *Kalendās*, acc. of *Kalendae*, -arum, f. 1st; real obj. of *ante*; see *Kalendās*, l. 12 above. — *Novembrēs*, acc. plur. f. of the adj. *November*, -bris, -bre, 3d; agrees with *Kalendās*. This and other months are often abbreviated, e.g. *Kal. Nov.*, *Kal. Dec.*, *Kal. Mart.*, etc. — *Gāium* (= C.), acc. sing. of *Gāius*, -i, m. 2d; *praenōmen* of *Mānlius*, and subj.-acc. of *fore* in indirect discourse. With the abbreviation C, compare *Cn.* = *Gnaeus*.

LINE 16. *Mānlium* (probably not of the patrician *gens Māntia*), acc. sing. of *Mānlius*, -i, m. 2d; subj.-acc. of *fore* in indirect discourse after *dicere*. C. Mānlius was a veteran soldier, who became a centurion under Sulla. He was enriched by Sulla, but when his fortune was spent he tried to regain wealth by joining Catiline's conspiracy. In Catiline's absence he was in command of the revolutionists, and fortified the camp at Faesulae. In the battle which ensued, Manlius led the right wing, and died fighting desperately. — *audāciae*, gen. sing. of *audācia*, f. 1st; poss. gen., limiting *satellitē* and *administrum*; *audāciae* might almost be regarded as objective, as *satellitē* implies agency. For synonyms, consult the note on *virtūs*, Chap. I, l. 39. — *satellitē*, acc. sing. m. of *satelles*; *satellitēs*, m. and f. 3d (etymology unknown); appos. of *Mānlium*; *satellitē* implies a baser kind of service than *administrum*. Observe how the less common term is defined by a synonym, *administrum*. — *atque*, cop. conj.; joins *satellitē* and *administrum*, and (as often) = *and also*.

17	administrum	tuae?	Num	mē	fefellit,	appear under arms?
	helper	your?	Surely not	me	did escape,	Was I at all mis-
18	Catilina,	nōn modo	rēs tanta,	tam	atrōx	taken, Catiline, not
	Catiline,	not only a matter so great,	so	savage		in the fact merely,
19	tamque	incrēdibilis,	vērūm,	id quod	multō	— most momentous,
	and so	incredible,	but,	that which	by much	terrible, and incredi-
						ble as it was, — but,
						what is far more re-

LINE 17. **administrum**, acc. sing. of *administer*, *administrī*, m. 2d (*ad* + *minister*); appos. of *Mānlium*; joined by *atque* to *satellitē*. — **tuae**, gen. sing. f. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *audāciae*. — **Num**, interrog. adv., expecting a negative answer. — **mē**, acc. sing. of *ego*; direct obj. of *fefellit*. — **fefellit**, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *fallō*, -ere, *fefelli*, *falsum*, 3 (root *spāl* or *spāl* = to deceive, cf. *σφάλλω* = I mislead); agrees with the subj. *rēs*. *Fallit* and *fefellit* are often used impersonally, = *it escapes my notice*; the pass. *fallor* = *I am deceived*, or *I deceive myself*.

LINE 18. **Catilina**, voc. sing. of *Catilina*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — **nōn**, neg. adv., in the combination *nōn modo* . . . *vērūm* = *not only* . . . *but*. Similar combinations are *nōn solum*, or *nōn tantum* in the first clause, followed by *sed*, *vērūm*, *sed etiam*, *vērūm etiam*, *sed quoque* in the second. Of these *nōn tantum* is not found in Caesar or Sallust, and not often in Cicero; *sed* alone is more common in Livy than in Cicero. A. & G. 149, e; B. 343, 2; G. 482, 5, and NOTE 1; H. 554, I, 5. — **modo**, adv., modifying, *rēs fefellit*. — **rēs**, gen. *rei*, f. 5th; nom. sing., subj. of *fefellit*; *rēs* is euphemistic, instead of the offensive word which would describe Catiline's crime against the State. *Rēs* and *ratio* are indefinite words, both much used in Latin, and the former far outnumbers any other noun in its occurrences. — **tanta**, nom. sing. f. of the demonstr. adj. *tantus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rēs*. — **tam**, demonstr. adv., modifies *atrōx*. *Tam* is often the correlative of *quam*, *tam* . . . *quam* = *so* . . . *as*. — **atrōx**, adj. gen. *atrōcis*, 3d; nom. sing. f., agrees with *rēs*.

LINE 19. **tamque** (*tam* + *que*), *tam*, adv., modifying *incrēdibilis*. *Que*, enclitic cop. conj., joining *tam atrōx* and *tam incrēdibilis*. — **incrēdibilis** (*in* = *not*, + *crēdibilis* = *believable*, verbal adj. from *crēdō*, cf. *amābilis* from *amō*); agrees with *rēs*. — **vērūm**, adversative conj., connecting *rēs* and *diēs*. — **id**, acc. sing. n. of the demonstr. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; in appos. with (*num*) *diēs* (*fefellit*). It is plain that *id* is not in appos. with *diēs*, for it is nonsense to say that the day of the uprising was in itself more remarkable than the uprising (*diēs* more *admiranda* than *rēs*). The whole phrase *id quod* . . . *admirandum* is in apposition with the whole idea conveyed in *num diēs mē fefellit*, for it was the fact that Cicero got news of the date, which was more wonderful than the fact that he knew of the conspiracy. Some assign the appositive to the nom. case, but it is better to regard it in all cases as the acc. case; the construction is Greek in origin, cf. Sophocles' *Electra*, l. 130, ἡκεῖ, ἐμὴν καμάρων παραμύθιον = *you have come*, (your coming being) *a solace to my pain*. Thence the Latin poets derive such expressions as *miserabile visū* = *piteous to see*, explanatory of a whole clause. The prose use of *id quod*, etc., in apposition or explanation is very common; not infrequently *quae rēs*, etc., or *quod*, etc. (without antecedent *id*), occur in similar construction, when *quae rēs* may be explained as *rem quae*, etc., by attraction of the antecedent into the rel. clause. For examples, etc., see A. & G. 200, e; B. 247, 1, b; G. 324; 333, NOTE 2; 614, REM. 2; H. 363, 5. — **quod**, nom. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *id* in the phrase *id quod*, etc., and is subj. of *est*. — **multō**, abl. sing. n. of the adj. *multus*, -a, -um; used substantively and = *by much*, the abl. expressing *degree of difference*. This abl. is used with comparatives or expressions which imply comparison, *dimidiō minor* = *smaller by half*, and is most common with the ablatives *quantō* . . . *tantō*, *quō* . . . *eō* (*by how*

markable, in the day?	magis	est	admirandum, diēs?	Dixi ego	20
It was I, too, who	the more	is	to be wondered at, the day?	Said I	
declared in the Sen-	idem	in	senātū,	caedem	21
ate that you had ap-	the same (person) in		the senate, (that) the murder		
pointed the massacre	tē	optimātium	contulisse	in	22
of the aristocrats to	you	of the aristocrats	had (lit. to have) assigned	for	

much . . . by so much), e.g. *quantū (quō) longiōrēs, tantō (eō) crēbriōrēs epistolae fiunt* = as your letters grow in length, so (in proportion) they grow in frequency. A. & G. 250; B. 223; G. 403; H. 423. These ablatives have an adverbial force; hence *multō* (with several others) is often described simply as an adverb in *-ō*, cf. *subitō*.

LINE 20. *magis*, comparative adv., modifying *admirandum*. *Magis* has no pos. proper, but *māgnopere* or *māgnō opere* may be considered such; superl. *māximē*. *Magis* is an exception to the ordinary rule that compar. adverbs = the acc. sing. n. of the compar. adj. The root of *magis* is *mag* = great, cf. *māgnus*, *magister*, and Greek *μέγας* = great. A. & G. 92; B. 76, 2, and 77, 1; G. 93; H. 306. Synonyms: (1) *magis* = more, qualitative, denoting a higher grade; (2) *plūs*, compar. of *multum* = more, quantitative; (3) *amplius* = more, in regard to extent or area, or denoting something added; (4) *potius* = more, more willingly, expressing choice; (5) in English "more" + a neg., is expressed very often by *iam* + a neg., e.g. *I no more desire* = *nōn iam volō, nothing more* = *nihil iam*. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum*; agrees with the subj. *quod*. — *admirandum*, nom. sing. n. of *admirandus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *admiror*, *āri*, -ātus sum, I (ad + *mīror*), adjectival as often, agrees with the subj. *quod* in the parenthesis *id quod multō magis est admirandum*. — *diēs*, gen. *diēi*, m. 5th; nom. subj. of *sefellit* understood from the coordinate clause above. — *Dixi*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *dicō*, -ere, *dixi*, *dictum*, 3 (root *da-* = to show, cf. *indicō*, and *δεικνύμι* = I show); agrees with the subj. *ego*. — *ego*, nom. sing. of 1st personal pron.; subj. of *dixi*; very emphatic, to impress Catiline with the extent of his information.

LINE 21. *idem*, nom. sing. m. of *idem* (= *is* + *dem*), *eadem*, *idem* (= *id* + *dem*), determinative pron.; agrees with and intensifies *ego*. *Idem* is declined like *is*, but *m* changes to *n* before *d*, e.g. acc. m. *eundem* (*eum* + *dem*). — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *senātū*. — *senātū*, abl. sing. of *senātus*, -ūs, m. 4th; obj. of prep. *in* = meeting of the Senate, viz. Oct. 21st. It should be remembered that it is doubtful whether the *cōsultum ultimum* was passed on the 21st, or, as Dion Cassius says, on the 22d. — *caedem*, acc. sing. of *caedēs*, -is, f. 3d (*caedō* = I cut down, I slay); direct obj. of *contulisse* in the indirect discourse after *dixi*; the indirect *tē caedem opt. contulisse* = direct *caedem opt. contulisti*.

LINE 22. *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. of *contulisse* in indirect speech introduced by *dixi*. — *optimātium*, gen. plur. of *optimās*, -ātis, adj., and m. or f. noun, 3d decl. (*optimus*); poss. gen., limiting *caedem*; proper names excepted, *optimātēs* is the only one of words with the gen. -ātis which makes its gen. plur. in -ium. The *optimātēs* = the *boni* (see note on *bonōrum*, Chap. I, l. 7), i.e. the aristocratic party, being composed of senators and *nōbīles* (i.e. descendants of curule magistrates), and aiming at keeping the chief power in the hands of the few. Their opponents = the *populārēs*, or democratic party, whose aim was to extend the power of the people; this party was mainly composed of *ignōbīles*, and the proletariat in general. *Optimātēs* (like *boni*) does not indicate rank necessarily, for the chief leaders of the *populārēs* were *nōbīles*, e.g. the two Gracchī, and some were even patricians, e.g. Iulius Caesar. — *contulisse*, perf. inf. act. of *cōnferō*, *cōnferre*, *contulī*, *collātum*, irreg. (*con* + *ferō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē*; *contulisse* probably = assigned, but might be rendered postponed, if regarded as relative to

23	ante diem V Kalendās Novembrēs, tum cum	take place on the before the day fifth the Kalends of November, then when	28th of October — the day on which
24	multī principēs cīvitātis Rōmā nōn tam	many leading men of the state from Rome not so much	many of the leading men of the state fled

ll. 13-15. — *in*, prep.; gov. the whole phrase *ante diem V Kalendās Novembrēs* as if it were a single word in the acc. case. With regard to *time*, *in* = *for*; see references under *ante*, l. 12. For the general uses of the prep. *in* with the acc. and abl. cases consult A. & G. 153; B. 143; G. 418, 1; H. 435, 1.

LINE 23. *ante*, prep.; originally gov. not *diem* but the date up to which time is reckoned, e.g. *Kalendās*; see *ante*, l. 12. — *diem*, acc. sing. of *diēs*, *diē*, m. (less often f. in sing.) 5th; phraseological acc., apparent obj. of *ante*; this phrase = *contulisse in diem quintum ante Kalendās Novembrēs*. — *quintum* (= V in figures), acc. sing. m. of the ordinal numeral *quintus*, -a, -um (cardinal *quinque*, cf. *πέντε* = 5, *πέντος* = 5th); agrees with *diem*; the day for the massacre in Rome was the 28th of October, i.e. one day after the raising of the standard of revolt at Faesulae. — *Kalendās*, acc. of *Kalendae*, -arum, f. 1st; phraseological acc., real obj. of *ante*. For derivation, etc., refer to the note on *Kalendās*, l. 12. — *Novembrēs*, acc. plur. of the adj. *November*, -bris, -bre, 3d; agrees with *Kalendās*. — *tum*, temporal adv.; the demonstr. antecedent of the rel. *cum*; *tum cum* . . . *profugerunt* defines the date given above in a way that would bring the events vividly before the minds of the orator's audience. Observe that the *cum* clause following is exactly like any other rel. clause, and therefore the verb *profugerunt* is indicative; *cum* = *quō tempore*. — *cum* (*quum*, old forms *quom*, rarely *qum* = *quem*, adverbial use of acc. of rel. *quī*), temporal conj.; introducing the clause *principēs* . . . *profugerunt*, relatively to *tum*. The ind. is regular with *cum* and other temporal conjunctions; but if the time of the *cum* clause is considered as depending on the time of the main clause, as usually happens in past time, the subjunct. mood is used. Hence *cum* takes the imperf. and pluperf. subjunct., but the ind. of other tenses. But *cum* takes the ind. of past tenses: (1) when it = *as often as* (frequentative), e.g. *cum haec dixerat, manūs tollebat* = *as often as he said these words, he raised his hands*; (2) when the main and temporal clauses are contemporaneous (with *tum* often added in main clause); e.g. *vōs pārūistis cum pārūit nēmō* (Cic.) = *you were obedient at the time when no one else was obedient*; (3) when *cum* is used like a rel. = *et* + demonstr. ad *tum* (cf. *quae* = *et haec*), e.g. *castra ibi posita, cum subitō advēnere legiōnēs* = *the camp had been pitched there, when the legions suddenly came up*. A. & G. 325; B. 288; G. 580-585; H. 521. Other uses of *cum* are: (a) *causal* = *since*, *as*, with the subjunct. of all tenses; (b) *concessive* = *although*, *though*, with the subjunct. of all tenses.

LINE 24. *multī*, nom. plur. m. of *multus*, -a, -um; agrees with *principēs*. — *principēs*, nom. plur. of the noun *princeps*, *principis*, m. 3d, strictly m. of adj. *princeps* (*primus* + *capio*); subj. of *profugerunt*; *principēs* here = *leaders*, *leading men*. Sometimes *princeps* is a title, e.g. *princeps senātūs*. — *cīvitātis*, gen. sing. of *civitas*, f. 3d (*civis*); poss. gen., limiting *principēs*. Synonyms: (1) *civitas* = *state*, as a community of *civēs*; often it = *franchise*, *right of citizenship*; (2) *rēs publica* = *state*, *commonwealth*, with reference to its constitution. — *Rōmā*, abl. sing. of *Rōma*, -ae, f. 1st; expressing *place from which*, with a verb of motion. *Motion from* is denoted by the abl. with the prep. *ab*, *ex*, or *dē*; but in the case of the names of towns or small islands, the abl. is used without the prep. If an appositive is added, the prep. is required, e.g. *ab urbe Rōmā*. The abl. alone is used with a few other words, e.g. *rūre*, *domō*; the poets use the abl. without a prep. very freely. Compare the acc. *Rōmam* of limit of motion. A. & G. 258, a; B. 229, 1, a and b; G. 391; 390, 2; H. 412, II, 1. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; modifies *sui cōservandī causā*. — *tam*, adv., antecedent of *quam* below.

from Rome, with the purpose not so much of ensuring their own safety as of putting a check on your de-	sui themselves	cōservandī of saving	quam as (for the sake)	tuōrum 25 your
	cōsiliōrum plans	reprimendōrum of repressing	causā for the sake	profūgērunt. 26 fled.

LINE 25. *sui*, gen. of the reflexive pron. *sē*; in the gerundive-attraction construction with *cōservandī*; the gen. case is governed by the prep. *causā*. *Sui cōservandī* = *of saving themselves*; we might have expected *sui cōservandōrum* (as *sui* refers to the *principēs*, plural), or the gerund *sē cōservandī*. The construction in the gen. as in this passage is idiomatic, and is explained as follows: the gen. *sui* is in origin the gen. sing. n. of the poss. adj. *suus*, -a, -um, supplying a case-deficiency, and its use with the gerundive in the gen. sing. is a survival of its origin; similar are the genitives *mei* (of *ego*), *nostrī* (of *nōs*), *tuī*, etc., all of which are neut. genitives sing. borrowed from the poss. pronouns. For the ordinary gerundive construction, refer to the note on *habendī*, Chap. I, l. 8. A. & G. 298, a; B. 339, 5; G. 428, REM. 1, and NOTE 1; H. 542, I, NOTE 1. — *cōservandī*, gen. sing. n. of *cōservandus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *cōservō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*cōn* + *servō*); agrees with *sui* as an original neut. sing. in the construction of gerundive attraction. The grammarians differ in their explanation of *cōservandī* and like verbal genitives; some consider it a survival of an intermediate stage between the gerund and the gerundive, and the gerund as the earlier form out of which the gerundive (and its peculiar construction) was developed. We certainly find the gen. of the gerund used with the gen. plur. of nouns (a very rare construction), e.g. Cicero, Philippics, V, *facultās agrōrum condōnandī* = *the power of presenting estates*; but when used with the personal pronouns, e.g. *mei, sui, nostrī*, etc., the verbal gen. is preferably considered the gerundive; see the references on *sui* above. Other explanations of inferior merit are: (1) that *cōservandī* = *cōservandōrum*, the sing. form being used to avoid the ending in -ōrum; but Cicero uses the ending in -ōrum as in l. 26, when he might have said *tua cōsilia reprimendī* (gerund) if he had disliked the long sounds; (2) that *cōservandī* is the gerund gen. used as a noun = *cōservātiōnis*, and *sui* as objective gen. limiting *cōservandī*, = *for the sake of the preservation of themselves*; this explanation seems entirely inadmissible. — *quam*, rel. adv., corresponding to *tam* above; *nōn tam . . . quam* represents the ideas *sui cōservandī causā* and *tuōrum cōsiliōrum reprimendōrum causā* in strong contrast. Cicero would have offended his aristocratic audience if he had accused them of running away from danger; hence he puts it down to definite policy taken to defeat Catiline. We have no other information on this incident. — *tuōrum*, gen. plur. n. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *cōsiliōrum*; *tuōrum* = *your*, i.e. Catiline's.

LINE 26. *cōsiliōrum*, gen. plur. of *cōsiliū*, -ī, n. 2d; objective gen. dependent on the abl. *causā* used as a preposition; gen. in the gerundive-attraction construction with *reprimendōrum*. — *reprimendōrum*, gen. plur. n. of *reprimendus*, -a, -um, the gerundive of *reprimō*, -ere, *repressī*, *repressum*, 3 (*re* = *back*, + *primō* = *I press*); agrees in gerundial attraction with *cōsiliōrum* (the obj. *cōsilia* of the gerund *reprimendī*). — *causā*, quasi-prep., adverbial abl. of *causa*, -ae, f. 15 (cf. *grātiā*, adverbial abl. of *grātia*, -ae, f. 1st = *for the sake*); gov. the gen. *cōsiliōrum reprimendōrum*. *Causā* and *grātiā* usually stand after the gen., e.g. *exemplī causā*; *causā* + the gen. of the gerund or gerundive is a favorite way of expressing purpose, as in the present passage. In nearly every case the abl. f. of the poss. pron. agreeing with *causā* (less common with *grātiā*) is preferred to the objective gen. of the personal pron., e.g. *tuā senātūsque causā* = *for your sake and the Senate's*. — *profūgērunt*, 3d pers. plural. perf. ind. act. of *profūgiō*, -ere, *profūgi*, no supine, 3 intrans. (*prō* + *fūgiō*); agrees with the subj. *principēs*; the mood is ind. because the clause is relative, and because it is explanatory of the date

27	Num	infitiārī	potes	(tē	illō	ipsō	signs. Can you deny
	Surely not	to deny	you are able	(that) you	that	very	that on that very date
28	diē	meīs	praesidiīs,	meā	diligentiā		you were hedged in
	on day	my	by guards,	my	by carefulness		by my guards and my
29	circumclūsum	commovēre	tē	contrā			watchful precautions
	enclosed about	to set in motion	yourself	against			and unable to make
30	rem publicam	nōn	potuisse,	cum			any move against the
	the commonwealth	not (lit. to have been)	were able, when				state, saying all the

ante . . . *Novembrēs* and not included in the indirect discourse *tē contulisse*, etc., after *dixi*.

LINE 27. *Num*, interrog. adv.; introducing the question *infitiārī potes*, etc., to which a neg. answer is expected (see *num*, Chap. II, l. 11); hence the question = a neg. statement, e.g. *infitiārī nōn potes*, etc. — *infitiārī*, pres. inf. of the deponent verb *infitiōr*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 (in = not + fateor, 2 = I confess; observe the change of conjugation in composition); complementary inf. + *potes*. Synonyms: (1) *negō* = I deny, either = contradicting as opposed to affirming, or = refusing as opposed to granting; (2) *infitiōr* = I deny = refuse to admit. — *potes*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *possum*, *posse*, *potui*, irreg. (*potis* + *sum*); the subj. *tū* is implied. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. of *nōn potuisse* below in indirect discourse after *infitiārī*; *tē* is reflexive. — *illō*, abl. sing. m. of the demonstr. pron. *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; agrees with *diē*. — *ipsō*, abl. sing. m. of the intensive pron. *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*; agrees with and emphasizes *diē*.

LINE 28. *diē*, abl. sing. of *diēs*, *diēi*, m. 5th; abl. of time when; see *diē*, l. 14. — *meīs*, abl. plur. n. of the poss. pron. adj. *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with *praesidiīs*. — *praesidiīs*, abl. plur. of *praesidium*, -ī, n. 2d; abl. of the means, modifying *circumclūsum*; *praesidiūs* = guards, protections, including the men employed by Cicero, and the general precautions taken by him to protect the state. — *meā*, abl. sing. f. of the poss. pron. *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with *diligentiā*; observe the emphasis on *meīs* and *meā*, which is heightened by the omission of a cop. conj. connecting *praesidiīs* and *diligentiā* (*asyndeton*). — *diligentiā*, abl. sing. of *diligentia*, -ae, f. 1st (*diligēns*): abl. of the means, modifying *circumclūsum*.

LINE 29. *circumclūsum*, acc. sing. m. of *circumclūsus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *circumclūdō*, -ere, *circumclūsī*, *circumclūsum*, 3 (*circum* = around + *clūdō* = I shut; root *sklu* = to fasten; cf. *clā-vis* = a key, *κλεις* = a key, *κλειω* = I shut, and *claustra* = a bolt); agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē*, of which *meīs* . . . *circumclūsum* is a participial enlargement. — *commovēre*, pres. inf. act. of *commoveō*, -ēre, *commōvī*, *commōtum*, 3 (*con* + *moveō*); complementary or prolativ. inf. dependent on *potuisse* below; *commovēre* + its obj. *tē* (immediately following) = the medial or reflexive pass. *commovērī*, i.e. to move, intrans., or in other words to make a move against the state. The whole sentence from l. 27-l. 30 is rather involved; in the English order it would be: *num infitiārī potes tē (meīs praesidiīs, meā diligentia circumclūsum) contrā rem publicam nōn potuisse tē commovēre illō ipsō diē (=tum) cum*, etc. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. (reflexive) of *commovēre*. — *contrā*, prep. with the acc.; gov. *rem publicam*.

LINE 30. *rem*, acc. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; obj. of the prep. *contrā*. — *publicam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rem*. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; modifies *potuisse*. — *potuisse*, perf. inf. act. of *possum*, *posse*, *potui*, irreg.; agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē* (l. 27) in indirect discourse after *infitiārī*; all that follows the words *num infitiārī potes* stands as object of *infitiārī*. — *cum*, temporal conj., introducing the clause *tū discessū* . . . *dicēbas*; this *cum* clause is not subordinate to *potuisse* in the indirect discourse, for if it were the verb would be *diceris* instead of *dicēbas*; the clause

time that as the rest	tū	discessū	cēterōrum	nostrā	tamen, 81
had gone away you	you	at the departure	of the rest	our (= of us)	yet
were satisfied at any	quī	remānsissēmus,	caede	tē 82	
rate with the murder	who	had remained,	with the murder	yourself	

is a relative one and defines parenthetically the antecedent *illō ipsō diē* (*cum* = *quō diē* etc., in parenthesis). Observe that the subjunct. mood would be necessary if the *cum* clause were not a parenthesis which the speaker brings in to define his own meaning. A. & G. 336, 2; B. 314, 1; G. 650; H. 524.

LINE 31. *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *dicēbas* in the *cum* clause. *Tū* is not particularly emphatic, but is expressed because of some affinity which pronouns seem to have for one another; it is in contrast with *nostrā*; *tū*, *cēterī*, and *nōs* sums up the whole Roman people. — *discessū*, abl. sing. of *discessus*, -ūs, m. 4th (from *discēdō* = *I withdraw*); idiomatic abl. of time when; this abl. and similar ablatives of nouns derived from verbs may be used in the place of the abl. absolute construction to define a point of time. Ordinarily the abl. of time when is rarely found without an adjectival attribute, except in the common and time-sanctioned instances, e.g. *aestāte*, *hieme*, etc. A. & G. 256; B. 230; G. 393; H. 429. — *cēterōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. (*cēterus*), *cētera*, -um (akin to *iterum* = *again*): poss. gen., limiting *discessū*. *Cēterī*, -ōrum, m., and *cētera*, -ōrum, n., are very common as substantives. The adj. is rare in the sing., and does not occur more than four times in Cicero; the nom. m. was never used at all. Synonyms: (1) *cēterī* = *others, the rest*, in contrast or comparison, e.g. *cēterīs praestāre* = *to excel the rest*; (2) *reliquī*, = *the rest*, regarded as a remainder in counting (from *relinquō* = *I leave*, hence *those left over*), e.g. *reliquī decem* = *the remaining ten men, the ten others*; occasionally *the others* is rendered by *cēterī et reliquī*, and in post-Augustan prose little or no distinction is made between the meanings of the two words; (3) *aliī* = *others*, not in exhaustive but merely partitive distribution; (4) *alterī*, with a plural noun, = *the other*, of two; e.g. *allera castra* = (*the one, or*) *the other of the two camps*; though the plural is rarely used, the singular is common, = *the other*, of two, opposed to *alius* = *other*, of many. — *nostrā*, abl. sing. f. of the poss. pron. *noster*, *nostra*, *nostrum* (*nōs*); agrees with *caede* below; the adj. *nostrā* = the subjective gen. *nostrī* of *nōs*. *Nostrā*, *our* = the death of the two consuls, but Cicero alone was Catiline's real object of attack. — *tamen*, adv., with adversative force (hence often adversative conj. = *sed*) throws emphasis on *nostrā*, as distinguished from *cēterōrum*.

LINE 32. *quī*, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; *quī* agrees in gender and number with the antecedent personal pron. *nos* which is implied in the poss. *nostrā*, and is subj. in its own clause *quī remānsissēmus*. A. & G. 197, f; and 199, b, NOTE; B. 251, 2; G. no def. example, but cf. 321, REM. 2; H. 445, 6. — *remānsissēmus*, 1st pers. plur. pluperf. subjunct. act. *remaneo*, -ēre, *remānsī*, no supine, 2 (*re* = *back*, *behind*, + *maneo* = *I remain*); agrees with the subj. *quī* in number, and with the antecedent *nostrā* = *nostrī* in person; the subjunct. mood is necessary as the rel. clause is subordinate in the indirect discourse after *cum dicēbas*; the pluperf. tense is in historic sequence (the perf. subjunct. after a primary verb of saying, e.g. *dicis te contentum esse caede eorum quī remānsērunt*). Catiline's words in *orātiō recta* = *eōrum quī remānsērunt caede contentus sum*. — *caede*, abl. sing. of *caedes*, = *is*, f. 3d; abl. governed by *contentus*. This abl. is sometimes of *cause*, and sometimes of the *means*, and with it is combined a certain *locative* notion; hence some call it a *locative* abl., but abl. of *cause* perhaps defines it better. It is used with such verbs as *laetor*, *fidō*, *glōrior*, etc., and with the adjectives *contentus* and *frētus*. A. & G. 254, b; B. 219; G. 401, NOTE 6; H. 425, 1. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. of the pred. *contentum esse* in the acc. and inf. construction after *dicēbas*.

33	contentum	esse	dīcēbas?	Quid?	Cum	of us who had stayed behind? Again,
	satisfied	to be	said?	What?	Although	though you felt certain that you would
34	tē	Praeneste	Kalendīs	ipsis		take possession of Praeneste on the
	yourself	Praeneste	on the Kalends	very		very first day of
35	Novembribus	occupātūrum	nocturnō	impetū		November by a night
	of November	likely to seize	nocturnal	by an attack		attack, did you not
36	esse	cōnfiderēs,	sēnsistīne	illam	colōniam	discover that that col-
	to be	you trusted,	did you not perceive	that	colony	

LINE. 33. *contentum*, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *contentus*, -a, -um (originally perf. part. pass. of *contineō*, -ere, -uī, *contentum*, 2); predicative with *esse*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *īz*. — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *īz*. — *dīcēbas*, 2d pers. sing. imperf. ind. act. of *dīcō*, -ere, *dīxi*, *dictum*, 3; agrees with the subj. *tū*, l. 31; the mood is ind. because the *cum* clause is merely explanatory of the single word *dīz*. On the phases of meaning conveyed by the imperf. tense, consult A. & G. 277; B. 260; G. 231-234; H. 468, 469. — *Quid*, acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*, used adverbially. *Quid* is here and elsewhere (cf. *quid vērō*? Chap. VI, l. 14) used as a particle denoting transition, and may be rendered *again*. — *Cum*, concessive conj., taking the subjunct. *cōnfiderēs*. A. & G. 326; B. 309, 3; G. 587; H. 515, III.

LINE 34. *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. of *occupātūrum esse* in the object acc. and inf. clause dependent on the idea of *thinking* or *declaring* implied by *cōnfiderēs*. — *Praeneste*, acc. sing. of *Praeneste*, -is, n. and f. 3d; direct obj. of *occupātūrum esse*. Praeneste (now Palestrina) was an ancient town of Latium, twenty-three miles to the southeast of Rome. It was famed for its nuts, roses, and especially its temple of Fortune, with its oracle. The younger Marius held out there till the end against Sulla, but in 81 B.C. Sulla took it and made it a *colōnia*. Strabo refers to the strong and commanding nature of its citadel. — *Kalendīs*, abl. of *Kalendae*, -ārum, f. 1st; abl. of *time when*. — *ipsis*, abl. plur. f. of the intensive pron. *ipse*, -a, -um; agrees with *Kalendīs*.

LINE 35. *Novembribus*, abl. plur. f. of the adj. *November*, -bris, -bre, 3d (*novem* = *nine*; hence the 9th month, March being the 1st month of the year with the early Romans); agrees with *Kalendīs*. — *occupātūrum*, acc. sing. m. of *occupātūrus*, -a, -um, fut. part. act. of *occupō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*ob* + *capīō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *īz*, l. 34; *esse* from below makes with *occupātūrum* the combinate form *occupātūrum esse*, i.e. the fut. inf. act. of *occupō*. *Occupō* = *I seize*, consistently with its etymology, and in no way = the English *occupy* (*teneō*, *obtineō*). — *nocturnō*, abl. sing. m. of the adj. *nocturnus*, -a, -um (from *nox*, *noctis*); agrees with *impetū*. — *impetū*, abl. sing. of *impetus*, -ūs, m. 4th (*in* = *against* + *petō* = *I fall upon*, *attack*; root *pat* = *to move quickly*, hence *to fly*, *to fall*, e.g. *πτόμαι* = *I fly*, *πτέρον* and *penna* (= *pet-na*) = *a feather*, *wing*); abl. of the means, extending *occupātūrum esse*.

LINE 36. *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*, making the combinate fut. inf. *occupātūrum esse*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *īz*. — *cōnfiderēs*, 2d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. of *cōnfidō*, -ere, *cōnfisus sum*, 3, semi-deponent (*cōn* + *fidō*); the subj. *tū* is implied in the personal ending; the subjunct. is necessary after *cum* = *although*. — *sēnsistīne* (*sēnsisti* + *ne*): *sēnsisti* is the 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *sentīō*, -āre, *sēnsi*, *sēnsus*, 4; the subj. *tū* is implied in the termination. *Ne* is the enclitic interrog. particle, usually employed to ask a question without suggesting whether the reply will be neg. or affirmative; in this instance *ne* has the force of *nōnne*. A. & G. 210, d; B. 162, 2, c; G. 454, REM. 2 and NOTE 5; H. no reference. — *illam*, acc. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. of the 3d pers. *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; agrees with *colōniam*. — *colōniam*, acc. sing. of *colōnia*, -ae, f. 1st (from *colōnus* = *a settler*, cf. *colō* = *I cultivate*); subj.-acc. of *esse mūnitam* in the acc.

ony had been secured at my command by guards, sentinels, and watchmen? There is nothing you do, nothing you plot, nothing you think about, that I do not	meō my	iussū by order	meīs my	praesidiīs, with garrisons,	custodiīs, 37 with guards,
	vigiliīs	esse	mūnitam?	Nihil 38	
	with watches	to have been	fortified?	Nothing	
	agis,	nihil	mōliris,	nihil cōgitās,	quod 39
	you do,	nothing	you contrive,	nothing you meditate,	which

and inf. construction after *sēnsistī*. A Roman *colōnia* only in part = the modern idea of a colony; for the former, especially in Italy, was established rather to keep Rome's Italian enemies in check than to relieve the surplus population of Rome, though the latter object was also gained. Moreover in the majority of cases the *colōnia* existed as a town, and it was unnecessary to build dwellings, etc. While most *colōniae* were intended as *praesidia*, some of the most commanding towns were specially fortified and became *colōniae militārēs*. *Colōniae*: (1) *civium Rōmānōrum*, adopted by full citizens as their home, the colonists retaining all the rights of citizens; such were the *colōniae maritimae*, and all Rome's earliest colonies; (2) *colōniae Latinae*, composed partly of Roman citizens and partly of Latins; the former lost part of the full franchise (*civitas*), viz. the *suffragium* = right of voting. The *colōniae* managed their own internal affairs, and in their government imitated closely the Roman arrangement.

LINE 37. *meō*, abl. sing. m. of the poss. pron. *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with *iussū*. — *iussū*, abl. sing. of *iussus*, -ūs, m. 4th (only the abl. *iussū* in use; from *iubeō*, cf. *iussum*, -ī, n. 2d); abl. of cause; the verbal ablatives of cause *iussū*, *rogātū*, etc., become phraseological in combinations, cf. *meō arbitrātū*, *iussū civium*, *auctoritatē senātūs*, etc. — *meīs*, abl. plur. n. of *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with the nearest substantive *praesidiīs*, and understood in the fem. with *custodiīs* and *vigiliīs*. A. & G. 187; B. 235, B, 2, b); G. 286, 1; H. 439, 2. Some editors regard *meīs* as interpolated; but Cicero is never too modest to give himself praise, and moreover he wants to frighten Catiline by the proofs of his vigilance and executive activity. — *praesidiīs*, abl. plur. of *praesidium*, -ī, n. 2d; abl. of the means, with *esse mūnitam*. — *custodiīs*, abl. plur. of *custodia*, -ae, f. 1st (here in a concrete sense; from *custōs*, *custōdis*, m. 3d = *custos*, root *kudh* = to cover, cf. *κεῦθω* = I cover, hide); abl. of the means, with *esse mūnitam*; observe the impressiveness which the *asyndeton* adds to the various precautions taken.

LINE 38. *vigiliīs*, abl. plur. of *vigilia*, -ae, f. 1st (in concrete sense = watches, i.e. watchmen); abl. of the means, with *esse mūnitam*. — *esse mūnitam*, combinate perf. inf. pass. (the part. *mūnitam* agreeing in gender and number with *colōniam*) of *muniō*, -īre, -īvī, -itum, 4 (akin to *moenia*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *colōniam*, in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *sēnsistī*. — *nihil*, indecl. n. (contracted *nīl*; from *ne* + *hilum* = not a trifle, cf. the form *nihilum* or *nīlum*, -ī, n. 2d); direct obj. of *agis*. *Nihil* in the acc. often = not at all, adverbially, as in ll. 4–9 of Chap. I.

LINE 39. *agis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *agō*, -ere, *ēgi*, *actum*, 3 (root *ag* = drive, lead, etc.); the subj. is *tū* understood. — *nihil*, acc. sing. (as above); direct obj. of *mōliris*; observe the *anaphora*, i.e. the repetition of *nihil* at the beginning of each sentence, and the *asyndeton*, i.e. omission of cop. conjunctions. — *mōliris*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *mōlior*, -īrī, -itus sum, 4 (from *mōles* = (1) a mass, (2) difficulty); the subj. *tū* is implied in the ending; *mōliri* = to undertake, scheme, etc., something requiring much physical or mental exertion. — *nihil*, acc. sing. (as above); direct obj. of *cōgitās*. — *cōgitās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *cōgitō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (cum + *agitō*); the subj. *tū* is implied. Note the climax which is reached in *cōgitās*; Cicero says he knows all that Catiline does, all he plots with his fellow-conspirators, all he even thinks about. — *quod*, acc. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*;

40	nōn	ego	nōn	modo	audiam,	sed	only hear of, but
	not	I	not	only	hear,	but	actually see as well
41	etiam	videam	plānēque	sentiam.			and distinctly discern.
	(which) even	I see	and openly	observe.			
1	IV. Recōgnōsce	tandem	mēcum	noctem		IV. However, re-	
	Look over again	at length	with me	night		view with me that	

agrees with the antecedent *nihil*, and is direct obj. of *audiam* (also of *videam* and *sentiam*) in the rel. clause; *quod* is here the *characteristic* rel. = *tāle ut*, hence the consecutive subjunct. *videam*, etc. — A. & G. 319, 2, and ff.; B. 284, 2 and 3; G. 552, 1, and 556; H. 500, 1, and 504, 2. The reading here is somewhat doubtful: (1) *quod nōn ego nōn modo*, etc., as here adopted is the reading of Halm, who inserts the first *nōn*; (2) the MSS. read *quod ego nōn modo*, etc., which obviously requires emendation, for the first neg. *nihil* needs another in the rel. clause to cancel it = a strong affirmative; thus Halm's *nihil quod nōn . . . audiam* = *omnia audiō*; (3) Madvig reads *quān ego* instead of *quod nōn ego*; *quān* is often used in consecutive clauses, and is almost as good as *quod nōn* (*quān* = *quā*, old adverbial abl. + *ne* = *not* = *that not*); *quān* is very common in result clauses after verbs of *hindering* and the like, and also after neg. verbs or expressions denoting doubt, e.g. *nōn dubitō*; (4) some editors adapt the passage in a free way, e.g. *quod ego nōn modō nōn audiam, sed etiam nōn videam*, inserting *nōn* before *videam* without authority; see note on *videam* below.

LINE 40. *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *audiam*; understood also with *videam* (= nothing which I do not only do not hear, but do not also see and observe). — *ego*, gen. *mei*; nom. sing. of the 1st personal pron., subj. of *audiam*. — *nōn*, neg. adv., limiting *modo* in the correlative expression *nōn modo . . . sed etiam*; see note on *nōn*, l. 18. — *modo*, adv.; see l. 18. — *audiam*, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *audiō*, -ire, -vī, or -īī, -itum, 4 (root *av* = *to hear*; cf. *āw* = *āflw* = *I hear*); agrees with the subj. *ego*; the subjunct. mood is consecutive after *quod* *characteristic*. — *sed*, adversative conj.; *sed* is opposed to *nōn modo*.

LINE 41. *etiam* (*et* + *iam*), adv., intensifying the adversative notion which *sed* introduces. — *videam*, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *videō*, -ere, *vidī*, *visum*, 2 (root *vid* = *to see*, cf. *ēidon* = *ἔφιδον* = *I saw*); the subject *ego* is understood. See *vidēs*, Chap. I, l. 13, for synonyms. Observe that *nōn*, the first word of l. 40, extends its force to *videam*; *nōn* need not be understood with *sentiam*, because *videam* and *sentiam* here scarcely differ in meaning and are united so closely by *-que* as to form a single idea. — *plānēque* (*plānē* + *que*), *plānē* (for *placnē*) is the adv. formed from the adj. *plānus*, -a, -um (*plac-nus*, from root *plak* = *spread out*; cf. *πλακ-ους* = *a flat cake*, *planca*, and English *plank*); modifies *sentiam*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj., closely connecting *videam* and *sentiam*. — *sentiam*, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *sentīō*, -ire, *sensī*, *sensum*, 4; the subj. *ego* is understood; *sentiam* is joined by *que* to *videam*, and both verbs are in the consecutive subjunct. like *audiam* above. *Sentiō* is commonly used of intellectual perception, but lit. it = *I perceive*, i.e. by any of the senses, e.g. *hearing*, *sight*, *smell*, *taste*, or *touch*; joined closely by *que* to *videam*, *sentiam* became practically synonymous with it.

LINE 1. *Recōgnōsce*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *recōgnōscō*, -ere, *recōgnōvī*, *recōgnitum*, 3 (*re* = *again* + *cōgnōscō* = *I examine*); the subj. *tū* is implied in the personal ending. — *tandem* (*tam* + *dem*), adv.; see Chap. I, l. 1, and references. *Tandem* is not so much temporal here (*at length*), as transitional (*however*), passing to a new

night before last;	illam	superiorem:	iam	intellegēs	multō	2
and you will at once	that	next before last:	now	you will understand by much		
perceive that I keep	mē	vigilāre	ācrius	ad salutem	quam tē	3
sharper watch for the	me	to watch more sharply for	the safety	than you		
state's safety than	ad	perniciem	rei publicae.	Dicō	tē	4
you do for its destruction. I say that	for	the destruction of the commonwealth.	I declare	you		

subject from an old one, as if the latter had been thrashed out completely. — **mēcum** (*mē* + *cum*), *mē* is the abl. sing. of *egō*; obj. of *cum*. *Cum* is the prep. with the ablative; governs *mē*. *Cum* is enclitic (appended to end of the word it governs) when its object is a personal, reflexive, or relative pronoun. — **noctem**, acc. sing. of *nox, noctis*, f. 3d; direct obj. of *recōgnōsce*.

LINE 2. **illam**, acc. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. *ille, illa, illud*; agrees with *noctem*; observe that *illam*, by following *noctem*, throws emphasis upon it. — **superiorem**, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *superior, -ius* (comparative of rare *superus, -a, -um*; superl. *suprēmus* and *summus*; see note on *superiōre*, Chap. I, l. 13): agrees with *noctem*; as in Chap. I, l. 13, *superior nox* = *the night before last*, i.e. the night of Nov. 6th–7th, as opposed to *haec nox* or *proxima nox* = *last night*. The same night, viz. of Nov. 6th–7th, is referred to as *priore nocte*, l. 5 below, *priore* being used to avoid a repetition of the adj. *superior* in this line. Of course the allusion is to the meeting of the conspirators held at the house of Laeca (see Introduction). — **iam**, temporal adv., with *intellegēs*. *Iam* marks something as being present in the future, the past, or the present, according to the tense of the verb which *iam* modifies. *Iam* is frequently used in combinations, e.g. *iam tunc, iam pridem, iam diū*, etc. — **intellegēs**, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *intellegō, -ere, intellexi, intellectum*, 3 (*inter* + *legō*); the personal ending *-ēs* implies the subj. *tū*. Remember that *intelligēs* would be an incorrect form, though it is to be found in numerous editions of the classics; so *neglegō*, not *negligō*. For synonyms, etc., refer to the note on *intellegit*, Chap. I, l. 17. Observe that, whereas we should in English couple the imperative and the future by the conj. *and*, e.g. *review with me that night, the night before last, and you will comprehend*, etc., Cicero invariably omits the conjunction, no matter if the future be modified by *iam*, etc., or not. Later writers, e.g. esp. Seneca, connect by *et*, as in a very similar passage, *recōgnōsce et intellegēs*, Seneca. — **multō**, adverbial abl. n. (cf. *multum*, adverbial acc.) of *multus, -a, -um*, or, better, abl. sing. n. of *multus*, marking the *measure of difference*; modifies *ācrius*. A. & G. 250; B. 223; G. 403; H. 423.

LINE 3. **mē**, acc. sing. of *ego*; subj.-acc. of *vigilāre* in the acc. and inf. construction after *intellegēs* (a *verbum sentienāi*). — **vigilāre**, pres. inf. act. of *vigilō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1 (through adj. *vigil* = *watchful*, from root *vag* = *to be awake, to be active or strong*; cf. *vigēō* = *I am lively*, *augeō* = *I make lively*, hence *increase, vigis* = *healthy*, etc.); agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē* in the object-clause after *intellegēs*. — **ācrius**, comparative adv.; modifies *vigilāre*. *Acrius* is the compar. of *acriter*, superl. *ācerrimē*; all are formed regularly from the adj. *acer, ācris, ācre*, 3d, compar. *ācrior*, superl. *ācerrimus*. A. & G. 148, *ā, c*; 92; B. 76, and 77, 1; G. 92, 1 and 2; 93; H. 304, 306. — **ad**, prep. + the acc.; gov. *salutem*; *ad* = *with a view to, with regard to*. — **salutem**, acc. sing. of *salūs, -ūtis*, f. 3d (akin to *salvus*); governed by the prep. *ad*. — **quam**, adv., introducing *tē ad perniciem* in the comparative clause after the compar. adv. *ācrius*, in opposition to *mē ad salutem*; see note on *quam*, Chap. I, l. 2. — **tē**, acc. sing. of *tū*; joined to *mē* by the adv. of comparison *quam*.

LINE 4. **ad**, prep. with the acc.; gov. *perniciem*; *ad* in the same sense as above. — **perniciem**, acc. sing. of *perniciēs, perniciēi*, f. 5th (*per* + *nex*, cf. *necō* = *I kill*);

5	priōre	nocte	vēnisse	inter	you came the night
	next before last	on the night	to have come	among	before last into the
6	falcāriōs —	nōn	agam	obscurē —	quarter of the Sickle-
	the scythe-makers —	not	I will discuss (it)	obscurēly —	makers — I shall
7	in M.	Laecae	domum;	convēnisse	speak quite plainly
	into Marcus	of Laeca	the house;	to have assembled	— to the house of
					Marcus Laeca; that
					several others, accom-

governed by the prep. *ad*; see synonyms under *pestem*, Chap. I, l. 27. — *rei*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; objective gen., limiting *salūtem* and *perniciem*; this gen. might be considered subjective so far as it limits *salūtem*, e.g. *the state's safety*, but it is better to take it as objective, e.g. *with a view to the saving of the state*. — *pūblicae*, gen. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um (akin to *populus*); qualifies *rei*. — *Dicō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dicō*, -ere, *dixi*, *dictum*, 3; the subj. *ego* is implied. Observe the emphatic position of *dicō*; Cicero abruptly passes from rhetorical harangue to undisguised denunciation and accusation (cf. *nōn agam obscurē* below). — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. of *venisse* in the indirect discourse introduced by *dicō*.

LINE 5. *priōre*, abl. sing. f. of the compar. adj. *prior*, *prius*; agrees with *nocte*; *priōre* = *superiōre*, i.e. *on the night before last*, Nov. 6th–7th. *Prior* and *primus* are the compar. and superl. adj. respectively formed from the prep. or adv. *prō*; no positive; cf. *propior* and *proximus* from prep. *prope*. Some comparative adjectives formed from adverbs or prepositions have a positive, e.g. (*suprā*, adv. and prep.) pos. *superus* (rare), compar. *superior*, superl. *supremus* and *summus*. — *nocte*, abl. sing. of *nox*, *noctis*, f. 3d; abl. of time when, with *venisse*. — *vēnisse*, perf. inf. act. of *veniō*, -ire, *veni*, *ventum*, 4 (root *ga*, *gva*, or *gvan* = Latin *ven*; cf. Greek *βα* in *βαλω* = *I go*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē* in *orātiō obliqua* after *dicō*; the direct thought of Cicero was *tū venisti inter falcāriōs*. The perf. inf. is due to the fact that the action expressed by *venisse* was prior in time to that expressed by the leading verb *dicō*; the rule is that the tenses of the inf. in direct discourse are pres., perf. = past, or future relatively to the leading verb. A. & G. 336; B. 317; G. 530, 531; H. 537. — *inter*, prep. with the acc.; gov. *falcāriōs*.

LINE 6. *falcāriōs*, acc. plur. of *falcārius*, -ī, m. 2d (from *falx*, *falcis*, f. 3d = *a scythe*; the root idea is *crookedness*, cf. *flectō* = *I bend*, and *φάληξ* = *a bent piece of ship-timber, a ship's rib*); governed by the prep. *inter*; *inter falcāriōs* is an idiomatic expression, = lit. *among the sickle-makers*, hence, as the followers of certain occupations in Rome often occupied a certain neighborhood, *in the Sickle-makers' Quarter*; cf. *the Latin Quarter* of Paris, and Harley St., the great London doctors' street. Livy has a similar expression, *inter lignāriōs* = *on Carpenter Street*. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *agam*; *nōn agam obscurē* is in parenthesis, and signifies that Cicero does not intend to indicate the mere neighborhood where the conspirators met, but to name the actual house, viz. that of M. Laeca. — *agam*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *agō*, -ere, *ēgi*, *actum*, 3; the subj. is *ego* understood; *agam* = *I will deal with the matter (treat of it, discuss it)*, a common meaning of this verb of many senses; the object is *rem*, or some such word understood, or we may regard *agam* as used absolutely. — *obscurē*, adv. (formed from the adj. *obscurus*, -a, -um, ob + root *sku* = *to cover*, cf. *scūtum* = *a covering thing, hence in war, a shield*); modifies *agam*; *obscurē* is opposed to *apertē*, hence the parenthesis = *agam apertē, I will speak openly*.

LINE 7. *in*, prep.; governs the acc. *domum*, expressing motion. — *Marcī* (abbreviated M.), gen. sing. of *Marcus*, m. 2d; *praenōmen* of *Laeca*; poss. gen. limiting *domum*. — *Laecae*, gen. sing. of *Laeca*, m. 1st; the *cōgnōmen* or family name of *Marcus*; pass. gen., limiting *domum*. This man belonged to the *gens Porcia*, hence his full name is *Marcus Porcius Laeca*. He was a senator of good ancestry, and took a prominent part

plices in the same mad crime, gathered in the same place. Dare you deny it? Why are you silent? I shall prove your guilt, if you are try-	eōdem <i>in the same place</i>	complūrēs <i>several</i>	ēiusdem <i>same</i>	āmentiae <i>of the madness</i>	
	scelerisque	sociōs.	Num negāre	audēs?	9
	<i>and of crime</i>	<i>partners.</i>	<i>Surely not to deny (it)</i>	<i>you dare?</i>	
	quid	tacēs?	convincam,	sī negās;	10
	<i>why</i>	<i>are you silent?</i>	<i>I shall convict (you)</i>	<i>if you deny (it);</i>	

in Catiline's conspiracy, as may be gathered from the fact that Cicero's death was resolved upon in his house (see Introduction). — **domum**, acc. sing. of *domus*, -ūs, f. 4th (also some 2d decl. forms); governed by the prep. *in*. — **convēnisse**, perf. inf. act. of *convenio*, -īre, *convēni*, *conventum*, 4 (*con + veniō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *sociōs* in indirect discourse after *dicō*, l. 4; the same effect is gained in Latin, by omitting *et* between the two object-clauses *ē venisse* and *sociōs convēnisse*, as in English.

LINE 8. **eōdem** (*eō* + suffix *-dem*), adv., formed from the determinate pron. *idem*, *eadem*, *idem* (*is + dem*), exactly as *eō* from *is*, *ea*, *id*; modifies *convēnisse* and = *in M. Laecae domum*. — **complūrēs**, acc. of the plur. adj. *complūrēs*, neut. *complūra* or *complūria*, gen. *complūrium* (*con + plūrēs*, *plūrēs* being the plur. of *plus*, the compar. of *multus*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *sociōs*, or may be regarded as substantival and the subj.-acc. of *convēnisse*. Sallust gives the names and rank of the conspirators who attended the meeting mentioned here. — **ēiusdem**, gen. sing. f. of the determinative pron. *idem*, *eadem*, *idem* (*is + dem*); agrees with *āmentiae*, and understood in the neut. with *sceleris*. — **āmentiae**, gen. sing. of *āmentia*, f. 1st (from adj. *āmēns* = *out of one's mind*; *ā* marking separation, + *mēns* = *mind*); objective gen., with *sociōs*; this gen. is usual with adjectives signifying *participation* (as *socius*), *fulness*, *knowledge*, *power*, etc. A. & G. 218, a; B. 204, 1; G. 374; H. 399, 1. *āmentiae scelerisque* = *criminal madness*, and is an example of the figure *hendiadys*, i.e. the use of two nouns to express an idea that might be conveyed by a single noun + a modifier: cf. the well-known Vergilian example, *pateris libāmus et aurō* = *we pour libations from bowls and gold*, i.e. *from golden bowls*.

LINE 9. **scelerisque** (*sceleris + que*), *sceleris* is the gen. sing. of *scelus*, n. 3d; objective gen. with *sociōs*, like *āmentiae*, to which it is joined by *que*. Synonyms: (1) *facinus* (from *faciō*) = *a deed*, generally in a bad sense = *misdeed*, unless remarked in some way as commendable, e.g. by an adj., as in Sallust, *praeclārī facinoris*; (2) *malefictum* (*malus + faciō*) = *misdeed*, the generic term; (3) *flagitium* = *misdeed*, esp. of one done in the heat of passion; root *bharg* = Latin *flag* = *to burn*; *flagitium* and *facinus* imply a less degree of moral guilt than *scelus*; (4) *scelus* = *a crime*; (5) *nefās* (*ne + fās*, something not to be spoken of) = *a crime* against the gods; (6) *parricidium* (*pater + caedō*, hence lit. *the murder of one's father*) = *a horrible crime*, esp. *treason* and *revolution*; this is the worst form of guilt, except *nefās*. — **sociōs**, acc. plur. m. of the adj. *socius*, -a, -um (akin to *sequor*); may be regarded (1) as a noun and subj.-acc. of *convēnisse*, or (2) as an adj. modifying *complūrēs*, in which case *complūrēs* must be substantival and subj.-acc. of *convēnisse*. — **Num**, interrog. particle, introducing a question and implying an answer in the negative. — **negāre**, pres. inf. act. of *negō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; objective complementary inf. with *audēs*. *Negō* is always used instead of *dicō* . . . *nōn*, in making a negative indirect statement. — **audēs**, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the semi-deponent verb *audēō*, -ēre, *ausus sum*, 2; the subj. *tū* is implied. Remember that a semi-deponent is a verb with active meaning and active present-stem tenses, but which lacks an active perf. stem and supplies these tenses in the passive form like a deponent; whence the name semi-deponent.

LINE 10. **quid**, acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; adverbial acc. = *why*? This acc. may be classed under the wide head of accusatives of the *inner*

11	videō	enim	esse	hīc	in	senātū	quōsdam,	ing to deny it; for I
	I see	for	to be	here	in	the senate	certain men,	see that there are
12	quī	tēcum	ūnā	fuērunt.	Ō	dī		here in the Senate
	who	with you	together	were.	Oh	gods		some who were present with you. Ye

object, to which the *cognate* acc. belongs; it is very common with neuter adjectives and pronouns. A. & G. 238; 240, a; B. 176, esp. 3; G. 333; H. 378. — *tacēs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *taceō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2; the subj. *tū* is understood. Synonyms: (1) *tacēre* = *to be silent, not to speak*, as opposed to *loquī*; (2) *silēre* = *to be silent or quiet*, cf. *silentium*, as opposed to *strepere* = *to make a noise*. — *convincam*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *convincō*, -ere, *convici*, *convictum*, 3 (*con* + *vincō*); the subj. implied is *ego*. *Convincam* is the fut., and not the pres. subjunct., which would require *negēs* instead of *negās* and = *I should prove it, if you were to deny it*: the condition, however, is a logical one, hence the ind. in *protasis* and *apodosis* = *I shall prove it, if you are denying it now*, i.e. denying it by your silence, expression, and general bearing. A. & G. 306; B. 302; G. 595; H. 508. — *sī*, conditional conj., introducing the *protasis*, *sī negās*. — *negās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *negō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; the subj. implied is *tū*.

LINE 11. *videō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *videō*, -ēre, *vidī*, *vīsum*, 2; the subj. is *ego*, i.e. Cicero, understood. — *enim*, causal conj. (see note on *enim*, Chap. II, l. 17); connects its own clause with the preceding one, in order to explain it. Cicero's meaning is that he will cross-question some of the senators who attended the meeting at Laeca's house, and by their evidence prove (*convincam*) Catiline's guilt, if he is trying to deny it (*sī negās*). — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*, the copula; agrees with the subj.-acc. *quōsdam* in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *videō*. — *hīc*, adv. of place; = *here*, and modifies *esse* predicatively; *hīc* is further defined by *in senātū*. Many adverbs are formed from the demonstr. pronouns, cf. *hūc* = *hither*, *illuc*, *illinc*, *hinc*, etc. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *senātū*, marking *place in which*. — *senātū*, abl. sing. of *senātus*, -ūs, m. 4th; governed by the prep. *in*. — *quōsdam*, acc. plur. m. of the indef. pron. *quīdam*, *quaedam*, *quiddam* (adjectival neut. *quoddam*; *quī* + *dam*); substantival, = *certain men*; subj.-acc. of *esse* in the acc. and inf. construction after *videō*. *Quōsdam* = *certain men*, whom I know but whose names I need not divulge. Sallust gives us the names of eleven patrician and four equestrian accomplices of Catiline, and Cicero must have been as well informed as Sallust, especially as he obtained his information from a conspirator, through Fulvia.

LINE 12. *quī*, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *quōsdam* in gender and number, and is subj. of *fuērunt* in its own clause. — *tēcum* (*tē* + *cum*), *tē* is the abl. sing. of the 2d personal pron. *tū*; governed by *cum*. *Cum* is the prep. + the abl.; governing *tē*, and enclitic, as it always is with the personal, reflexive, and relative pronouns, cf. *sēcum*, *quibuscum*. — *ūnā*, adv., = *together, at the same time*; modifies *fuērunt*. *Ūnā* is *teh* abl. f. sing.; cf. other adverbs, e.g. *quā* = *where*, *aliquā* = *somewhere*, etc. — *fuērunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. of *sum*; agrees with the subj. *quī*. *Fuērunt* is the historical perf. or perf. indefinite (*aorist*), stating past action without reference to its duration. — *Ō*, interjection; expressing indignation, with the voc. *dī*. *Ō* is an exclamation of joy, astonishment, sorrow, desire, etc., according to the context; it is conjoined with the nom., acc., and even gen. cases, as well as the voc., and is used with particles, e.g. *ō sī*, *ō utinam*, in wishes. — *dī*, voc. plur. of *deus*, -ī, m. 2d (root *dyn* = *to shine*; akin to *Zeús*, *dios*, *diēs*, *Iovis*, *dīvus*, etc.); addressed in exclamation. The declension of *deus* is noteworthy: the voc. sing. is *deus*; in the plur. additional forms are found, e.g. nom. and voc., *deī*, *dīī*, or *dī*; gen. *deōrum* and *deūm*; dat. and abl. *deīs*, *dīīs*, and *dīs*.

deathless' gods!	immortālēs!	ubinam	gentium	sumus?	13
where on earth are	immortal!	where	of nations (= on earth)	are we?	
we? in what city are	in quā urbe	vivimus?	quam rem publicam	14	
we living? what is	in what city	do we live?	what	commonwealth	
the government we	habēmus?	Hic, hic	sunt in	nostrō	15
have? Here, here,	have we?	Here, here	there are in	our	
among our own					

LINE 13. *immortālēs*, voc. plur. m. of the adj. *immortālis*, -e, 3d (*in* = *not*, + *mortalis* = *mortal*, from *mors*, *death*); agrees with *dī*. — *ubinam* (*ubi* + *nam*), interrog. adv. = *where on earth*; introduces the question. *Nam* is not uncommonly appended to interrog. particles and lends an air of surprise to the questions they introduce, just as *γὰρ* = *for* does in Greek, cf. *quismam*; the force of *nam* is just the same in the question if the interrog. and *nam* be separated from one another (*tmesis*). A. & G. 210, f; B. 90, 2, d; G. 498, NOTE 5; H. 351, 4. — *gentium*, gen. plur. of *gens*, *gentis*, f. 3d (root *gan* = Latin *gen* = *to beget*; cf. *gignō*, *genus*, γένος and γένος); partitive gen., after *ubinam*. This partitive gen. is idiomatic, cf. *ubi terrarum*, *id temporis*, etc., and is developed from the simple partitive gen. The adverbs with this gen. express *place* as *ubi*, *extent* and *quantity* as *eō arrogantiae* = *to such a degree of presumption*. This gen. is common with neuter adjectives and pronouns, cf. *quid consilii*, Chap. I, l. 15, and in poetry and late prose (esp. Tacitus) in such expressions as *strāta viārum* = *paved streets* (Virgil) and *tacita suspiciōnum* = *silent suspicions* (Tacitus). A. & G. 216, a, 4; B. 201, 3; G. 372, NOTE 3; H. 397, 4. For synonyms, see note on *populī*, Chap. I, l. 6. *Gentēs* = *the nations*, i.e. *the world*, as in the phrase *iūs gentium*; for the distinction between *gens*, *nātiō*, *populus*, etc., refer to the note on *populī*, Chap. I, l. 6. A special meaning of *gens* is *clan*, or *house* (not *family*), each *gens* embracing several *familiae* which traced back descent to a common ancestor and were in reference to each other *gentilēs*; the gentile name was the *nōmen* and terminated in -*ius*, e.g. *Pūblius Cornēlius Scipiō*, and the family name was the *cōgnōmen*, as *Scipiō* above. — *sumus*, 1st pers. plur. pres. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; the subj. *nōs* is implied by the personal ending.

LINE 14. *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *urbe*. — *quā*, abl. sing. f. of the interrog. pron. and adj. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; agrees with *urbe*. — *urbe*, abl. sing. of *urbis*, *urbis*, f. 3d; governed by the prep. *in*. — *vivimus*, 1st pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *vivō*, -ere, *vixi*, *victum*, 3; the subj. *nōs* is implied. — *quam*, acc. sing. f. of the interrog. pron. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; agrees with *urbem*. One editor remarks that *quā* and *quam* almost = the abl. and acc. f. of *quātis* = *what sort of* (i.e. taking *quā* and *quam* as abl. and acc. of interrog. *qui*, *quae*, *quod* = *what sort of*); but this is not the meaning. Cicero rhetorically represents himself as dazed by the guilt of Catiline and the other senators, and asks where in the world he is, — can the city be Rome, can the state be the Roman state, for such crime to exist in it? — *rem*, acc. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; direct obj. of *habēmus*. — *pūblicam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rem*; as usual *rem pūblicam* = *the state*.

LINE 15. *habēmus*, 1st pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *habēō*, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2; the implied subj. is *nōs*, i.e. the speaker and his audience. — *Hic* (formed from the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*), demonstr. adv. of place; modifies *sunt*. — *hic*, adv. (as above); repeated for emphasis, and expressive of intense indignation and sorrow. — *sunt*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. of *sum*; the subj. understood is an indef. pron. *quidam* or *nōnnūllī*, antecedent of *quī* characteristic, l. 18. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *nostrō*. — *nostrō*, abl. sing. m. of the poss. pron. *noster*, *nostra*, *nostrum* (*nōs*) of the 1st pers. plur.; agrees with *nostrō*.

16	numerō,	patrēs	cōscriptī,	in	hōc	orbis	number, Conscript
	number,	fathers	enrolled,	in	this of the circle		Fathers, in this the
17	terrae	sāctissimō	gravissimōque	cōsiliō,			most venerable and
	of the earth	most reverend	and most dignified	council,			eminent council of
18	quī	dē	nostrō	omnium	(interitū,		the whole world
	(men) who	about	our (= of us)	all	the overthrow,		there are men who
							are plotting for the
							destruction of one

LINE 16. *numerō*, abl. sing. of *numerus*, -ī, m. 2d (root *nam* = to allot, to number; cf. *nummus* = a coin, and *νέμω* = I distribute), governed by the prep. *in*. — *patrēs*, voc. plur. of *pater*, *patris*, m. 3d (root *pa* = to nourish, cf. *πατήρ*); the case of address. For note on *patrēs* = senators, etc., and the phrase *patrēs cōscriptī*, refer to the notes on these words in ll. 23 and 24 of Chap. II. — *cōscriptī*, voc. plur. m. of *cōscriptus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *cōscribō*, -ere, *cōscripsi*, *cōscriptum*, 3 (*con* + *scribō*); qualifies *patrēs*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *cōsiliō*. — *hōc*, abl. sing. n. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *cōsiliō*. Observe how Cicero emphasizes the dignity and sanctity of the Senate, and heightens it by placing *cōsiliō* at the end of the clause and its attributes between the prep. and its object. — *orbis*, gen. sing. of *orbis*, m. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *cōsiliō*. *Orbis terrae* or more commonly *orbis terrarum* = the world, the whole earth; *mundus*, -ī, m. 2d = the universe.

LINE 17. *terrae*, gen. sing. of *terra*, f. 1st (root *tars* = to be dry; hence *terra* = dry land; cf. *torreō* = I dry or burn); subjective gen., limiting *orbis*. Synonyms: (1) *terra* = a country; land, as opposed to water; (2) *tellūs* = the globe (poetical, but once in Cic.); (3) *humus* = the ground, the surface of earth (*humilis* = low); (4) *solum* = the soil, the ground, upon which men walk (root *sol* = to go); (5) *ager* = land under cultivation; (6) *rūs* = the country, as opposed to urban life. — *sāctissimō*, abl. sing. n. of *sāctissimus*, -a, -um, superl. of the adj. *sanctus*, -a, -um (perf. part. pass. of *sānciō*, -īre, *sānci*, *sāncitum*, 4 = I consecrate; root *sa* = whole and sound, cf. *sānus*, and Greek *σάβς* or *σῶς*); agrees with *cōsiliō*. Synonyms: (1) *sacer* = sacred, i.e. consecrated to some deity, and is generally applied to inanimate things, e.g. *sacra āra*, *sacer lūcus*; sometimes used of persons in reference to their office, e.g. *sacer vātes*; (2) *sacrōsāctus* = consecrated, hence inviolable, applied to what has by a public decree and a solemn oath been declared sacred, e.g. *sacrōsāctus tribūnus*, *sacrōsāctum foedus*; (3) *sāctus* is the generic word, and all things are *sācta* which are *sacra* or *sacrōsācta*, but not vice versa; thus *divīna* are *sācta*, but *hūmāna* are *sacra* or *sacrōsācta*. — *gravissimōque* (*gravissimō* + *que*), *gravissimō* is the abl. sing. n. of *gravissimus*, -a, -um, the superl. of the adj. *gravis*, -e, 3d (Latin root *gar* = Greek *βαρ*; so *gravis* = *gar-uis*, cf. *βαρὺς* = heavy); agrees with *cōsiliō*; joined by *que* to *sāctissimō*. *Gravis* is directly opposed to *levis*, not only in the literal sense = heavy, of weight (*levis* = light), but in all its extended and figurative meanings, some of which are (1) *difficult*, *severe*, (2) *important*, *serious*, (3) *dignified*, *venerable*, *seriously-minded*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj., connecting *sāctissimō* and *gravissimō*, the two attributes of *cōsiliō*. — *cōsiliō*, abl. sing. of *cōsiliū*, -ī, n. 2d (akin to verb *cōsulō*, 3 = I deliberate); governed by the prep. *in*; by *cōsiliō* is meant the Senate, cf. the 4th Philippic, in which Cicero calls the Senate *orbis terrae consilium*. The root of *cōsiliū* is stated by Wilkins to be *sel* or *sol*, as in *solium* = a throne, and akin to *sed* in *sēdēs*; *cōsiliū* denotes a chosen body of counsellors (other meanings are (1) *plan*, (2) *advice*); *concilium*, -ī, n. 2d only has the concrete sense of "a large general meeting" of people called together, root *kal* = to call, as in Greek *καλέω* = I call.

LINE 18. *quī*, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with an indef. antecedent understood as subj. of *sunt*, e.g. *quidam*, and is the subj. of *cōgitent* in the

and all of us, for the	quī	dē	hūius	urbis	atque	adeō	dē	19
ruin of this city and	who	about	this	of city	and	further	about	
even for the ruin of	orbis		terrārum		exitio		cōgitent.	20
the whole world. I,	of the circle		of lands		the ruin		are scheming.	
the consul, see these	Hōs	ego	videō	cōnsul	et	dē	21	
men and ask their	These men	I	see	the consul	and	about		

rel. clause. The subjunct. *cōgitent* is consecutive, because *quī* expresses a general characteristic; the ind. may be used, in a statement of actual fact, *nōnnūllī sunt quī audent* = *some there are who dare*, e.g. but never in a statement of tendency; *est quī* and *sunt quī* can very rarely be used with the ind., as the phrase is a recognized expression of general characteristic. A. & G. 320, a; B. 283, 2; G. 631, 2; H. 503, I. — *dē*, prep. with the abl.; gov. *interitū*. — *nostrō*, abl. sing. m. of the poss. pron. *noster*, *nostra*, *nostrum*; agrees with *interitū*. — *omnium*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; idiomatic gen., agreeing by *synesis* with the gen. *nostrī* (of *nōs*) which is implied by the poss. *nostrō* = *dē nostrī omnium interitū*; in other words the poss. pron. represents a gen., and the gen. adj. is in apposition. We may compare Chap. III, l. 31, *nostrā quī remānsissimū caede* = *caede nostrī quī remānsissimū*, for the poss. pron. implying the gen. of the personal pronoun. In Ovid we even find *nostrōs . . . flentis ocellōs mei flentis*, i.e. *nostrōs* is poetical for *meōs*, representing *mei*, with which *flentis* agrees in number. A. & G. 197, e; B. 243, 3; G. 321, REM. 2; H. 363, 4, 1. Synonyms: (1) *omnis* = *all*, opposed to *nēmō*, and indicates the *particulars*, as distinguished from (2) *tōtus* = *all*, the *whole*, considered *collectively*; (3) *cinctus* (through *coiunctus*) = *all*, i.e. together and in one mass (*coacervatim*, as Apulcius puts it); (4) *universus* = *all*, esp. of all the parts brought into unity (*ūnus + vertō*), cf. *universum* = *the universe*; hence the meaning *unanimous*, of the coinciding opinions of all the individuals; (5) *integer* = *all*, esp. *uninjured, untouched* (*in* = *not* + *tangō* = *I touch*). — *interitū*, abl. sing. of *interitus*, -ūs, m. 4th; governed by the prep. *dē*.

LINE 19. *quī*, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron.; repeated rhetorically from *quī* above (*anaphora*); more effective than the cop. conjunction *et* (or *atque*) whose place it fills, connecting *dē interitū* with *dē exitiō*. — *dē*, prep.; gov. the abl. *exitiō* understood from *dē orbis terrārum exitiō* in the next line. — *hūius*, gen. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *urbis*. — *urbis*, gen. sing. of *urbs*, f. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *exitiō* understood; see note on *dē* just above; *hūius urbis* = *Rōmae*. — *atque*, cop. conj.; connects *dē hūius urbis (exitiō)* with *dē orbis terrārum exitiō*. Observe that *atque* introduces something of importance; it often adds a third member to a series. A. & G. 156, a; B. 341; G. 475-477; H. 554, I. — *adeō* (*ad* + *eō*), adv., intensifying the addition made in *dē orbis terrārum exitiō*. *Adeō* = *so far so*; *usque adeō* = *even so far*; *atque adeō* = *and further*. — *dē*, prep.; gov. the abl. *exitiō*. Observe that *dē* need not have been repeated from above, but Cicero prefers to repeat the prep. if he adds a new object with *atque adeō*.

LINE 20. *orbis*, gen. sing. of *orbis*, m. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *exitiō*; *orbis terrārum* = *the world*, cf. l. 16. — *terrārum*, gen. plur. of *terra*, -ae, f. 1st; poss. gen., limiting *orbis* = lit. *circle of lands*, hence *the whole earth*. — *exitiō*, abl. sing. of *exitium*, -ī, n. 2d (*ex* + *eō*); governed by the prep. *dē*. — *cōgitent*, 3d pers. plur. subjunct. act. of *cōgitō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*co* = *con* + *agitō* = *I turn over and over* in my mind, hence *consider thoroughly*); agrees with the subj. *quī*; the subjunct. is consecutive, with *quī* expressing characteristic.

LINE 21. *Hōs*, acc. plur. m. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; direct obj. of *videō*; *hōs* = the conspirators referred to in *sunt quī cōgitent*, etc. Observe the em-

22 *rē publicā sententiam rogō, et quōs* | advice on matters
| touching the public
the commonwealth their opinion I ask (them), and whom | welfare, and as yet

phatic position of *hōs*; as Cicero spoke, he probably turned to face the guilty senators. — *ego*, nom. sing. of the 1st personal pron.; subj. of *videō*. *Ego* is emphatic, and in the light of the context implies self-censure; moreover, Cicero wishes to avoid the 3d person *cōsul videt*, and the nom. *ego* enables him to use the appositive *cōsul*. — *videō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *videō*, -ēre, *visi*, *visum*, 2; agrees with the subj. *ego*. — *cōsul*, gen. *cōsulis*, m. 3d; nom. sing., in apposition with *ego*. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects the clauses of the verbs *videō* and *rogō*. — *dē*, prep.; gov. *rē publicā*. A. & G. 153; B. 142; G. 417, 5; H. 434, 1.

LINE 22. *rē*, abl. sing. of *rēs, rei*, f. 5th; governed by the prep. *dē*. — *publicā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *publicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rē*. In the phrase *dē rē publicā sententiam rogō* we see the original meaning of *rēs publica* = *the commonwealth*, i.e. *common weal*, the welfare of the community: the development of *rēs publica* into a practical synonym of *civitas* = *state* follows naturally; *rēs publica* = *the state*, with reference to its constitution, *civitas* = *the state*, considered as a community of *civēs*. — *sententiam*, acc. sing. of *sententia*, -ae, f. 1st (from verb *sentio*, = (1) *opinion*, (2) *declared opinion*, (3) *sentence, decision*); acc. of the secondary obj.; obj. of *rogō*. Verbs of *asking* and *teaching* may govern two accusatives, (1) of the person, the direct obj., (2) of the thing, the secondary object; this construction is most common with *doceō*, *rogō*, *poscō*, but used also sometimes with *interrogō* *orō*, *postulō*, *flagitō*, and a few others. Thus in *hōs sententiam rogō*, *hōs* is the direct, *sententiam* the secondary obj. of *rogō*. With *rogō* we do not find a noun (except *sententiam*) as secondary object nearly so often as we find a neut. pronoun, e.g. *mē eadem rogāvit*. When the verb of asking is passive, the direct obj. of the active verb becomes subj., and the secondary object is retained in the acc. (esp. with *rogō*; less common with other verbs), e.g. *hī sententiam rogantur* = *these men are asked their opinion*. The double acc. of inner and outer object is found also with *cēlō* = *I hide*, e.g. *hōc tē cēlō* = *I hide this from you*. Other verbs of asking prefer the abl. with a prep. to the acc. of the person (direct obj.), e.g. *ā tē hōc petō* (*quaerō*, *postulō*, etc.) = *I ask (demand) this (direct obj. here) of you*. A. & G. 239, c; B. 178; G. 339; H. 374. Synonyms: *opinion* = (1) *sententia*, if well grounded and the result of reflection; (2) *opiniō*, if mere subjective fancy: *to vote* = (1) *sententiam dicere*, of senators and judges; (2) *suffragium ferre*, of the people at the *comitia*. — *rogō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *rogō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; joined by *et* to *videō*; the subj. implied is *ego*. Cicero represents himself as indignant that he, the consul, should consult in the Senate touching the safety of the state men who ought to have been executed for conspiring to overthrow it. *Rogō sententiam* was the formula used by the consul or presiding magistrate in the Senate in asking individual opinions; any one who spoke on a subject was said *dicere sententiam* or *cōsēre*. A certain rule of precedence was adhered to by the magistrate who called the meeting; he first asked the opinion of the consul elect, then that of the *princeps senātūs*, then that of particular *cōsūlārēs*, *praetōrii*, etc. Synonyms: *I ask, request* = (1) *rogō* (perhaps same root as *ἀρᾶναι* = *to reach out for*), the common word; (2) *petō* = *I demand*; akin to *impetus*; (3) *orō* (*os* = the *mouth*) = *I ask*, with formal language; (4) *obsecrō* = *I adjure, beseech*, by something holy; (5) *implorō* = *I beseech*, esp. *deōs*, in sorrow; (6) *supplicō* = *I supplicate* (*sub* + *placō*, hence *bending the knee*); (7) *precārī* = *to pray* (*præ* = *a prayer*). — *et*, cop. conj., connecting the clauses whose verbs are *rogō* and *vulnerō*. — *quōs*, acc. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees in gender and number with its logical antecedent *eōs* in the main clause; *quōs* may be called the direct obj. of *oportēbat* or, better, the subj.-acc. of the inf. *trucidārī* in dependence on *oportēbat*.

I do not stab with the words of my mouth those who ought to have been mercilessly slain with the sword. To re- sume, Catiline,—you attended that night at Laeca's house;	ferro	trucidārī	oportēbat,	eōs
	with the sword	to be slaughtered	it behoved	them
	nōndum	vōce	vulnerō.	Fuistī igitur
	not yet	with my voice	I wound.	You were so
	apud	Laecam	illā	nocte,
	at (the house of)	Laeca	that	on night,

LINE 23. *ferro*, abl. sing. of *ferrum*, -ī, n. 2d; abl. of the means or instrument, with *trucidārī*. *Ferrum* = lit. *iron*, hence by *metonymy* of an *iron* weapon, esp. a *sword*. A. & G. 386; B. no ref.; G. no ref.; H. 637, III. The axe (*securis*) was carried by the lictors of the kings of Rome and later of the consuls (when outside Rome) as a sign of *imperium* and power of life and death; but a sword or axe was rarely used as the weapon of execution of condemned criminals. Instead, the condemned man was strangled, *laqueo* = with a noose, e.g. Lentulus, and Cethēgus. — *trucidārī*, pres. inf. pass. of *trucidō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I (*trux* = *savage* + *caedō* = *I kill*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *quōs* in the object-clause of *oportēbat*. For synonyms, refer to the note on *occidit*, Chap. I, l. 38. Observe that the pres. inf. is used (the ordinary construction) instead of the perf. part. pass. + *esse*; see the note on *interfectum*, Chap. II, l. 20. — *oportēbat*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. act. of the impersonal verb *oportet*, *oportēre*, *oportuit*, 2; the object clause *quōs trucidārī* is really the subj. of *oportēbat*. The imperf. tense denotes that the necessity for the execution of the conspirators was not momentary in the past, but continuous, i.e. all the actions of the conspirators called for their execution. This tense, then, represents some action as regarded in progress; not infrequently it may regard the action as begun (inceptive imperf.) or intended (conative imperfect). A. & G. 277; B. 260; G. 231-234; H. 468, 469. — *eōs*, acc. plur. m. of the demonstr. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; direct obj. of *vulnerō*; *is* is preferred to the other demonstr. pronouns as the antecedent of *quī*, when the rel. describes the otherwise undescribed antecedent.

LINE 24. *nōndum* (*nōn* + *dum*), temporal adv.; limits *vulnerō*. — *vōce*, abl. sing. of *vōx*, *vōcis*, f. 3d (root *vak* = *to speak, call*; cf. Greek root *φω*, as in *φωσ* = *féros* = *a word*, and *φψ* = *φψ* = *voice*); abl. of the means, with *vulnerō*; *vōce* = here *verbō* or *nōminātīm*, i.e. Cicero did not proceed against them yet either by naming them or by bringing them to trial. Synonyms: *word* = (1) *verbum*, as a portion of speech; (2) *vōx* and *vocābulum*, as *spoken*; (3) *dictum* = *an apt saying*. — *vulnerō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *vulnerō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I (*vulnus* = *a wound*); the subj. *ego* is implied. — *Fuistī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; the subj. *tū* is understood. — *igitur*, illative conj.; resuming the subject, *num negāre audēs*? l. 9, where it was interrupted by the digression ll. 12-24. *Igitur* is always post-positive in Cicero. Most of the illative particles, i.e. which represent something as a consequence or sum up an argument, are prae-positive, e.g. *itaque*, *hīnc*, *inde*, *propterea*, *quōcirā*, etc., but *ergō* may be either prae-positive or post-positive.

LINE 25. *apud*, prep. with the acc.; gov. *Laecam*. *Apud* is used chiefly with persons, and has the three following senses: (1) *at the house of*, as here, (2) *in the presence of*, e.g. *apud iudicēs*, (3) *in, i.e. in the writings of*, e.g. *apud Virgilium* = *in the works of Virgil*; *apud* is also used (4) of place, = *at*, *near*, like *ad* + the acc. or *in* + the abl., and (5) in phrases, e.g. *apud mē sum* = *I am in my senses*. — *Laecam*, acc. sing. of *Laeca*, -ae, m. 1st; governed by the prep. *apud*. — *illā*, abl. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; agrees with *nocte*; *illā nocte* = *prīore nocte*, l. 5, and *noctem*, *illam superiorem*, l. 1, i.e. the night of Nov. 6th-7th. — *nocte*, abl. sing. of *nox*, *noctis*, f. 3d; abl. of time when, modifying *fuistī*.

26	Catilīna;	distribuistī	partēs	Italiāe;	statuistī	you divided off Italy
	Catiline;	you distributed	the parts	of Italy;	you arranged	into districts; you
27	quō	quemque	proficisci	placēret,		arranged where it
	whither	(that) each man	(to) set out	it should be agreed;		would be best for
28	dēlēgistī	quōs	Rōmae	relinquerēs,	quōs	every man to go;
	you chose	whom	at Rome	you should leave,	whom	you picked out whom
						you should leave be-

LINE 26. **Catilīna**, voc. sing. of *Catilīna*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — **distribuistī**, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *distribuō*, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, 3 (*dis* + *tribuō*); the subj. *tū* is understood. We learn from Sallust, Chap. 27, that C. Mānlius was sent to Faesulae and the adjacent parts of Etrūria, A. Septimius to the Picēne territory, C. Jūlius to Apūlia, and others to other districts. — **partēs**, acc. plur. of *pars*, *partis*, f. 3d; direct obj. of *distribuistī*. — **Italiāe**, gen. sing. of *Italia*, f. 1st; partitive gen., limiting *partēs*. The name *Italia* is derived in popular fashion by Vergil and other Romans from a legendary hero Itālus, who came from Arcadia and settled in Māgna Graecia (southern Italy). Others derive from Greek *ἰταλός* = *ἱταλός* = Latin *vitulus*, a calf (Oscan *vittlu*), hence the cattle land. More probably *Italia* (or *Vitalia*) = the country of the *Itali* or *Vitali*, an ancient race probably identical with the *Siculī* (mentioned by Thūcydīdēs in his account of Sicily). Italy proper included the following territorial divisions: Etrūria, Umbria, Picēnum, Samnium, Latium, Campānia, Apūlia, Lūcānia, and Bruttium. — **statuistī**, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *statuō*, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, 2 (*status*, from *stō* = *I stand*, hence *statuō* = *I make to stand, set up*); the subj. *tū* is understood.

LINE 27. **quō**, interrog. adv., introducing an indirect question, hence the subjunct. *placēret*. **Quō** is the adverbial abl. of *quī*, and is used: (1) interrogative, = *whither*, in direct and indirect questions; (2) relative, = *whither*, corresponding to the demonstr. adv. *eō* = *thither*; (3) as a final conj., when the purpose clause contains a comparative adj. or ad., e.g. *quō haec facilius faceret* = *in order that he might do this more easily*. — **quemque**, acc. sing. m. of the indef. (distributive) pron. *quisque*, *quaeque*, *quidque* (adjectival neut. *quodque*); subj.-acc. of the inf. *proficisci* in the clause of *placēret*. See the note on *quemque*, Chap. I, l. 22. — **proficisci**, pres. inf. of the deponent verb *proficiscor*, -i, *profectus sum*, 3 (*prō* = forward + root *fac* (*fic* in many compounds, e.g. *efficiō* = *ex* + *faciō*) = *to make*, i.e. *to put*, hence *I put myself forward, I set out*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *quemque*; *quemque proficisci* is the virtual subj. of the impersonal *placēret*. — **placēret**, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *placet*, *placēre*, *placuit* or *placitum est*, 2, the impersonal verb from *placeō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2; an impersonal verb has no subj.-nom., but its clause is its real subj., as *quemque proficisci* of *placēret*. The subjunct. mood is due to the indirect question with *quō*. A. & G. 334; B. 300; G. 467; H. 528, 2; 529, I. Observe that there is an underneath idea of purpose or design in *quō placēret* as in *quōs relinquerēs*, but the latter subjunct. is due to the adjectival clause of design. The construction of *placet* is: (1) *ut* with the subjunct., e.g. *placitum est ut dūcerem*; (2) the acc. and inf., as in this passage; (3) if the person who forms the resolve is expressed, it is put in the dat. (as being the indirect obj.), e.g. *senātui placuit*. *Placet* is often used of the decisions of official bodies.

LINE 28. **dēlēgistī**, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *dēligō*, -ere, *dēlēgī*, *dēlectum*, 3 (*dē* + *legō*); the subj. implied is *tū*. — **quōs**, acc. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; direct obj. of *relinquerēs*. **Quōs** is final, = *ut eōs*. — **Rōmae**, locative case of *Rōma*, -ae, f. 1st sing.; denotes *place where*, and modifies *relinquerēs*. *Place where* is expressed by the abl. with *in*, or by the acc. with *ad* or *apud*; but in the case of the names of towns and small islands *place where* is denoted by a special case, the locative. The termination of this case in singular nouns is: -ae (1st decl.), -ī (2d decl.), -ī or -e

hind at Rome, whom you should take away with you; you por- tioned out sections of the city for conflagra- tions; you made a definite statement	tēcum with you	ēdūcerēs, you should lead forth;	dīscrīpsistī you assigned	urbis 29 of the city
	partēs ad the parts for	incendia, burning;	cōfirmāstī tē you asserted you (your)self	ipsum 30
	iam esse now to be	exitūrum, about to go forth;	dixistī paulum tibi 31 you stated a little to you	

(3d decl.); of plural names, *-is* (1st and 2d decl.), *-ibus* (3d decl.), cf. *Corinthi* = at Corinth, *Gādibus* = at Cadiz, etc. The locative also survives in ordinary words, e.g. *domi* = at home, *humī* = on the ground, *vesperī* = in the evening, and a limited number of other nouns. A. & G. 258, c, 2; B. 232; G. 411; H. 48, 4; 51, 8; and 66, 4. — *relinquerēs*, 2d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *relinquō*, *-ere*, *reliqui*, *relictum*, 3 (*re* = behind + *linquō* = I leave); agrees with the subj. *tū* understood. The subjunctives *relinquerēs* and *ēdūcerēs* are final, expressing purpose in rel. sentences of design; *dēlegistī quōs* = *dēlegistī (vīrōs) ut eōs*. A. & G. 317; B. 282, 2; G. 630; H. 497, I. Sallust (Chap. 43) gives us interesting details, viz. that when Catiline reached Faesulae, Bestia, a tribune of the *plēbs*, was to make a speech representing Cicero as the cause of the war; Cethegus was to attack Cicero, and others were to murder prominent citizens in the confusion caused by the immense conflagrations which Statilius and Gabinius were intended to start in twelve different parts of Rome. Plutarch adds that Lentulus was to be the conspirators' chief in Rome, and was directed to hold Pompey's children as hostages in case Pompey returned with his army. — *quōs*, acc. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; direct obj. of *ēdūcerēs*; *quōs* is final, = *ut eōs*, as above.

LINE 29. *tēcum* (*tē* + *cum*), *tē* is the abl. sing. of the 2d pers. pron. *tū*; governed by *cum*. *Cum* is the prep. with the ablative, enclitic because its object is a personal pronoun. — *ēdūcerēs*, 2d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *ēducō*, *-ere*, *ēduxi*, *ēductum*, 3 (*ē* + *ducō*); the subj. is *tū* understood. At the meeting at Laeca's house Catiline expressed his impatient desire to join the revolutionary camp, and stated that the only hindrance to his departure was that Cicero remained alive; whereupon Cicero's murder was resolved upon at once. — *dīscrīpsistī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *dīscrībō*, *-ere*, *dīscrīpsi*, *dīscriptum*, 3 (*dī* = *dis* + *scribō*); the subj. is *tū* implied. *Dēscrībō* (*dē* + *scribō*) = I copy off, draw, designate; *dīscrībō* = I assign, apportion, divide off, and differs from *dēscrībō* by implying division; *dīscrībō* is practically a synonym of *distribūō*. — *urbis*, gen. sing. of *urbs*, f. 3d; partitive gen., limiting *partēs*.

LINE 30. *partēs*, acc. plur. of *pars*, *partis*, f. 3d; direct obj. of *dīscrīpsistī*. Sallust says Catiline divided Rome into twelve parts, in each of which a conflagration was to be started; Plutarch in his characteristic style speaks of 100 parts, each to be fired at one and the same time. — *ad*, prep. with the acc.; gov. *incendia*. — *incendia*, acc. plur. of *incendium*, *-ī*, n. 2d (*incendō*), governed by the prep. *ad*. — *cōfirmāstī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *cōfirmō*, *-āre*, *-āvī*, *-ātum*, 1 (*con* + *fīrmō*); the subj. *tū* is implied. *Cōfirmāstī* is the contracted or syncopated form of *cōfirmāvīstī*. The perfects in *-āvī*, *-ēvī* may drop the *v* before *s* and *r*, and the perf. in *-īvī* may drop the *v* before *s*; the vowels are then contracted into one long vowel, e.g. *audīvissent* = *audissent*, *dēlēverunt* = *dēlēverunt*, etc. A. & G. 128, a, 1; B. 116, 1; G. 131, 1; H. 235. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. of *esse exitūrum* in the acc. and inf. object clause of *cōfirmāstī*. — *ipsum*, acc. sing. m. of the demonstr. pron. *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*; agrees with and intensifies *tē*.

LINE 31. *iam*, temporal adv.; modifies *esse exitūrum*; *iam* with the future depicts something as on the very point of being done. — *esse exitūrum*, fut. inf. act. of *exēō*, *extire*, *extī*, *exitum*, irreg. (*ex* + *eō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē* in the acc. and inf.

82	esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego vīverem.	that you were your- self on the point of departure; you said that even at this time
	to be even now of delay, because I was alive.	
83	Reperti sunt duo equitēs Rōmānī, quī tē istā	you were only a lit- tle delayed, because I
	There were found two knights Roman, who you that	

construction. A. & G. 110, *d*; B. 115; G. 246, *ff*; H. 248. — *dixisti*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *dicō*, -ere, *dixi*, *dictum*, 3; the subj. *tū* is implied. Observe how in ll. 24-32 Cicero hurls his accusations at Catiline in short, simple sentences, each sentence following the preceding one without the connecting link of a conjunction. This is a good instance of *asyndeton*, i.e. the omission of a conjunction; cf. Caesar's well-known message from the field of war, *vēnī, vīdī, vici*. A. & G. 208, *b*; B. 346; G. 473, REM.; H. 636, I, 1. — *paulum*, acc. sing. of *paulum*, -i, n. 2d = a little, a trifle (the substantival neut. of the adj. *paulus*, -a, -um); subj.-acc. of *esse* in the acc. and inf. construction after *dixisti*. *Paulus* is derived from *paur* + *los*; thus *paullus* would be the earlier spelling, though *paulus* is preferred in the MSS. (adapted from the note of Wilkins, quoting Brugman as authority). — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of the indirect obj. after *paulum esse morae*; the dat. is that of the possessor, esp. common with *sum*.

LINE 32. *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *paulum* in indirect speech after *dixisti*. — *etiam* (*et* + *iam*), adv., intensifying *nunc*; *etiam* = *even*, *still*, and its temporal force shows up in combination with other temporal adverbs. — *nunc*, temporal adv., modifying *esse*. The time expressed by adverbs and other words is thrown back as a rule in indirect discourse after a past tense of the leading verb, e.g. *hic* of direct speech = *ille* of indirect, *nunc* of direct = *tum* of indirect; *nunc* is here retained (instead of giving place to *tum*) from the direct *paulum mihi est etiam nunc morae* for the sake of vividness, and perhaps Cicero is quoting Catiline's very words. — *morae*, gen. sing. of *mora*, f. 1st (akin to *memor*, root *smar* = to keep in mind; the idea in *mora* is of one lingering and being engrossed in thought); partitive gen., limiting *paulum*, cf. *nihil novi*, etc. — *quod* (in origin acc. sing. n. of the rel. *quī*), causal conj., introducing a clause explaining *paulum esse morae*. The causal conjunctions are *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and *quandō*, and are followed by the ind. mood in direct discourse, but by the subjunctive in indirect, because the reason given in the direct is incorporated as a subordinate clause when changed to the indirect speech. Even in direct speech *quod* must be followed by the subjunct. if the reason given is not on the speaker's but on another's authority, e.g. *rediit quod amicum nōn vidisset* = he returned because he had not seen his friend (the reason not being the speaker's, but that put forward by the other to explain his return). A. & G. 321; B. 286, 1; G. 538-541; H. 516. Cicero distinguishes between *quod* and *quia*, stating that *quia* alone is strictly causal. Indeed *quod* is very common as = *that*, *the fact that*, *seeing that*, being used in substantival clauses, etc. A reason which is not accepted is introduced by *nōn quod* . . . *sed*, though *nōn quia* is met with in Livy and after. *Quod* is more common than *quia* in classical prose, and Caesar only uses *quia* once. — *ego*, nom. sing. of the 1st personal pron.; subj. of *vīverem*; *ego* is very emphatic. — *vīverem*, 1st pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *vivō*, -ere, *vixi*, *victum*, 3; agrees with the subj. *ego*; the mood is subjunct. because *quod* introduces a reported reason. A. & G. 336, 2; B. 314, 1; G. 650; H. 524.

LINE 33. *Reperti sunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. pass. of *reperiō*, -ire, *repperi* (*reperi*), *reperitum*, 4; agrees with the subj. *equitēs*. — *duo*, nom. m. of the cardinal numeral *duo* (Greek *duo* or *duō*); agrees with *equitēs*. *Duo* is declined thus: nom. *duo*, *duae*, *duo*; acc. *duōs* or *duo*, *duās*, *duo*; gen. *duōrum*, *duārum*, *duōrum*; dat. and abl. *duōbus*, *duābus*, *duōbus*: the gen. *duum* is found occasionally. From four to one hundred the cardinal numerals are indeclinable. — *equitēs*, nom. plur. of *eques*, *equitis*, m. 3d

was yet alive. Two	cūrā	liberārent	et	sēsē	illā	ipsā	nocte	34
Roman knights were	from care	set free		and themselves	that	very	on night	
found to relieve you	paulō	ante	lūcem	mē	in	meō	lectulō	85
of that anxiety and	shortly	before	daylight	me	in	my	bed	
voluntarily offer to								

(*equus*); subj. of *reperit sunt*. The names of these two men are given by Sallust (Chap. 28), viz. C. Cornēlius, and L. Vargunteius, but Sallust describes the latter as a senator, not a knight. Vargunteius was probably a senator who had been degraded for electoral bribery by the Censors. The *ōrdo equestris* of Cicero's time ranked next to the senatorial order, and consisted of well-to-do merchants, contractors, *publicāni*, i.e. tax-farmers, and the like who possessed wealth to the extent of four hundred thousand sesterces. They were distributed through all the towns of Italy, and lent Cicero, who arose from their ranks, their political support at this period, and it was the *equitēs* who secured his return to Rome from exile, B.C. 57. Cicero's ideal was to foster and secure political sympathy between the knights and the Senate, and he succeeded for a time; but Caesar eventually won them over by advantageous offers. The *equitēs*, first formed into a definite order by C. Gracchus (who gave them the sole judicial authority, B.C. 122), were very different from the *equitēs equō publicō* of the Servian constitution. The latter formed eighteen centuries, were always wealthy citizens, and served as cavalry; but in course of time the allies furnished the cavalry of the Roman army, and the *equitēs equō publicō* (also *equō privātō*, i.e. cavalry volunteers, not furnished with a horse by the state) completely disappeared as a distinct class. — **RŌMĀNĪ**, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *Rŏmānus*, -a, -um; agrees with *equitēs*. — **quī**, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *equitēs*: *quī* expresses characteristic = *tālēs ut*. — **tē**, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *liberārent*. — **istā**, abl. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. *iste, ista, istud*; agrees with *cūrā*.

LINE 34. **cūrā**, abl. sing. of *cūra*, -ae, f. 1st; abl. of separation, with *liberārent*. Separation is expressed by the abl. with a prep., e.g. *ā* or *ab*, *dē*, *ē* or *ex*, often in connection with a verb compounded with that prep., e.g. *ex urbe exiit*; but the abl. alone is used after a few verbs = *to set free, to deprive*. The simple ablative is also very often used after a verb compounded with *ab*, etc., particularly when figurative. A. & G. 243, a; B. 214, 1; G. 390, 2, and NOTE 2; H. 414. — **liberārent**, 3d pers. plur. imperf. subjunct. act. of *liberō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*liber* = *free*); agrees with the subj. *quī*; the subjunct. is consecutive after *quī* characteristic. — **et**, cop. conj., connecting the clauses whose verbs are *liberārent* and *pollicērentur*. — **sēsē**, acc. plur. m. of the reflexive pron. of the 3d pers., acc. and abl. *sē* or *sēsē*, gen. *suī*, dat. *sibi*; subj.-acc. of the inf. *interfectūrōs esse* in the acc. and inf. construction following the leading verb *pollicērentur*; *sēsē* refers back to the subj. *quī*. Observe that, although English idiom omits the subj. of the inf. after verbs of *promising*, e.g. *I promise to do this*, Latin idiom requires it to be expressed. — **illā**, abl. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. *ille, illa, illud*; agrees with *nocte*, i.e. Nov. 6th–7th. It is open to question whether Cicero's murder was attempted in the early morning of the 7th or postponed till the morning of the 8th; see the notes on ll. 13 and 14 of Chap. I, and the Introduction. — **ipsā**, abl. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*; agrees with and strongly emphasizes *illā nocte*. — **nocte**, abl. sing. of *nox, noctis*, f. 3d; abl. of *time when*, modifying *interfectūrōs esse*. Observe that if *illā ipsā nocte* stood next to and modified *pollicērentur* (instead of being in the object clause of *pollicērentur*), Mommsen's view that the murder was attempted on Nov. 8th would be immensely strengthened.

LINE 35. **paulō**, adv. of degree modifying *ante*. *Paulō* is the abl. n. sing. of *paulus*, -a, -um, expressing measure of difference. This abl. is used with comparative adjectives and adverbs, and words implying comparison, e.g. *paulō ante, paulō post*. A. & G.

86	interfectūrōs	esse	pollicērentur.	Haec	ego	murder me in my
	<i>about to kill</i>	<i>to be</i>	<i>promised.</i>	<i>These things</i>	<i>I</i>	bed that very night
87	omnia,	vixdum	etiam	coetū	vestrō	shortly before dawn.
	<i>all,</i>	<i>scarcely yet</i>	<i>even</i>	<i>gathering</i>	<i>your</i>	I ascertained all
88	dīmissō,	comperī;	domum	meam		these arrangements
	<i>having been dismissed,</i>	<i>(I) found out;</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>my</i>		when your meeting

250; B. 223; G. 403; H. 423. — *ante*, prep. with the acc.; gov. *lūcem*. All prepositions were originally adverbs, and the cases following them had definite significations of their own, of which we see survivals in the locative *domi*, and the acc. *domum*. *Ante* is often an adverb, e.g. *paulō ante* = *a short time ago*, *ante . . . quam*. — *lūcem*, acc. sing. of *lūx*, *lūcis*, f. 3d; governed by *ante*. It was the regular custom in Rome for citizens of wealth and high rank or station to hold early morning levees, which were attended on the one hand by personal friends and those who desired to show their respect for the individual, and on the other hand by *clientēs*, obsequious citizens, and *libertini* who repaid the protection they did or might receive from the levee-holder with coarse flattery and cringing attentions. The usual hour was sunrise, cf. the expressions *salūtātō mātūlina*, *officiā antelūcāna*, etc. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; direct obj. of *interfectūrōs esse*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *lectulō*. — *meō*, abl. sing. m. of the poss. pron. *meus*, *mea*, *meum*; agrees with *lectulō*. — *lectulō*, abl. sing. of *lectulus*, -ī, m. 2d (diminutive of *lectus*, -ī, m. 2d, cf. *rivulus* = *a brooklet*, from *rivus*); governed by the prep. *in*. The root of *lectus* is often wrongly given as *leg* in *legō*, hence *bed*, as if of something gathered together. The Ind.-Eur. root is *lagh* = Greek *λεχ* = Latin *lec* = English *to lie* (*recline*); cf. *λέχος*, and *λέκτρον* = *a bed*, and *lectica* = *a litter or sedan chair*. The levee-holder remained in bed while his clients paid their morning call; cf. the similar custom in France under Louis XIV and successors, and in England under the Georges.

LINE 36. *interfectūrōs esse*, fut. inf. act. (the part. agreeing with the subj. acc. *sēsē* in gender, number, and case) of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfēcī*, *interfectum*, 3 (*inter* + *faciō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *sēsē*. — *pollicērentur*, 3d pers. plur. imperf. subjunct. of the deponent verb *polliceor*, -ērī, *pollicitus sum*, 2 (for *port* + *liceor* = lit. *I bid largely*, hence *promise*; *port* is an old Latin prep., and becomes the inseparable prep. *po* in composition, denoting power or possession or else emphasizing the meaning of the verb; cf. *pōnō*, for *pōsō*, for *pōsīnō*, for *port* + *sīnō*); agrees with the subj. *qui*; *pollicērentur* is joined by *et* to *liberārent*, and is in similar construction. Synonyms: (1) *prōmittere* = lit. *to send forth* from the mouth, hence *to hold out*, *to promise*; this is the generic word, denoting every kind of promise; (2) *pollicērī* = *to proffer*, *to voluntarily pledge oneself* (opposed to *abnuere*); (3) *recipere* = *to pledge oneself*, implying that the risks and results are both guaranteed; cf. Cicero, *de aetate pollicēris vel potius recipis*. — *Haec*, acc. plur. n. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; direct obj. of *comperī*; *haec* refers to the details of Catiline's proceedings mentioned in ll. 24-36. — *ego*, nom. sing. of the 1st personal pron. ; subj. of *comperī*; *ego* is again emphatic.

LINE 37. *omnia*, acc. plur. n. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *haec*. — *vixdum* (*vix* + *dum*), temporal adv., modifying *dīmissō*. *Vixdum . . . dīmissō* is an adverbial modifier of the pred. *comperī*, and = a temporal or concessive clause with *cum*. — *etiam* (*et* + *iam*), adv., intensifying *vixdum*, cf. *etiam nunc*, *quam diū etiam*, and the like. — *coetū*, abl. sing. of *coetus*, -ūs, m. 4th (*co* = *con*, + *cō*); abl. in the abl. abs. construction with *dīmissō*; see note below. — *vestrō*, abl. sing. m. of the poss. pron. *vester*, *vestra*, *vestrum*; agrees with *coetū*.

LINE 38. *dīmissō*, abl. sing. m. of *dīmissus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *dīmītto*, -ere, *dīmīsī*, *dīmīssum*, 3 (*dī* = *dis* + *mittō*, *I send away*); agrees with *coetū* in the

had scarcely even broken up. I protected and secured my house with stronger guards. I māiōribus praesidiis mūnīvi atque firmāvi; 39
 greater with guards I protected and I strengthened;
 exclusi eōs, quōs tū ad mē salūtātum 40
 I shut out those men whom you to me to salute (me)

abl. abs. construction. This construction is used to define the time or circumstances of an action, and is therefore equivalent to a subordinate clause, temporal, conditional, causal, or concessive, as the case may be. It is grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence, and may take the following forms: (1) a noun or pron. in the abl., with a participle in agreement, e.g. *bellō confectō rediit*; *his cōgnitis castra posuit*; *Crassō regente* (the pres. part. act. not very common); (2) a noun or pron. in the abl. with a pred. noun in agreement; e.g. *Caesare et Pompēiō cōsulis*; *Teucrō dūce*; *his ipsi cōsulis*: in these cases a participle of *sum* is understood, the pred. abl. *cōsulis* and *dūce* being really the complement; (3) a noun with an adj. in predicative agreement, e.g. *laxis laterum compāgibus omnēs accipiunt inimicum imbrem*, = *all (the ships) let in the fatal flood, the joints of the sides having become loose*; here too a part of *sum* is understood. Note the following points: (a) the noun in the abl. abs. can never be the same as the subject or object of the main clause; e.g. *Crassus having been defeated, the enemy killed him* = *Crassum victum hostēs interfecerunt*; (b) the abl. abs. is used to supply the want of a perf. part. active (possessed by Greek verbs); e.g. *the general, having pitched his camp, awaited the enemy* = *dūx castris positīs hostēs expectābat*; (c) the abl. abs. not only stands in place of a clause, but often in place of two coördinate sentences, e.g. *dūx castris positīs hostēs expectābat* may be rendered, *the general, after (when, although, etc.) he had pitched his camp, awaited the enemy*, or, *the general pitched his camp and awaited the enemy*. A. & G. 255; B. 227; G. 409, 410; H. 431. — *comperi*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *comperiō*, -ire, *comperi*, *comperitum*, 4; agrees with the subj. *ego*. Synonyms: (1) *invenire* (*in* + *venio*) = lit. *to come upon something*, hence *to find*, generally implying chance; *invenire* is distinguished from *reperire* by being usable absolutely; (2) *reperire* and *comperire* (compounds of *re* and *cum* with *pariō* = *I make*) = *to find*, i.e. by search; they are never found except relatively, i.e. with an object expressed or implied. We learn from Cicero's Letters that his constant use of the verb *comperire* excited the mockery and taunts of his enemies; thus in one letter Cicero says of some information he has gained, *audīvī, nam comperisse mē nōn audeō dicere* = *I have heard (for I dare not say I have "ascertained")*. Prof. Wilkins quotes the historian Merivale: "this was the phrase by which the consul was wont to indicate his knowledge of facts when he refrained from revealing his sources of information." — *domum*, acc. sing. of *domus*, -ūs, f. 4th (some 2d decl. forms; see note on *domus*, Chap. III, l. 4); direct obj. of *mūnīvi*. When Clodius secured Cicero's banishment in 58 B.C., his Roman mansion was demolished, but was rebuilt at the state's expense after his return in B.C. 57. — *meam*, acc. sing. f. of the poss. pron. *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with *domum*.

LINE 39. *māiōribus*, abl. plur. n. of *māior*, *māius* (compar. of the adj. *māgnus*, -a, -um; superl. *māximus*); agrees with *praesidiis*. — *praesidiis*, abl. plur. of *praesidium*, -i, n. 2d; abl. of the means, with *mūnīvi*. — *mūnīvi*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *muniō*, -ire, -ivī or -ii, -itum, 4 (akin to *moenia*); the subj. *ego* is implied. — *atque*, cop. conj.; connects *mūnīvi* and *firmāvi*. *Atque* often = *and also*, introducing a new idea of importance; here we see its rhetorical use, viz. to connect two sonorous words which are practically synonyms. — *firmāvi*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *firmō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*firmus*); the subj. *ego* is implied.

LINE 40. *exclusi*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *excludō*, -ere, *exclūsī*, *exclūsum*, 3 (*ex* = *out* + *claudō* = *I shut*); *ego* is understood as subject. — *eōs*, acc. plur. m. of the

41	māne	miserās,	cum	illi	shut out those whom
	in the morning	you had sent,	since	those	you had sent to call
42	ipsi	vēnissent,	quōs ego iam multis ac		upon me in the morn-
	very men	had come,	whom I already many and		ing at my reception,
43	summīs	virīs ad mē id	temporis		inasmuch as those
diathesis	very exalted	to men	to me that of time (= at that time)		very men had come
					whose intended visit
					at that time I had

demonstr. pron. *is, ea, id*; direct obj. of *exclūsī*. *Is* is the regular antecedent of *quī*, when the subj. is otherwise undefined. — *quōs*, acc. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *eōs*; direct obj. of *miserās* in the rel. clause. — *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *miserās*; *tū* is very emphatic. The meaning *tū* conveys is that the person really guilty of the attempted murder was Catiline, not the accomplices sent to do the act. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *mē*. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; governed by the prep. *ad*. — *salūtātum*, supine of *salūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1 (*salūs, -ūtis*, f. 3d); expresses purpose after *miserās*. The acc. supine in *-um* denotes end of motion; that in *-ū* is probably an abl. of specification, though some call it dat. of purpose; both are verbal abstracts of 4th decl. form. The supine in *-um* is used (1) after verbs of motion to express purpose (hence = *ut* + subjunct., e.g. *ut salūtārent*), and may govern a direct object; (2) in the periphrastic fut. inf. pass., with *irī* (old form from *eō*). A. & G. 302; B. 340, 1; G. 435; H. 546.

LINE 41. *māne* (from old adj. *mānus* = good, cf. *Mānēs* = the good spirits; root *ma* (men) = to measure), adv. of time, modifying *salūtātum*. *Māne*, in the early morning = lit. in good season. — *miserās*, 2d pers. sing. pluperf. ind. act. of *mittō, -ere, misi, missum*, 3; agrees with the subj. *tū* in the rel. clause. — *cum*, causal conj. introducing an adverbial clause explaining *exclūsī*. *Cum* (causal) = *since, as*, invariably takes the subjunct. mood, and so does *cum* (concessive) = *although*. For *cum* temporal, see the note on Chap. III, l. 23. A. & G. 326; B. 286, 2; G. 586; H. 517. — *illi*, nom. plur. m. of the demonstr. pron. *ille, illa, illud*; subj. of *vēnissent*; *illi* = the *duo equites*, l. 33.

LINE 42. *ipsi*, nom. plur. m. of the demonstr. pron. *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*; agrees with and emphasizes *illi*. — *vēnissent*, 3d pers. plur. pluperf. subjunct. act. of *veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum*, 4; agrees with the subj. *illi*; the subjunct. mood follows *cum* causal. — *quōs*, acc. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *illi*; subj.-acc. of *ventūrōs esse* in the indirect discourse dependent on *praedixeram*, leading verb in the rel. clause. — *ego*, nom. sing. of the 1st personal pron.; subj. of *praedixeram*. — *iam*, temporal adv.; modifies *praedixeram*. It is difficult to understand how Cicero could have been able to inform others of the plot to murder him, if the attempt was made on Nov. 7th, directly after the meeting at Laeca's house; for it must have been hard for Cicero's informants to get the news to Cicero himself in time to save him. This passage then strongly supports Mommsen's view that the murder was attempted on the morning of the 8th, not long before the Senate met. However, this passage is balanced by *illā ipsā nocte*, l. 34, and the question remains open. — *multis*, dat. plur. m. of the adj. *multus, -a, -um*; agrees with *virīs*. — *ac* (abbreviation of *atque*; *ac* is used before consonants, except *c, g, and qu*), cop. conj., connecting *multis* and *summīs*. Adjectives expressive of different ideas are commonly connected by a conjunction, and when *multus* is one of two attributes it is always so joined to the other.

LINE 43. *summīs*, dat. plur. m. of the adj. *summus, -a, -um*; agrees with *virīs*; *summīs* = very high in rank or official position. *Summus* is the superl. of *superus* (rarely used, except *Superi* = the gods above); compar. *superior*; another form of the superl. is *suprēmus*. All are really formed from the adv. *super*; cf. *prior* and *primus*.

already foretold to many men of the highest position.	ventūrōs	esse	praedixeram. 44
	about to come	to be	(I) had foretold.

V. Since the facts are so, Catiline, continue in the path which you have begun to follow; depart at length from the

V. Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge 1	
Which things since so are, Catiline, go on	
quō coepistī, ēgredere aliquandō ex 2	
whither you have begun, go out some time or other from	

from *prō*. — *virīs*, dat. plur. of *vir*, *virī*, m. 2d; dat. of the indirect obj., governed by *praedixeram*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *mē*. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; governed by the prep. *ad*. — *id*, acc. sing. n. of the demonstr. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; adverbial acc. in the idiom *id temporis*; cf. *id aetatis* = *at that age*, *id genus* = *of that kind*, *quod sī* = *but* (lit. *as to which*) *if*, etc. The adverbial acc. is very common with the sing. neut. of adjectives and pronouns, and is not unlike the cognate acc. and the Greek acc. of respect. A. & G. 240, b; B. 185, 2; G. 336, NOTE 2; H. 378, 2. Observe that the acc. does not here denote duration of time, but has lost all meaning, for *id temporis* = *eō tempore*. — *temporis*, gen. sing. of *tempus*, n. 3d (root *tam* = *to cut*, hence *tempus* = *a section* or *portion* of time; cf. *templum* = *a space marked out for consecration*, *a temple*, *τέμενος* = *I cut*); partitive gen. (cf. *nihil novi*), limiting *id* in the adverbial phrase *id temporis*.

LINE 44. *ventūrōs esse*, fut. inf. act. (*ventūrōs* agreeing adjectively with *quōs*) of *venīō*, -īre, *venī*, *ventum*, 4; agrees with the subj.-acc. *quōs* in the object clause (indirect discourse) of *praedixeram*. — *praedixeram*, 1st pers. sing. pluperf. ind. act. of *praedicō*, -ere, *praedixī*, *praedictum*, 3 (*prae* = *before* + *dicō* = *I tell, foretell*); agrees with the subj. *ego* in the rel. clause. *Praedicō*, 3d conjug., and *praedicō*, 1st conjug., are etymologically related, being from *prae* + the root *dak* = *to show*, cf. *δελκνυμι*; their meanings must be distinguished; *praedicō* = *I foretell*, sometimes *I warn*, but *praedicō* = *I proclaim*, and often *I praise*.

LINE 1. *Quae*, nom. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; subj. of *sint*; *quae* refers to Catiline's conspiracy as proved in Chap. IV. The relative pronoun or a rel. adverb very commonly stands at the beginning of an independent sentence to connect it with what has preceded, and this occurs even if there be another relative in the clause, e.g. *quae quī viderunt* = *and those who saw these things*. Cicero uses the phrase *quae cum ita sint* when he wishes to have a certain topic regarded as proved (e.g. Catiline's treason) or thoroughly thrashed out, and proceed on to a new subject. A. & G. 180, f; 201, e; B. 251, 6; G. 610, and REM. 1; H. 453. — *cum*, causal conj., taking the subjunct. *sint*. — *ita*, adv., modifying *sint*. *Ita* is often used correlatively, e.g. *ut . . . ita*, = *as . . . so*; *ita* modifies verbs, and *tam* adjectives and other adverbs. — *sint*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj. *quae*; the mood is subjunct. after *cum* causal. — *Catilina*, voc. sing. of *Catilīna*, -ae, m. 1st; case of address. — *perge*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative of *pergō*, -ere, *perrēxī*, *perrēctum*, 3 (*per* + *regō*); the personal ending implies the subj. *tū*. Observe the following *asyndeta* (*ēgredere*, *patent*, *proficāscere*).

LINE 2. *quō*, rel. adv. = *whither*; *quō coepistī* is the rel. clause, and *quō* corresponds to the demonstr. *eō* understood as antecedent in the main clause with *perge*. The rel. pron. is similarly used in statements of fact with the antecedent omitted, e.g. *quae effecerat* (= *ea quae effecerat*) *narrāvit*. Other uses of *quō* are: (1) interrog. = *whither*, in

8 urbe; patent portae: proficiscere. Nimum | city; the gates are
the city; are open the gates: march forth. Too | open; go forth. Too

direct and indirect questions; (2) as abl. of measure of difference in correlative clauses, e.g. *quō diligentius . . . eō melius*; (3) as final conj., in clauses of purpose containing a comparative adjective or adv.; hence followed by the subjunct. mood. — *coepisti*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of the defective verb (*coepiō, -ere*), *coepi, coeptum*, 3 (no pres. stem tenses found in classical Latin; inf. *coepisse*, fut. part. *coepturus*, perf. part. pass. *coeptus*); agrees with the subj. *tū* understood. *Coepiō* is probably derived from *co* = *con* + root *ap* in *apiscor* = *I seize*; the pres. is supplied by *incipiō*; the perf. pass *coeptus sum* is used with a pass. inf., e.g. *appelārī coeptus sum*. A. & G. 143, a; B. 133; G. 175, 5, a; H. 297, I. Synonyms: *I begin* = (1) *incipiō* (perf. *coepi*), as opposed to *dēsino* = *I cease*; (2) *inchoō*, as opposed to *absolvō* = *I finish*; *inchoō* implies commencement without a following completion, hence *inchoātus* may = *incomplete*; (3) *ordiri* (lit. *to weave*) of a long and complicated process; *ordiri* always = *to begin* at the very first link, but *coepisse* = *to begin*, anywhere in a series. — *ēgredere*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative of the deponent verb *ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressus sum*, 3 (*ē + gradior*); the implied subj. is *tū*. — *aliquandō* (*alius + quandō*), temporal adv., modifying *ēgredere*. *Aliquandō* here = *tandem aliquandō*, at length; lit. it = at some time or other, either of the past (hence sometimes *once*) or the future (hence *hereafter*); cf. *olim*, used of past and future time. *Aliquandō* frequently accompanies imperatives, and implies that the time has come for some action; cf. Greek *ἔτι* or *ἔτι* before consonants; *ex* before vowels and *h*), prep.; gov. the abl. *urbe*. Consult A. & G. 152, b; B. 142, 2; G. 417; H. 434.

LINE 3. *urbe*, abl. sing. of *urbs, urbis*, f. 3d; abl. of place from which, governed by the prep. *ex*. — *patent*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *pateō, -ere, -ui*, no supine, 2; agrees with the subj. *portae*. — *portae*, nom. plur. of *porta, -ae*, f. 1st (root *par* = *por* = *to go over, carry over*, cf. *porticus* = *a colonnade*, and *πῶρ-θμος* = *a ferry*); subj. of *patent*. Synonyms: (1) *porta* = *a gate*, in the wall of a city, camp, or fortified town; (2) *iānua* = *the entrance door* of a house; (3) *ostium* = *any entrance* (*ōs, ōris*, n. 3d = *mouth*) to an enclosed space; often *the entrance* of a house (= *iānua*), near which a slave (*ostiarius* or *iānilor*) kept watch, in a small lodge, over those who passed through; (3) *foris* (usually plur. *forēs*, since house-doors were doubled and folded into one another) = *the door* between compartments in a house; (4) *valvae* = *folding-doors* in temples and important buildings; some think that *forēs* and *valvae* may = *the gate* of a *porta*, *porta* indicating the whole structure, and *forēs* the part whereby one passed through. From the gates of Rome roads branched out, some of which extended all the northern or southern length of Italy, e.g. *via Flāminia* into Gaul, and *via Appia* to Brindisi. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of *portae*, but Pliny says there were thirty-seven in the reign of Vespasian. Catiline had the choice of three roads to reach the north of Italy: (1) *via Flāminia*, the northeastern road, on the Adriatic side; this started from the *porta Ratumena*; (2) *via Aurēlia*, running along the Mediterranean coast to Pisa; Catiline eventually went by this, on the pretence of going to exile in Massilia, and took a branch road in Etrūria to Faesulae; (3) *via Cassia*, lying between the other two, and the most direct road to Faesulae. — *proficiscere*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative of the deponent verb *proficiscor, -i, profectus sum*, 3; understand the subj. *tū*. — *Nimum*, adv., modifying *diū*. *Nimum* is the adverbial acc. sing. neut. of the adj. *nimius, -a, -um* = *excessive*, which in turn is derived from the adv. *nimis* = *too much* (*ni* = *ne* = *not*, + root *ma* = *to measure*, hence *beyond measure*). The neut. *nimum* is sometimes substantival = *too much, excess*; cf. *multum*, adv. and noun. *Nimum diū . . . dēsiderant* expresses two ideas, viz. that Manlius was in fact hourly expecting Catiline, and that Catiline's departure could not be too soon to suit Cicero.

long already have you kept that camp of yours under Manlius waiting for its general. Take away with you also all your partizans, or if not all of them, as many as possible

diū tē imperatōrem tua illa Manliāna 4
long you the general your that Manlian
castra dēsiderant. Ēdūc tēcum etiam 5
camp misses. — Lead out with you also
omnēs tuōs, sī minus, quam plūrimōs; 6
all your (party) if less (= not), as many (as you can);

LINE 4. *diū* (akin to *diēs*), adv. of time; *nimum diū* limits *dēsiderant*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *dēsiderant*. — *imperatōrem*, acc. sing. of *imperātor*, -ōris, m. 3d (*imperō*); in apposition with *tē*. See note on *imperatōrem*, Chap. II, l. 31. — *tua*, nom. plur. n. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *castra*. — *illa*, nom. plur. n. of the demonstr. pron. *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; agrees with *castra*. — *Manliāna*, nom. plur. n. of the adj. *Mānliānus*, -a, -um (of or pertaining to *Mānlius*); agrees with *castra*; the poss. gen. *Mānli* would be more usual. Adjectives derived from proper names were freely invented by Roman writers, cf. *Sullāna tempora* = the *Sullan age*, and *Herculean labor*. A. & G. 214, a, 2; B. 354, 4; G. 182, 5; H. 395, NOTE 2.

LINE 5. *castra*, gen. *castrōrum*, plur. noun n. 2d = *camp* (*castrum*, -i, n. 2d = a fortress); nom. plur., subj. of *dēsiderant*. The number of camps is denoted by the distributive numerals, e.g. *bina castra*; *duo castra* = two fortresses. The camp of a consular force of two legions was always laid out on a symmetrical plan; it was square, being marked out and protected by a *vallum* or rampart of earth, and had gates in each of the four walls; the general's and officers' quarters were near the gate that faced the enemy. — *dēsiderant*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *dēsiderō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; agrees with the personified subj. *castra* = *it qui in castris sunt*. *Dēsiderāre* does not = to desire, but to miss or regret something which is not possessed; for this difference and synonyms see the note on *cupientem*, Chap. I, l. 34. The historic present *dēsiderant* + *nimum diū* expresses the continuation into the present of an action begun in the past; in narrative descriptions the imperf. tense may be similarly used; the modifying adverbs are *diū*, *iam diū*, *dūdum*, *iam dūdum*, and a few variations, as *nimum diū*. A. & G. 276, a; B. 259, 4; G. 230; H. 467, III, 2. — *Ēdūc*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *ēdūcō*, -ere, *ēdūxī*, *ēdūctum*, 3 (*ē* + *dūcō*); the subj. *tū* is implied. Four verbs, *dīcō*, *dūcō*, *faciō*, and *ferō*, have the shortened imperatives, *dīc*, *dūc*, *fāc*, and *fer*; *dīce*, *dūce*, and *fāc* (but not *fere*) are found in early Latin. The abbreviated form is retained in compounds, except those of *faciō*, which are regular, e.g. *perficiō* makes *perfice*. A. & G. 128, c; B. 116, 3; G. 130, 5; H. 238. — *tēcum* (*tē* + *cum*): *tē* is the abl. of *tū*; governed by *cum*. *Cum* is the prep. + the abl.; gov. *tē*; enclitic because used with a personal pronoun. — *etiam* (*et* + *iam*), adv., modifying *ēdūc*.

LINE 6. *omnēs*, acc. plur. m. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *tuōs*. — *tuōs*, acc. plur. m. (substantival) of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; direct obj. of *ēdūc*. *Mei*, *tui*, *sui* often = *my* (your, his or their) friends, relatives, or party. — *sī*, conditional conj., introducing a *protasis* in which the verb or predicate is supplied from the context. *Ēdūc . . . plūrimōs* comprises two conditions excluding one another, the first condition being understood. In such conditions *sī* is used with the first, and *sīn* (often + *autem*, *verō*, *minus*, or *aliter*) with the second, i.e. when the predicate is expressed; but when the predicate is understood, *sī minus* = *if less* (if not), or *sīn minus*, *sīn aliter* (rarely *sī nōn*) = *if otherwise*, introduces the second *protasis*. The passage, with ellipses supplied, = *ēdūc tēcum etiam omnēs tuōs, (sī omnēs ēdūcere poteris); sī minus (omnēs ēdūcere poteris), (ēdūc) quam plūrimōs*. — *minus*, adv. (= *nōn*); modifying a predicate understood from *ēdūc*. *Minor*, *minimus*, and *minus*, *minimē* are the compar. and superl. degrees of the adj. *parvus* and the kindred adv. *parum* respectively. — *quam*,

7	pūrgā	urbem.	Māgnō	mē	metū	liberābis,	sible: purify the city of them. You will set me free from a great anxiety, so soon as the city-wall is between you and me. You cannot abide among us any longer
	cleanse	the city.	Great	me	from fear	you will free,	
8	modo	inter	mē	atque	tē		
	provided	between	me	and	you		
9	mūrus	intersit.	Nōbiscum	versārī			
	the wall (of the city)	intervene.	With us	to move about			

rel. adv.; strengthens the superl. *plūrimōs* idiomatically. *Quam* + a superl. adj. or adv. = *as* (adj. or adv.) *as possible*; strictly speaking, the construction is elliptical, e.g. *ēdūc (tam) plūrimōs quam (pōteris)*. — *plūrimōs*, acc. plur. of *plūrimus*, -a, -um (superl. of *multus*, -a, -um; compar. *plus*); the acc. is idiomatic, strictly being governed by the inf. (supplied with a part of *possum*) of the main verb; but as *quam plūrimī* is a pure idiom, *quam plūrimōs* is the direct obj. of *ēdūc* (understood from *ēdūc* in the first conditional clause).

LINE 7. *pūrgā*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *pūrgō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (for *pūrigō*, *pūrus* + *agō*); the subj. *tū* is implied; *cleanse the city*, i.e. by going away and taking your associates. — *urbem*, acc. sing. of *urbs*, *urbis*, f. 3d; direct obj. of *pūrgā*. — *Māgnō*, abl. sing. m. of the adj. *māgnus*, -a, -um; agrees with *metū*. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; direct obj. of *liberābis*. — *metū*, abl. sing. of *metus*, -ūs, m. 4th; abl. of separation, with *liberābis*; a prep. *ab* or *ex* is not required after *liberō*, *privō*, and a few other verbs, though necessary after most verbs implying separation; see the note, etc., on *cūrā*, Chap. IV, l. 34. For the signification of *metus*, *timor*, and other synonyms, refer to the note on *timor*, Chap. I, l. 6. — *liberābis*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *liberō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I; *tū* is understood as subject.

LINE 8. *modo*, conj. introducing a proviso *modo . . . intersit*, limiting the main clause *māgnō mē metū liberābis*. *Modo* is often conjoined with *dum*, = *dummodo*; the provisional conjunctions are *dum*, *dummodo*, *modo*, and *tantum*, followed by the subjunct. mood. A negative proviso is introduced by *dum*, *modo*, etc., + *nē*, e.g. *modo nē sit peregrinus, ingrediatur* = *provided only he be not a foreigner, let him enter*; in post-classical Latin *nōn* occasionally replaces *nē*. Sometimes a proviso is expressed by the subjunct. mood without any particle, e.g. *sint milites firmi et constantes, facilis erit traiectus*. Observe this subjunct. and the subjunct. with *modo* is *hortatory*, while the subjunct. with *dum* or *dummodo* is developed from the temporal construction of *dum* + the subjunct.; A. & G. well compare the English "so long as" in colloquial language. A. & G. 314; B. 310; G. 573; H. 513, I. — *inter*, prep. with the acc.; gov. *mē* and *tē*. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; governed by the prep. *inter*. — *atque*, cop. conj.; connects the two objects of *inter*, *mē* and *tē*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; joined by *atque* to *mē*; obj. of the prep. *inter*. English idiom or politeness places the 2d personal pron. before the first, e.g. *you and I*; but in Latin the 1st person precedes the 2d, and the 2d the 3d, e.g. *ego et tū*; *tū et ille*.

LINE 9. *mūrus*, gen. *mūrī*, m. 2d; nom. sing., subj. of *intersit*. For synonyms, see note on *moenia*, Chap. II, l. 32. — *intersit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of *intersum*, *interesse*, *interfui*, no supine, irreg. (*inter* + *sum*); agrees with the subj. *mūrus*; the subjunct. is *hortatory*, and expresses a proviso with *modo*. — *Nōbiscum* (*nōbis* + *cum*): *nōbis* is the abl. of *nōs* (plur. of the 1st personal pron. *ego*); governed by the prep. *cum*. *Cum* is the prep. + the abl.; governs *nōbis*; enclitic always with the personal, reflexive, and relative pronouns. A. & G. 99, e; 104, e; B. 142, 4; G. 413, REM. I; H. 184, 6; 187, 2. — *versārī*, pres. inf. of the deponent verb *versor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, I; complementary inf. with *potes*. *Versor* is strictly the medial or reflexive use of the passive form of *versō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (frequentative of *vertō* = *I turn*), hence = lit. *I keep turn-*

now: I will not en-	iam	diūtius	nōn	potes :	nōn	10
dure it or submit to	now	longer	not	you are able :	not	
it, I will not allow it.	feram,	nōn	patiar,	nōn	sinam.	11
Deep is our debt of	I will endure (it), not		I will suffer (it),	not	I will allow (it).	
gratitude to the im-	Māgna	dīs	immortālibus	habenda	est	13
	Great	to the gods	immortal	to be held (= paid)	is	

ing or *moving myself about*, hence of everyday life = *I dwell, remain*; applied to occupations *versārī* = *to be employed (engaged) in*, e.g. *in rē publicā versārī* = *to be a politician or statesman*.

LINE 10. *iam*, temporal adv.; strengthened by *diūtius*, modifies *nōn potes*. In negative sentences *iam* alone, or with *diūtius* = *no longer*. — *diūtius*, adv., defining *iam* more precisely. *Diūtius* is the compar. degree of the adv. *diū*. — *nōn*, neg. adverb; limits *potes*. *Nōn* (*ne* + *innum*) is the common negative; *haud* is rarely used with verbs (except *sciō* and a few others), but modifies adjectives and adverbs. — *potes*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *possum, posse, potuī*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* = *able* + *sum* = *I am, through potsum*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *feram*.

LINE 11. *feram*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum*, irreg.; the subj. *egō* is implied. Observe (1) the *anaphora*, i.e. the repetition of *nōn* at the beginning of each successive clause; (2) the *asyndeta*, i.e. omissions of conjunctions; (3) the use of three synonymous verbs. By these means Cicero puts the greatest emphasis he can on the impossibility of tamely allowing Catiline to attack the constitution. One editor elaborates as follows: Cicero says he will not *bear* it (as a man), *endure* it (as a good citizen), *allow* it (as a magistrate). For a comparison of *ferō, patior, sinō*, and other synonyms, refer to the note on *patimur*, Chap. II, l. 15. — *nōn*, neg. adv., limiting *patiar*. — *patiar*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. of the deponent verb *patior, pati, passus sum*, 3 (hence English *passive*); the subj. *egō* is implied by the personal ending. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *sinam*. — *sinam*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *sinō, -ere, sivi, situm*, 3; the subj. *egō* is understood. The above, from *nōn feram* on, is an excellent example of *anaphora* and *asyndeton*.

LINE 12. *Māgna*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *māgnus, -a, -um*; agrees with the subj. *grātia*. Observe how far the modifier *māgna* is separated from the noun it modifies, *grātia*; the order is as follows: *māgna grātia habenda est dīs immortalibus atque huic*, etc. Words which are naturally closely connected, e.g. a noun and its adjective, or a noun and its limiting genitive, are sometimes separated in order to throw particular emphasis on a particular word. A very common and simple method of emphasizing is: (1) to put the subject last, instead of in its usual first place; (2) to place the verb first, instead of last (as usual); (3) to put the object or any important word first or last, instead of between the subject (which begins the clause) and the verb (which ends the clause). A. & G. 344, e; B. 348, 349; G. 674, and NOTE; H. 561, III. — *dīs*, dat. plur. of *deus, -ī*, m. 2d; dat. of the indirect obj., with *habenda est*. *Dīs* is the contracted form of *dīs*, variant of *deīs*, as the nom. *dīs* (contracted *dī*) of *dei*. — *immortalibus*, dat. plur. m. of the adj. *immortalis, -e*, 3d (*in* = *not* + *mortalis* = *mortal*; *mors*); agrees with *dīs*. — *habenda est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the passive periphrastic conjugation of *habēō, -ēre, -uī, -itum*, 2; agrees with the subj. *grātia*. The periphrastic conjug. passive consists of the gerundive or verbal adj. in *-ndus* + parts of the verb *sum*; it expresses obligation, necessity, or duty; cf. the active periphrastic conj., viz. parts of *sum* + the fut. part. act., e.g. *habitūrus sum*. If the verb is transitive, the gerundive must agree with the subj. in gender, number, and case, e.g. *grātia habenda est*; but if the verb

12	atque and	huic this	ipsi very	Iovi to Jupiter the Establisher,	Statōri, mortal gods and particularly to Jupiter the Stayer here with us, of earliest time this city's guardian,
14	antiquissimō most ancient	custōdi (to) the guardian	hūius this	urbis, of city,	grātia, gratitude,

is intrans., the gerundive is nom. sing. neut. and the construction impersonal, e.g. *legibus parendum est*. A. & G. 113, d; B. 337, 7, b, i; G. 251; H. 234; 466, NOTE.

LINE 13. *atque*, cop. conj., connecting the general *dis immortalibus* with the particular *huic ipsi Iovi*. Greek and Latin poetry frequently describes the individual by coordinate reference to the class; cf. Vergil, *qui . . . Italiam fātō profugus Lāvīniāque vēnit litora = who came, an exile of fate, to Italy and the shores of Lavinium*. — *huic*, dat. sing. m. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *Iovi*; *huic* is deictic, as the Senate was assembled in the temple of *Juppiter Stator*. — *ipsi*, dat. sing. m. of the demonstr. pron. *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*; agrees with and intensifies *Iovi*. — *Iovi*, dat. sing. of *Iuppiter* (*Jupiter*), gen. *Iovis*, m. 3d; dat. of the indirect obj. with *habenda est*; joined by *atque* to *dis*. *Iuppiter* was called *Diovis* (collateral form of *Iovis*, old nom. for the later *Iuppiter*) by the ancient Romans; from the root *dī* or *dyu* = *to be bright*. The Greek god *Zeus*, gen. *Διός*, is etymologically akin, and so are the following: *diēs*, *Diāna*, *divus*, *deus*, *diōs*, *δῖος*. Thus *Iuppiter* = *Diovis pater* or *Diēspiter*, i.e. *the lord or father of heaven (brightness)*. Jupiter became the supreme ruler of the gods when his father Saturn died; he kept heaven as his own kingdom, and gave the rule of the sea to his brother Neptune, and the rule of the underworld to his brother Plūtō. — *Statōri*, dat. sing. of *stator*, *statōris*, m. 3d (from *sistō* = *I cause to stand*; cf. *stō* = *I stand*; root *sta*; cf. Greek *στημι* = *I make to stand*); personified, agreeing as an appositive with *Iovi*. The allusion in *Statōri* is to the legend narrated by Livy of the interposition of Jupiter in answer to Rōmulus' vow to build a temple if the god would stay the Romans' flight. The battle was against the Sabines, who were eventually overcome, and Jupiter was given the title of *Supporter*, or *Stayer* (i.e. of flight). Plutarch renders *Stator* by Στήσιος, and Diō Cassius by Ὀρθώσιος. In spite of the vow of Rōmulus, the temple was not erected till B.C. 294. The temple was on the Palatine; it must not be confused with that of *Jupiter Capitolinus*; the latter was dedicated to the worship of *Iuppiter Optimus Māximus*, conjointly with *Jūnō* and *Minerva*.

LINE 14. *antiquissimō*, dat. sing. m. of *antiquissimus*, -a, -um (superl. of the adj. *antiquus*, -a, -um (akin to *ante*)); agrees with *custōdī*. Synonyms: (1) *antiquus* = *old*, usually of what was in ancient time but no longer exists; in this passage *antiquissimō* = *primō*; (2) *vetus* = *old*, of what has been for a long time and continues to exist, e.g. *vetus amicitia* = *a friendship of old standing*; (3) *vetustus* = *old*, of something long used and by implication superior, e.g. *vetusta disciplina*; (4) *priscus* = *old*, implying a claim to reverence, e.g. *prisca severitas*; (5) *pristinus* = *old, earlier*, of a former state in opposition to *presens*; (6) *obsoletus* = *old, out of use*, e.g. *verba obsoleta*. — *custōdī*, dat. sing. of *custōs*, *custōdis*, m. (and f.) 3d; in apposition with *Iovi*; *antiquissimō custōdī* refers to the same incident as *Statōri*, viz. the stayed flight of the Romans. — *hūius*, gen. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *urbis*. — *urbis*, gen. sing. of *urbs*, f. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *custōdī*. — *grātia*, gen. *grātiae*, f. 1st (root *ghar* or *ghra* = *to glow, to be glad*; cf. *grātus*, χάρις = *grace*, χαίρω = *I rejoice*); nom. sing., subj. of *habenda est*. Note: (1) that *grātia* = the emotion, *gratitude*, whereas the plur. *grātiae* = the expression of the emotion, *thanks*; (2) *grātiam habere* = *to feel gratitude* (in the heart), while *grātiam referre* = *to show gratitude* for something by deed; *to thank* = *grātiās* (or *grātēs*) *agere*, *to owe thanks* = *grātiam debere*, *to deserve thanks* = *grātiam mereri*. The kindred plural noun *grātēs*, f. 3d is not in use except in the nom. and acc. cases, but Tacitus has *grātibus*.

forasmuch as we have	quod	hanc	tam	taetram,	tam	horribilem	15
escaped already so	because	this	so	foul,	so	horrible	
often this pest, so	tamque	infestam		rei	públicae	pestem	16
foul, so dreadful, and	and so	hostile		to the commonwealth	plague		
so deadly to the state.	totiēns	iam	effūgimus.	Nōn	est	saepius	17
The safety of the state	so often	already we have escaped.		Not	is	more often	
must not too often be	in	ūnō	homine	summa	salūs	periclitanda	18
imperilled in its en-	in	one	man	highest	the safety	to be endangered	

LINE 15. *quod*, conj. ; its clause *quod . . . effūgimus* is a statement of fact explaining *grātia habenda est*, hence the indicative mood in the verb ; refer to the note on *quod*, Chap. IV, l. 32. — *hanc*, acc. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hoc* ; agrees with *pestem*. — *tam*, dem. adv., modifying *taetram*. — *taetram*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *tacter, taetra, taetrum* ; agrees with *pestem*. — *tam*, dem. adv. ; modifies *horribilem*. — *horribilem*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *horribilis, -e*, 3d (from *horreo* = *I shudder*) ; agrees with *pestem*.

LINE 16. *tamque* (*tam* = *que*) : *tam* is the dem. adv. ; modifies *infestam*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj., joining *tam horribilem* and *tam infestam*. — *infestam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *infestus, -a, -um* (derived from *in* = root *ghan* = *fend*, through the obsolete verb *fendō* = *I strike*, which is only found in the compounds *dēfendō* = *I ward off a blow, offendō* = *I aim a blow at*, etc. ; cf. *infensus* = *hostile*, and *deluo* = *I strike*) ; agrees with *pestem*. Synonyms : *hostile* = (1) *hostilis*, i.e. pertaining to a *hostis* ; used of *hostile* thought ; (2) *infestus*, used (a) actively, = *malevolent*, e.g. *gens infesta Rōmānis*, (b) passively, = *disturbed, unsafe*, e.g. *iter* ; (3) *infensus* (akin to *infestus*) = *enraged*. — *rei*, dat. sing. of *rēs, rei*, f. 5th ; dat. of the indirect obj. with *infestam*. — *públicae*, dat. sing. f. of the adj. *públicus, -a, -um* ; agrees with *rei*. — *pestem*, acc. sing. of *pestis, -is*, f. 3d ; direct obj. of *effūgimus*. For *pestis* and synonyms, refer to the note on *pestem*, Chap. I, l. 27.

LINE 17. *totiēns*, numeral adv. (from numeral adj. *tot* = *so many*) ; modifies *effūgimus*. The ending in *-iēs* is more usual than that in *-iēns* in numeral adverbs, but *-iēns* is the older. The forms *totiēns* and *quotiēns* are preferred to *totiēs* and *quotiēs*. — *iam*, temporal adv. ; modifies *effūgimus*. — *effūgimus*, 1st pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *effugiō, -ere, effūgi*, no supine, 3 (*ex* + *fugiō*) ; understand the subj. *nōs*. The allusion in *totiēns iam effūgimus* is to Catiline's first and quickly frustrated conspiracy (see Introduction) and to his repeated failures to secure election. — *Nōn*, neg. adv., limiting *est periclitanda*. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum* ; agrees with the subj. *salūs* ; *est* and *periclitanda* form the passive periphrastic conjugation. — *saepius*, adv., modifying *est periclitanda*. *Saepius* is the comparative of the adv. *saepe* ; superl. *saepissimē*. The comparative *saepius* expresses an excessive degree, so *nōn saepius* = *not too often*, or better *not more often (than can be helped)*. A. & G. 93, a ; B. 240, 1 ; G. 297, 2 ; 298 ; H. 444, 1.

LINE 18. *in*, prep. with the abl. and acc. ; gov. the abl. *homine*. *In ūnō homine* is a Graecism = *in the person of a single individual*, cf. Thuc. *μὴ ἐν ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ πολλῶν ἀπειρὸς κινδυνεύεσθαι*. — *ūnō*, abl. sing. m. of the numeral adj. *ūnus, -a, -um* (gen. *ūnius*, dat. *ūnī*) ; agrees with *homine*. — *homine*, abl. sing. of *homō, hominis*, m. 3d ; governed by the prep. *in*. *Vir* = *man, husband*, or *hero*, and is never found modified by an adj. expressing any kind of disapproval, i.e. we may have *vir bonus* but not *vir malus* ; *vir* = *a man*, as distinguished from *fēmina*. *Homō* = *a man*, with no implied praise or censure, hence may be modified by either kind of qualifier ; *homō* = *a man*, as distinguished from a god or another species of animal. — *summa*, nom. sing. f. of the adj.

- 19 rei publicae. Quam diū mihi, cōnsuli | tirety in the person
of the commonwealth. As long (as) against me, the consul | of a single man. As
20 dēsīgnātō, Catilīna, īnsidiātus es, nōn pūblicō | long, Catiline, as you
elect, Catiline, you plotted, not public | laid your plots against
me when I was consul-

summus, -a, -um (superl. of rare positive *superus*, formed from the adv. *super*; compar. *superior*); qualifies and agrees with *salūs*. *Summa* here = whole, complete, and its force is practically adverbial, = the safety of the state must not be risked in its entirety. A. & G. 191; B. 239; 241, 2; G. 325, REM. 6; H. 443. — *salūs*, gen. *salūtis*, f. 3d; nom. sing., subj. of *est periclitanda*. — *periclitanda*, nom. sing. f. of *periclitandus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *periclitōr*, -ārī, -ātus sum, I deponent (*periculum*); agrees with the subj. *salūs*; *est* (from above) + *periclitanda* = the 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the passive periphrastic conjugation of *periclitōr*, agreeing with the subj. *salūs*. Observe that deponents may retain the passive signification of the passive form in the gerundive, and often in the perf. part., e.g. *comitātus* = accompanied (from *comitor* = I accompany). A. & G. 135; B. 112; G. 113, 220; H. 231. This passage is interpreted in two ways: (1) *The safety of the state must not be risked in the person of one individual*. Some think this individual (*ūnō homine*) = Catiline; but the sentence would then be very pointless and unnecessary; (2) it is better to regard *in ūnō homine* = Cicero, i.e. the state's safety should not be allowed to depend on one man, whose peril would mean its peril and whose death would cause its overthrow.

LINE 19. *rei*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; pass. gen., limiting *salūs*. — *pūblicae*, gen. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rei*. — *Quam*, adv.: *quam diū* (*quamdīū*) = as long as, being used like the temporal conjunctions *dum*, *dōnec*, and *quoad*. *Quam diū* is only used in temporal sentences in which the action of the main verb and that of the verb in the temporal clause is contemporaneous in extent, = so long as, while. Cicero was the first to use *quam diū* in temporal clauses; *tam diū* may be used correlative in the main clause. The mood of the verb following *quam diū* is ind., whatever the tense (except in indirect discourse, where all subordinate verbs are subjunctive). — *diū*, adv. of time; + *quam* = the temporal conj. *quamdīū*. — *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; obj. of *īnsidiātus es*. Many compounds of *ante*, *post*, *prae*, *ad*, *con*, *in*, *ob*, etc., govern the dat. of the indirect object. A. & G. 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; H. 386. — *cōnsulī*, dat. sing. of *cōsul*, -is, m. 3d; appositive of *mihi*; *cōsulī dēsīgnātō* = a clause *cum essem cōsul dēsīgnātus*.

LINE 20. *dēsīgnātō*, dat. sing. m. of *dēsīgnātus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *dēsīgnō*, -ārī, -ātus sum, I (*dē* + *signō*); agrees attributively with *cōnsulī*. A magistrate who had been duly elected at the *comitia* was styled *dēsīgnātus* (*cōsul*, *praetor*, etc.) from the day of election up to the day on which he actually entered upon the duties of his office; thus Cicero was *dēsīgnātus* from about the end of July, 64 B.C. to Jan. 1st, 63 B.C. A magistrate *elect* (*dēsīgnātus*) could only be deprived of his office if the auspices and omens were found to have been wrongly taken at the election, or if he were proved to have resorted to electoral bribery. — *Catilīna*, voc. sing. of *Catilīna*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — *īnsidiātus es*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. of the deponent verb *īnsidiōr*, -ārī, -ātus sum, I (*in* + *sedeō*, through the noun *īnsidiāe* = ambush); the subj. *tū* is implied; the ind. mood is required with *quam diū*. We know of no particular attack made upon Cicero by Catiline in 64 B.C., but Catiline was a defeated candidate at the consular elections of that year and attributed his failure to Cicero's efforts. Sallust speaks of Catiline's constant attempts to attack Cicero (*īnsidiās parāvit*). — *nōn*, neg. adv., modifying *dēsīgnātō*. — *pūblicō*, abl. sing. n. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *praesidiō*. *Pūblicus* is a contracted form of *populicus* = pertaining to the *populus*, people, root *pal* = ple, to fill.

elect, I protected myself not by a state-provided guard, but by my own personal watchfulness. When at the last consular elections your intention was to kill me,	mē	praesidiō,	sed	privātā	diligentiā	21
	myself	with a guard,	but	private	by carefulness	
	dēfendī.	Cum	proximis	comitiis		22
	I defended.	When	nearest (= last)	at the elections		
	cōnsulāribus	mē	cōnsulem	in		23
	consular	me	the consul	in		

LINE 21. *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; direct obj. (reflexive) of *dēfendī*. — *praesidiō*, abl. sing. of *praesidium*, -ī, n. 2d; abl. of the means, enlarging the pred. *dēfendī*. — *sed*, adversative conj.; joins *pūblicō praesidiō* and *privātā diligentīā*, and presents the latter in contrast with the former. — *privātā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *privātus*, -a, um; agrees with *diligentiā*. For the general aspect of the contrast involved in this statement, refer to the note on *pūblicū*, Chap. I, l. 20. — *diligentiā*, abl. sing. of *diligentia*, -ae, f. 1st (from adj. *āligēns*); abl. of the means with *dēfendī*; joined by *sed* to *praesidiō*. The precaution on which Cicero relied most was a body-guard of friends and dependents; even during his consulship he trusted to this safeguard alone, cf. l. 26–29, esp. *per mē tibi obstiti*. As a matter of fact the state could not help Cicero against Catiline, unless the latter were convicted in court of law, and Cicero was well aware that a public prosecution of Catiline would only drive him to bolder schemes for assassination.

LINE 22. *dēfendī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *dēfendō*, -ere, *dēfendī*, *dēfensusum* 3, (*dē* + obsolete verb *fendō*, = *I ward off a blow*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal termination. — *Cum*, temporal conj. followed by the perf. ind. *voluisti*, because *cum* = *quō tempore*; see the note on *cum*, Chap. III, l. 23. — *proximis*, abl. plur. n. of the superl. adj. *proximus*, -a, -um (compar. *propior*; no positive; formed from the adv. *prope*); agrees with *comitiis*; *proximis* here = *last or recent*, i.e. the elections held in 63 B.C. to appoint the consuls for the year 62 B.C. The date of this election is disputed; the historian Shuckburgh gives Sept. 21st as the date, apparently on his own authority. Many editors variously assign the elections to Oct. 20th or a little later, but this rests on the supposition that Cicero did not attack Catiline before Oct. 20th, and it is known that the elections were postponed by the Senate a few days, to enable Cicero to acquaint the Senate with Catiline's treasonable doings. But there is no evidence at all to show that the elections were not due as usual about the end of July, when Cicero first denounced Catiline, and secured the postponement of the elections for a few days till he should have rendered Catiline's candidature hopeless by rousing public indignation against him. From July to November Catiline, desperate by reason of his defeat, made preparations for revolution. The above view of the question is simple and probable, and presents Catiline's motives and treasonable progress in proper perspective. — *comitiis*, abl. plur. of *comitium*, -ī, n. 2d (*cum* + *eō*, hence *a place of meeting*); abl. of time when, enlarging the pred. *interficere voluisti*. *Comitium* in the sing. = *a meeting-place*, esp. the *Comitium*, an open space north of the *Forum*; the plur. *comitia* = (1) *an assembly of the people*, e.g. *centuriāta* = *by centuries* (military), *tribūta* = *by tribes*, etc.; (2) *an assembly of the people* for electing magistrates, hence *elections*. For the *comitia*, see the Introduction.

LINE 23. *cōnsulāribus*, abl. plur. n. of *cōnsulāris*, -e, adj. 3d (*cōsul*); agrees with *comitiis*. The consuls were elected by the *comitia centuriāta* about the end of July; the praetors were elected a few days later, though at first on the same day as the consuls. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; direct obj. of *interficere*. — *cōnsulem*, acc. sing. of *cōsul*, -is, m. 3d; appositive of *mē*; *cōnsulem* is emphatic and expresses indignation. As consul Cicero probably presided over the *comitia centuriāta* on this occasion; he was present at all events. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *campō*.

24	campō	et	competitōrēs	tuōs	the consul, and the candidates who opposed you in the Campus Martius, I crushed your abominable attempts by means of the body-guard and forces furnished by my friends, and no uproar involving the state was
	<i>the Campus (Martius) and</i>		<i>competitors</i>	<i>your</i>	
25	interficere	voluistī,	compressī	cōnātūs	tuōs
	<i>to kill</i>	<i>you wished,</i>	<i>I checked</i>	<i>attempts</i>	<i>your</i>
26	nefāriōs	amicōrum	praesidiō	et	cōpiīs,
	<i>dastardly</i>	<i>of (my) friends</i>	<i>by the guard</i>	<i>and by the forces,</i>	
27	nūllō	tumultū	pūblicē	conciatō	
	<i>no</i>	<i>civil strife</i>	<i>publicly having been aroused;</i>		

27
no
civil strife

LINE 24. **campō**, abl. sing. of *campus*, -ī, m. 2d (root *skap* = to dig; cf. κῆπος = a garden); governed by the prep. *in*. *Campus* = *Campus Martius*, a large meadow on the northwest of Rome, adjoining the Tiber, and outside the *pomoerium* (i.e. open space extending round the city proper and enclosing the city auspices). It was used for two purposes: (1) military games and reviews; (2) the meetings of the *comitia centuriata*. The *comitia centuriata* was originally a military classification of the Roman people, and at first they met under arms; even in Cicero's time the military theory survived, and because the army could never assemble in Rome the *comitia* were held outside the city limits. — **et**, cop. conj., joining *mē* and *competitōrēs*, the two objects of *interficere*. — **competitōrēs**, acc. plur. of *competitor*, -ōris, m. 3d (*competō*); direct obj. of *interficere*. Catiline's rivals were *Decimus Iunius Silanus* (the step-father of M. Brūtus who murdered Caesar) and *Lūcius Licinius Mūrēna* (afterwards accused of bribery and defended by Cicero); *Silanus* and *Mūrēna* were the successful candidates. Another unsuccessful candidate was *Servius Sulpicius*, the renowned jurist, who was *praetor* in 65 B.C. and eventually gained the consulship in B.C. 51. — **tuōs**, acc. plur. m. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *competitōrēs*.

LINE 25. **interficere**, pres. inf. act. of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfēcī*, *interfectum*, 3 (*inter* + *faciō*); complementary inf. with *voluistī*. — **voluistī**, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *volō*, *vellē*, *volui*, no supine, irreg.; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — **compressī**, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *comprimō*, -ere, *compressī*, *compressum*, 3 (*con* + *premō*); the subj. *ego* is understood. — **cōnātūs**, acc. plur. of *cōnātus*, -ūs, m. 4th (*cōnor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 = *I attempt*); direct obj. of *compressī*. — **tuōs**, acc. plur. m. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *cōnātūs*.

LINE 26. **nefāriōs**, acc. plur. m. of the adj. *nefārius*, -a, -um (from indecl. noun *nefās*, *ne* = *not* + *fās* = *right by divine law*, Latin root *fa* = *to speak*, cf. *fārī*; hence *nefārius* and *nefandus* are related); agrees with *cōnātūs*. — **amicōrum**, gen. plur. of *amicus*, -ī, m. 2d; gen. of specification, denoting the substance or material; limits *praesidiō*. A. & G. 214, e; B. 197; G. 361; H. 395. — **praesidiō**, abl. sing. of *praesidium*, -ī, n. 2d; abl. of the means, with *compressī*. In his speech for *Mūrēna*, Cicero tells us that he wore a bright cuirass on this occasion, not so much to ward off dagger-thrusts from the body as to draw the attention of the people to the scandalous fact that the consul's life was in danger, and to incite them to close around and protect him. — **et**, cop. conj.; joins *praesidiō* and *cōpiīs*. — **cōpiīs**, abl. plur. of *cōpia*, -ae, f. 1st (= *co-opia*, i.e. *con* + *ops*, hence in sing. = *abundance*; the plur. *cōpiae* = (1) *forces*, *troops*, as here, (2) *resources*, *riches*); abl. of the means, with *compressī*; joined by *et* to *praesidiō*.

LINE 27. **nūllō**, abl. sing. m. of the adj. *nūllus*, -a, -um (*ne* + *ūllus*); agrees with *tumultū*. — **tumultū**, abl. sing. of *tumultus*, -ūs, m. 4th (from *tumēō* = *I swell*; root *tu* = *to swell*, cf. *τὸλη* = *a swelling*, *tumulus* = *a mound*; hence *tumultus* = *swelling*, i.e. *excited disturbance*); abl. in the abl. abs. construction with *conciatō*. *Tumultus* is the

excited. In short, as often as I was the one whom you attacked, I thwarted you by the aid of my resources, although I

dēnique	quotiēscumque	mē	petistī,	per	28
finally	as often as	me	you aimed at,	by	
mē	tibi	obstitī,	quamquam	vidēbam	29
myself	you	I stood against,	although	I saw	

regular word for any armed rising or insurrection in Italy; *bellum* = war against a foreign enemy or invader. — *pūblicē*, adv. (from adj. *pūblicus*); modifies *conciatō*; *pūblicē* = in which assistance from the government was necessary. Cicero lays emphasis on his saving the state from burdens and anxiety by finding himself the means to protect his own life. Distinguish the following: (1) *palam* (akin to *plānus*) = publicly, i.e. before the eyes of all; opposed to *clam* = secretly; (2) *apertē* = openly, e.g. *dīcam aperte*; opposed to *obscurē*; (3) *pūblicē* = publicly, i.e. involving the state, e.g. *sepelīrī pūblicē* = to have a state funeral; opposed to *privatim* = privately, i.e. as an ordinary citizen. — *conciatō*, abl. sing. m. of *conciātus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *conciō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (frequentative of *conciō* or *conciō*, -ire, -ivī, -itum = I rouse); agrees with *tumulū* in the abl. abs. construction; refer to the note *dimissō*, Chap. IV, l. 38. For the formation of frequentatives, see the note on *iactābit*, Chap. I, l. 4. A. & G. 167, b; B. 155, 2; G. 191, 1; H. 336.

LINE 28. *dēnique*, adv.; sums up all the particular facts in a general statement. Synonyms: *finalit* = (1) *postrēmō*, of that which is last in the order of a series; (2) *tandem*, of what takes place after long deferment and expectation; (3) *dīmum* (often following *tum*), of an action which is late in taking place and which might have occurred earlier; (4) *dēnique*, generally sums up an argument or enumeration, the preceding points of which may have been led by the adverbs *prīmum* (= firstly), *deinde* (= secondly, or next), *tum* (then); *postrēmum* or *postrēmō* may take the place of *deinde* (a) if a new argument is made in the last division, or (b) if the speaker wishes to emphasize the fact that he closes finally a particular line of discussion. — *quotiēscumque* (*quotiēns* + the suffix -cumque), adv., followed by the ind. of fact *petistī*. *Quotiēns* is the numeral adv. of *quot* (how many); cf. the correl. *totiēns* (from *tot*), and see note on *totiēns*, l. 17. *Quotiēns* may be used interrogatively = how often?, or relatively = as often as. The adverbial suffix -cumque gives a relative an universal force, cf. *quicumque* = whosoever, i.e. every single person who; so *quotiēscumque* = just as often as, i.e. on every occasion that, etc. A. & G. 105, a; B. 91, 8; G. 111, 2; H. 187, 3, FOOTNOTE 3. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; direct obj. of *petistī*. — *petistī* (contracted from *petiistī*), 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *petō*, -ere, -ivī or -ii, -itum, 3; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. Two vowels which come together are often contracted into one long vowel, so *petiistī* = *petistī*, cf. *obit* = *obiit*, *nīl* = *nihil*, and the gen. of 2 ddecl. nouns in -ius and -ium. — *per*, prep. + the acc.; gov. *mē*; *per mē* = *meis cōpiis*, as opposed to *pūblicis cōpiis*.

LINE 29. *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; governed by the prep. *per*. — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of the indirect obj. governed by *obstitī*. The dat. of the indirect obj. follows compounds of *in*, *ob*, *prae*, *con*, *ante*, etc. — *obstitī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *obstō*, -āre, *obstitī*, *obstātum*, I (*ob* = in the way of + *stō* = I stand); understand *ego* as subject. — *quamquam* (*quam* + *quam*), conj., introducing a concessive clause. Duplicated relative words like *quamquam*, *quisquis*, *quotquot* are called generic relatives; to the same class belong all relatives to which -cumque is added. In English we use the subjunctive mood after them, e.g. *quotquot venient* = no matter how many may come, but Cicero and the best writers invariably employ the indicative. *Quamquam* and *etsi* are often merely connective = and yet, however. In concessive clauses *quamquam* = to what extent soever (= although); the concessive particles *etsi*, *etiāmsi*, and *tameñ* take the ind. or

80	perniciem	meam	cum	māgnā	calamitatē	saw throughout that
	destruction	my	with	great	disaster	my overthrow neces-
81	rei publicae	esse	coniūctam.	Nunc	iam	sarily involved great
	of the commonwealth	to be	united.	At this time	now	disaster to the state.
82	apertē	rem publicam	ūniversam	petis ;		But now at last you
	openly	the commonwealth	entire	you aim at ;		are undisguisedly at-
88	templa	deōrum	immortālium,	tēcta		tacking the whole
	the temples	of the gods	immortal,	the houses		constitution; the
						temples of the im-
						mortal gods, the

subjunct. in obedience to the same laws that govern *sī*; *licet*, *quamvis*, *cum*, and *ut* (neg. *nē*) all take the subjunct. mood. A. & G. 313, *e*; B. 309, 2; G. 605; H. 515, I. — *vidēbam*, 1st pers. sing. imperf. ind. act. of *videō*, -ēre, *vidi*, *visum*, 2; the implied subj. is *ego*; the imperf. expresses continuation in the past, i.e. Cicero saw from the beginning that his own destruction would involve the state in great misfortunes.

LINE 30. *perniciem*, acc. sing. of *perniciēs*, *pernicii*, f. 5th (*per* + *nex*); subj.-acc. of *esse* in the acc. and inf. construction after *vidēbam* (*verbum sentiendū*). — *meam*, acc. sing. f. of the poss. pron. *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with *perniciem*. — *cum*, prep.; gov. the abl. *calamitatē*. — *māgnā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *magnus*, -a, -um; agrees with *calamitatē*. — *calamitatē*, abl. sing. of *calamitās*, *calamitātis*, f. 3d; governed by the prep. *cum*. Synonyms: (1) *calamitās* = *damage*, originally damage suffered by the crops (*calamus* = *straw*) from blight or hail-storms; *calamitās* may be used of an individual's as well as of a people's misfortune; (2) *damnum* = *damage*, for which one's self is to be blamed; esp. loss of property or possessions; (3) *fraus* = *damage* caused by treachery; (4) *iactūra* (*iaciō*, -ēre, 3) = lit. *the throwing away* of something to avoid greater loss or to gain an advantage; (5) *detrimentum* (from *dēterō* = *I rub away*) = *damage* caused by another.

LINE 31. *rei*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; subjective gen., limiting *calamitatē*. — *pūblicae*, gen. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; qualifies *rei*. — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī* (the copula); agrees with the subj.-acc. *perniciem* in the acc. and inf. construction; the pres. inf. denotes that the action of the leading verb and of the verb in the object clause (acc. and inf.) is coextensive in time. — *coniūctam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *coniūctus*, -a, -um (strictly the perf. part. pass. of *coniūngō* (*con* + *iūngō*), -ere, *coniunxī*, *coniūctum*, 3); in the pred. with *esse*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *perniciem* adjectively. — *Nunc* (*num*, cf. Greek *nūn* = *now* + the demonstrative suffix *ce*; cf. *tunc* = *tum* + *ce*), temporal adv., limiting *petis*; *nunc iam* is emphatic; the point which the orator makes is that the present attacks of Catiline differ from the past in this, viz. that he is now attacking not the consul but the whole state. — *iam*, temporal adv.; strengthens *nunc*.

LINE 32. *apertē* (opposed to *obscurē*), adv. (from the adj. *apertus*); limits the pred. *petis*. — *rem*, acc. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; direct obj. of *petis*. — *pūblicam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rem*. — *ūniversam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *ūniversus*, -a, -um (*ūnus* + *verto*, hence *entire*, *turned into one*); agrees with *rem pūblicam*. For a comparison of *ūniversus*, *omnis*, *tōtus*, etc., refer to the note on *omnium*, Chap. IV, l. 18. — *petis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *petō*, -ere, *ivi* or *-iī*, *-itum*, 3; the implied subj. is *tū*. *Petere* is a word applied to a blow aimed by a gladiator in combat; its use here and in l. 28 above suggests the likeness of Catiline to one who risks his own life in trying to take another's.

LINE 33. *templa*, acc. plur. n. of *templum*, -ī, n. 2d (root *tem* = *to cut*; cf. *τέμνω* = *I cut*, and *ton-deō* = *I clip*); direct obj. of *vocās*. *Templum* = (1) a section of the heavens in which the flight of birds was observed for the purpose of taking omens; (2) any space of ground or any building which had been consecrated by auspices; esp. of a build-

houses of the city, the lives of all the citizens, the whole of Italy you designate for destruction and devastation. Wherefore, as I cannot yet venture to	urbis, of the city,	vītam the life	omnium all	cīvium, of the citizens,	Italiam 84 Italy
	tōtam (the) whole (of) to	ad	exitium ruin	et and	vāstitātem 85 devastation
	vocās. you call.	Quārē Wherefore	quoniam because	id, that	quod est 86 which is

ing devoted to the worship of a particular deity. The temples at Rome were very numerous; they were erected for the worship not only of indigenous Roman deities, but also of gods and goddesses adopted from the pantheistic systems of foreign nations, e.g. Cybele. Even moral virtues were personified, e.g. *Fidēs*, and had temples of their own. — *deōrum*, gen. plur. of *deus*, -ī, m. 2d (gen. plur. sometimes *deūm*; nom. plur. *deī, dīi, or dī*; dat. and abl. *deīs, dīis, or dīs*; voc. sing. *deus*); poss. gen., limiting *templa*.

— *immortālium*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *immortālis*, -e, 3d (*in + mortālis*); qualifies and agrees with *deōrum*. — *tēcta*, acc. plur. of *tectum*, -i, n. 2d (*tegō = I cover*, hence *roof, house*); direct obj. of *vocās*. Observe that the objects of *vocās* are enumerated one after another without a single conjunction (*asyndeton*); Latin idiom prefers this or else joins all the members each to the one next it by a cop. conj., e.g. *Pompēius, Caesar, Crassus*; or (*et*) *Pompēius et Caesar et Crassus*, whereas in English we connect only the last two members, e.g. *Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus*.

LINE 34. *urbis*, gen. sing. of *urbs*, f. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *templa*. — *vītam*, acc. sing. of *vīta*, -ae, f. 1st; direct obj. of *vocās*. — *omnium*, gen. plur. of the adj. *omnis*, e, 3d; agrees with *cīvium*. — *cīvium*, gen. plur. of *cīvis*, -is, m. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *vītam*. — *Italiam*, acc. sing. of *Italia*, -ae, f. 1st; direct obj. of *vocās*; refer to the note on *Italiae*, Chap. IV, l. 26.

LINE 35. *tōtam*, acc. f. of the adj. *tōtus*, -a, -um; agrees with *Italiam*. — *ad*, prep. with the acc.; gov. *exitium*. — *exitium*, acc. sing. of *exitium*, -i, n. 2d (*ex + eō*); governed by the prep. *ad*. — *et*, cop. conj., connecting *exitium* and *vāstitātem*. — *vāstitātem*, acc. sing. of *vāstitās*, -ātis, f. 3d (formed from the adj. *vāstus = waste, desolate*); obj. of the prep. *ad*; joined by *et* to *exitium*.

LINE 36. *vocās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *vocō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (root *vak = voc = to sound, speak, call*, cf. *vōx*; Greek root *φων*, cf. *φῶς = fēnos = a word*); the implied subj. is *tū*. *Templa . . . tecta . . . vītam . . . Italiam ad exitium . . . vocās* is a variation for the usual matter-of-fact *ēvertēre māchināris templa*, etc.; but *vītam* is somewhat strange as an obj. of *ad exitium vocās* in a prose writer. Distinguish the following: (1) *vocāre* = (a) *to name*, like the verbs following, (b) *to summon*, e.g. *vocāre ad arma* (*exitium*, etc.); (2) *nōmināre* (*nōmen = a name*, cf. *nōscō*) = *to call by name*, sometimes *to appoint by name*, e.g. *nōminātus est cōsul*; (3) *appellāre* = (a) *to name by an appropriate title*, e.g. *imperātōrem*, (b) *to address, appeal to*, e.g. *quem alium appellem* (Cic.) = *whom else can I invoke for assistance*? (4) *nuncupāre = to name*, esp. *to give a name to something hitherto unnamed*. — *Quārē* (= *quā + rē*, *quā* being the abl. sing. f. of the rel. *quī*, agreeing with the abl. *rē = lit. by which thing*), adv., with the force of an illative conj., cf. *quamobrem, quōcircā*, etc. A. & G. 155, c; 156, e; B. 344; G. 499, B; 500-503; H. 310, 4; 554, IV. — *quoniam* (*quom*, acc. of *quī*, old form of *cum + iam*), causal conj., taking the ind. *audeō*. The ind. is used after *quod, quia, quoniam* or *quandō* causal, if the reason given rests on the speaker's own authority; the subjunct., if the reason is another's. *Quoniam* was originally a temporal particle (e.g. in Plautus); as a causal conj., it is used of a reason evident in itself. A. & G. 321; B. 286, i; G. 538-541; H. 516. — *id*, acc. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; direct obj. of *facere*; *id* signifies the execution of Catiline. — *quod*, nom. sing. n. of the rel.

37	primum	et	quod	hūius	take that course
	<i>first (in importance)</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>which</i>	<i>this</i>	<i>which is obvious and</i>
38	imperī	disciplinaeque	māiōrum		<i>which is in conform-</i>
	<i>of (consular) authority and of the custom</i>		<i>of (our) ancestors</i>		<i>ance with the author-</i>

pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *id*; subj. of *est primum*. Consult A. & G. 198; B. 250, 1; G. 614; H. 445. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum*; agrees with the subj. *quod*.

LINE 37. *primum*, nom. sing. n. of the adj. *primus*, -a, -um (superl. formed from adv. *prō*; compar. *prior*); in the pred. with *est*; agrees with the subj. *quod*. *Primum* = *the first thing*, i.e. to be done, *the obvious thing*. — *et*, cop. conj., connecting the following rel. clause with the preceding one. For *et*, *que*, and *atque* (*ac*), see the note on *que*. Chap. I, l. 9. — *quod*, nom. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; *quod* is repeated from *quod* above; subj. of *proprium est*. — *hūius*, gen. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hoc*; agrees with *imperī*.

LINE 38. *imperī*, gen. sing. (contracted from *imperii*) of *imperium*, n. 2d; subjective gen., limiting *proprium*, which is substantival. The gen. following adjectives, e.g. *memor*, is in most cases objective, but the gen. is poss. when it limits *proprius* or *communis*. This subjective gen. is used after (1) adjectives used substantively, e.g. *amicissimus consulis* = *the dearest friend of the consul*; *aequalis Ciceronis* = *Cicero's contemporary*; (2) *similis, proprius, communis*, and a few others expressing likeness, suitability, or the reverse. Some grammarians consider that *proprius* and *communis* are substantival when used with the gen., but normally adjectival when used with the dative. A. & G. 218; esp. 234, d; B. 204, 2; G. 374; esp. 359, REM. 1; H. 399; esp. 391, II, 4. For the contraction in -i, see note on *Palātī*, Chap. I, l. 5. *Hūius imperī proprium* = *the peculiar privilege of the authority I hold* (as proved by the precedents mentioned in the first two chapters); one editor gives *imperī* a meaning it cannot possibly have, rendering (*which*) *is in strict accordance with the principles of this government*. Under the emperors the empire was often spoken of as *imperium*, but the form of government was not so described, at least by the early emperors. *Imperī* is indeed used here in a sense a little beyond the strict one (viz. of a consul's or praetor's authority as general of an army *outside the city*), and evidently includes the *cōsulāris potestās* within Rome and the special (quasi-dictatorial) powers conveyed by the Senate (the Senate's authority to do so is disputed) in the *cōsultum ultimum* of Oct. 21st or 22d. Synonyms: (1) *imperium* = *chief rule*, i.e. military, with power of life or death while the army on service is concerned; (2) *rēgnum* = *sovereignty* of a king, or *unlimited power* such as a king has; (3) *dominatio* or *dominatus* = *arbitrary* (and by implication *tyrannical*) *rule*; (4) *principatus* = *the rule of the princeps*, i.e. first citizen; preferred by the first emperors as a description of their position; (5) *potestās* = *civil power* of the consul, etc., conferred by the *comitia tributa* or *centuriata*; opposed to *imperium* conferred solemnly by *comitia curiata*; as a general word = *power*, i.e. rightful power as opposed to *potentia*; (6) *potentia* = *power* (i.e. seized and used), generally implying injustice. — *disciplinaeque* (*disciplinae + que*): *disciplinae* is the gen. sing. of *disciplina*, f. 1st (= *discipulina*, from *discipulus*, i.e. *discō* + the root of *puer*); subjective gen., limiting *proprium*, like *imperī* with which it is connected by *que*. The meaning here is *practice, custom*; other common meanings are: (1) *training, instruction*; (2) *learning, science, culture*; (3) *discipline*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connects *imperī* and *disciplinae*. — *māiōrum*, gen. plur. of *māior, māius*, compar. of the adj. *māgnus*, -a, -um (the substantival mas. plur. *māiōres*, -um = *ancestors*); poss. gen., limiting *disciplinae*; the allusion is to precedents previously cited, viz. the violent deaths of Spurius Maelius, Tiberius Gracchus, Gaius Gracchus, Sāturninus, and Flaccus. See Chapters I and II.

ity I exercise and the traditional practice of our ancestors, I will take a course which is less rigid in point of severity but more advantageous for the general welfare. For if I order you to be executed, the rest of the band of conspirators will	propriūm	est,	facere	nōndum	audeō,	89
	<i>the particular (duty) is,</i>		<i>to do</i>	<i>not yet</i>	<i>I dare,</i>	
	faciam	id,	quod	est	ad severitatem	40
	<i>I will do</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>which</i>	<i>is as regards</i>	<i>severity</i>	
	lēnius	et	ad	commūnem	salūtem	41
	<i>milder</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>as regards</i>	<i>common</i>	<i>the safety</i>	
	ūtilius.	Nam	sī	tē	interfici	42
	<i>more useful.</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>to be killed</i>	
	iusserō,		residēbit		in	43
	<i>I shall order (lit. have ordered)</i>	<i>will remain behind</i>			<i>in</i>	

LINE 39. **propriūm**, nom. sing. n. of the adj. *proprius*, -a, -um; agrees with the subj. *quod*. — **est**, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum*; agrees with the subj. *quod*. — **facere**, pres. inf. act. of *faciō*, -ere, *fēcī*, *factum*, 3 (*fiō* used as passive); complementary inf. with *audeō*. — **nōndum** (*nōn* + *dum*), adv. of time; limits *audeō*. — **audeō**, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of the semi-deponent verb *audeō*, -ēre, *ausus sum*, 2; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. A. & G. 136; B. 114, 1; G. 167, 1; H. 268, 3; 465, 2, NOTE 2.

LINE 40. **faciam**, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *faciō*, -ere, *fēcī*, *factum*, 3; understand the subj. *ego*. — **id**, acc. sing. n. of the demonstr. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; direct obj. of *faciam*. — **quod**, nom. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent and is subj. of *est* in its own clause. — **est**, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum*; agrees with the subj. *quod*. — **ad**, prep. with the acc.; gov. *severitatem*; *ad* here = *in point of, touching, with regard to*, like the Greek *πρός*. — **severitatem**, acc. sing. of *severitas*, -atis, f. 3d (formed from the adj. *severus*); governed by the prep. *ad*.

LINE 41. **lēnius**, nom. sing. n. of *lenior*, *lēnius*, 3d (compar. of the adj. *lēnis*, -e, 3d); agrees with the subj. *quod*; *lēnius* is complement of *est* in the predicate. — **et**, cop. conj.; joins *lēnius* and *ūtilius*. — **ad**, prep. with the acc.; gov. *salūtem*; used in the same sense as above. — **commūnem**, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *communis*, -e, 3d (*con* + *mūnis* = *serving together*, hence *common*); agrees with *salūtem*. — **salūtem**, acc. sing. of *salūs*, -ūtis, f. 3d (akin to *salvus*); governed by the prep. *ad*.

LINE 42. **ūtilius**, nom. sing. n. of *utilior*, *ūtilius*, compar. of the adj. *utilis*, -e, 3d (*ūtor* = *I use*); joined by *et* to *lēnius*; agrees predicatively with the subj. *quod*. — **Nam**, causal conj. (prepositive); introduces a reason for the preceding statement. For the use of *nam*, see the note on Chap. I, l. 34; for the causal conjunctions in general, see the note on *enim*, Chap. II, l. 17. — **sī**, conditional particle, here introducing a logical condition respecting the future, and therefore followed by the ind. mood. — **tē**, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct of *iusserō*, or rather subj.-acc. of the inf. *interfici* in the object-clause of *iusserō*. — **interfici**, pres. inf. pass. of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfēcī*, *interfectum*, 3 (*inter* + *faciō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē*; *tē interfici* is the obj. of *iusserō*. Synonyms: (1) *interficere* = *to kill*, in general; (2) *nequē* = *to kill* in a horrible manner, e.g. by scourging; (3) *caedere* and its compound *occidere* (*ob* + *caedere*) = *to cut down*, in fight; (4) *trucidare* = *to kill savagely* (*trux*, *trucis*, adj. 3d = *savage* + *caedō*), *to butcher*; (5) *percutere* (= *per* + *qualere*) = *to strike dead*; *secūri percutere* = *to execute*; (6) *ingulare* = *to kill* by cutting the throat (*ingulum*); hence *to kill treacherously*, as a brigand might; (7) *interimere* (*inter* + *emere*) = *to put out of the way*; (8) *perimere* = *to destroy, annihilate*.

LINE 43. **iusserō**, 1st pers. sing. fut. perf. ind. act. of *iubeō*, -ēre, *iussī*, *iussum*, 2 (perhaps *iūs* + *hibeō*); understand the subj. *ego*. Synonyms: (1) *iubere* = *to command*,

44	rē publicā	reliqua	coniūrātōrum	manus;	yet remain within the
	the commonwealth	(the) rest (of)	of conspirators	the band;	state. But if you
45	sīn	tū,	quod tē iam dūdum	hortor,	leave Rome, as I
	but if	you,	which thing you already for a long time	I urge,	have long been urg-
46	exieris,	exhauriētur	ex	urbe	ing you to do, all the
	will go (lit. have gone),	will be drained off	from	the city	harmful off-scourings

in general; (2) *imperāre* = to command by right of high authority (e.g. *imperium* of the general); (3) *ēdicere* = to command by official proclamation, e.g. the praetor's edict which was law during his year of office or until he himself repealed it; (4) *mandāre* = to enjoin, command, commit to some one as a charge (*manūs + dō*); (5) *praecipere* = to enjoin by right of higher position or knowledge, e.g. as a teacher. Remember that *iubeō* is always followed by an acc. and inf. object clause, whereas *imperō* takes the dat. of the person with a final substantial clause (*ut* or *nē* + the subjunctive). — *residēbit*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *resideō*, -ēre, *resēdī*, no supine, 2 (*re* = behind, back + *sedeō*); agrees with the subj. *manus*. *Residēbit* = will settle (i.e. the dregs), in the same metaphor as *sentina exhauriētur*. — *in*, prep.; gov the abl. *rē publicā*.

LINE 44. *rē*, abl. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; governed by the prep. *in*. — *pūblicā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rē*. — *reliqua*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *reliquus*, -a, -um (akin to *relinquō*); agrees with *manus*. The rest = (1) *reliquus*, regarded as the remainder numerically; (2) *ceterus*, if contrast or comparison is specially intended. — *coniūrātōrum*, gen. plur. m. of *coniūrātus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *coniūrō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*con* + *iūrō*; the mas. plur. *coniūrātī*, -ōrum, is used as a noun = those bound together by oath, hence conspirators); gen. of the substance or material, defining *manus*, cf. *argenti pondus* = a weight of silver. — *manus*, gen. *manūs*, f. 4th; nom. sing., subj. of *residēbit*. *Manus* = (1) the hand, etymologically as the measuring thing from root *ma* = to measure; (2) a band or company, in a military sense.

LINE 45. *sīn* (*sī* + *nē* = but if), conditional conj. If two suppositions are made, the second of which opposes the first, *sī* introduces the *protasis* of the first (as in l. 42), and *sīn* the *protasis* of the second; sometimes *sīn* is strengthened by an adv., e.g. *verō*, *minus*. See the note on *sī*, l. 6. — *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *exieris*. — *quod*, acc. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; adverbial acc. of specification, of the inner object. *Quod* here = *id quod*, i.e. agrees in gender and number with *id* understood; *id* would be the acc. sing. n. of *is, ea, id*, in apposition with the clause *sīn tū exieris* (= but if you leave Rome, as (lit. that thing which) I have long been urging you to do). *Id quod* and *quod* alone are used as above parenthetically, i.e. independently of the rest of the sentence. A. & G. 200, e; B. 247, 1, b; G. 614, REM. 2; 324; 333, NOTE 2; H. 363, 5. For the acc. *id*, see the note and references under *id*, Chap. III, l. 19. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *hortor*. — *iam*, temporal adv., strengthens *dūdum*; cf. *iam pridem*; in such combinations *iam* indicates that the point of view is the present, and *dūdum*, *dū*, etc., that the range of view is backwards into the past. — *dūdum* (akin to *dū*, and *dies*), adv.; *iam dūdum* limits *hortor*. — *hortor*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *hortor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1; the implied subj. is *ego*. *Hortor* is the historical present, which is regularly used with *iam dū* and *iam dūdum* to represent an act as begun in past time and continuing into the present. In descriptions, etc., of the past, the imperf. is sometimes similarly used with *iam dū*, cf. Vergil, *iam dūdum erumpere nūbem ardēbant* = they were long since eager to burst through the cloud (i.e. they had been eager and were still). A. & G. 276, a; B. 259, 4; G. 230; H. 467, III, 2.

LINE 46. *exieris*, 2d pers. sing. fut. perf. ind. act. of *exēō*, -īre, -īī, -itum, irreg. (*ex* + *eō*); agrees with the subj. *tū*; the ind. is used because the condition is a logical

of the state (which describes your companions) will be drained away from the city. How now, Catiline? Can you possibly hesitate to do at my command

tuōrum	comitum	māgna	et	perniciōsa	47
your	of companions	great	and	ruinous	
sentīna	rei pūblicae.	Quid	est,	48	
the off-scouring of the commonwealth.	What (= how) is (it),				
Catīlina?	num dubitās	id	mē imperante	49	
Catiline?	surely not you do hesitate that	me	commanding		

one, i.e. does not consider possibility or probability, but simply represents that under such and such circumstances a conclusion of a certain kind will follow. In such conditions the mood of the *protasis* is ind., and that of the *apodosis* the ind., the imperative, or the subjunct. in one of its independent uses. A. & G. 306; B. 302; G. 595; H. 508, and 4. The fut. perf. is often employed in conditions where in English the fut. simple would be used; the point of view is extended further into the future, e.g. *sin exieris* = but if you will have gone away; strictly speaking, the fut. perf. of the *apodosis* should follow, e.g. *exhausta erit* = will have been drained away, but the fut. simple is common in Cicero. — *exhauriētur*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. pass. of *exhauriō*, -ire, *exhausi*, *exhaustum*, 4 (*ex* = out of + *hauriō* = I drain): agrees with the subj. *sentīna*. — *ex*, prep.; gov. the abl. *urbe*. — *urbe*, abl. sing. of *urbs*, *urbis*, f. 3d; governed by the prep. *ex*. It is regular for the prep. with which a verb implying separation is compounded to be repeated with the ablative.

LINE 47. *tuōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *comitum*. — *comitum*, gen. plur. of *comes*, *comitis*, m. (and f.) 3d (*com* = cum, + *eō*); gen. defining *sentīna rei pūblicae*. This kind of gen. is variously called *adnominal*, *epexegetical*, *appositional*, and *gen. of specification*. We may call it here *epexegetical* or *appositional*, for it explains of what class of men the dregs of the state are made up, and is = to an appositive; cf. *nōmen amicitiae* = the name (of) friendship. A. & G. 214, f; B. 202; G. 361; H. 395. — *magna*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *magnus*, -a, -um; agrees with *sentīna*; *magna* = large, in point of number. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects the two epithets *magna* and *perniciōsa*. — *perniciōsa*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *perniciōsus*, -a, -um (*perniciōs*); agrees with *sentīna*.

LINE 48. *sentīna*, gen. *sentīnae*, f. 1st; nom. sing., subj. of *exhauriētur*. Cicero speaks metaphorically of the bilge-water of the state, as we do of the refuse, off-scourings, or dregs of the community. *Sentīna* = (1) the bilge of a ship, (2) the bilge-water which residet, i.e. collects there (cf. *residēbit*, l. 43); (3) metaphorically = the dregs. Observe that *sentīna* is limited by two genitives, *comitum* and *rei pūblicae*, as frequently occurs in Greek; *rei pūblicae* goes so closely with *sentīna* as to form a single notion, viz. the state's-refuse, and this notion is explained by *comitum*. — *rei*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; poss. gen., limiting *sentīna*. — *pūblicae*, gen. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rei*. Ernesti suspects that *rei pūblicae* is an interpolation, as *ex urbe* sufficiently shows where the dregs were. But an unusual expression like *sentīna* would require explanation for a Roman audience, especially as it is used in metaphor and not in simile. One editor rashly mishandles the text, e.g. transposes *sentīna* and *rei pūblicae*, and calls *rei pūblicae* a dat. of the indirect obj. after *perniciōsa* = dangerous to the state; he explains that a copyist may once have written *sentīna reipūblicae* instead of *reipūblicae sentīna*, the error remaining uncorrected by subsequent clerks. — *Quid*, nom. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; subj. of *est*; *quid est* is a colloquialism = how now? — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*; agrees with the subj. *quid*.

LINE 49. *Catīlina*, voc. sing. of *Catīlina*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — *num*, interrogative particle, expecting a negative reply. — *dubitās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dubiō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (for *dubitiō*, frequentative from *dubiteō*, i.e. *duo*

50	facere,	quod	iam	tuā	sponte	what you were just
	to do,	which	just now	your by own free-will		now wanting to do
51	faciēbās ?		Exire	ex	urbe	of your own accord?
	you were (on the point of) doing ?		To go out	from	the city	The consul is bidding
52	iubet cōsul hostem.	Interrogās	mē :	num		the public enemy to
	orders the consul the enemy.	You question	me :	surely not		leave the city.
						"Surely not into ex-

+ *habeō*, hence *I waver* between two alternatives, *hesitate*; cf. *dubius* for *dubibius*, and *bellum* = *duellum* = *war* between two (*duo*) nations); the subj. *tū* is implied. — *id*, acc. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; direct obj. of *facere*, and antecedent of *quod* following; *id* is explained by *exire ex urbe iubet cōsul hostem*. — *mē*, abl. sing. of *ego*; abl. in the abl. abs. construction with the part. *imperante*; *mē imperante* = *meō iussū*. — *imperante*, abl. sing. m. of *imperāns*, -antis, pres. part. act. of *imperō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; agrees with *mē* in the abl. abs. construction; see the note on *dimissō*, Chap. IV, l. 38.

LINE 50. *facere*, pres. inf. ct. of *faciō*, -ere, *fēcī*, *factum*, 3; objective complementary inf. with *dubitās*. The inf. is used with *dubitō* (and *nōn dubitō*) = *I hesitate*; the two other constructions of *dubitō* are (1) in the phrase *dubitō an* = *I doubt whether* (= *I am inclined to think*), followed by the deliberative subjunctive; cf. *haud sciō an*; (2) with a neg. followed by *quīn*, e.g. *nōn dubitō quīn haec vērā sint*. — *quod*, acc. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quat*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *id*; direct obj. of *faciēbās*. — *iam*, adv. of time; limits *faciēbās*; *iam* here = *just now*, and refers to Catiline's statement at Laeca's house that he was anxious to get away to Faesulae. — *tuā*, abl. sing. f. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *sponte*. — *sponte*, abl. sing. of *spons*, f. 3d (akin to *spondeō*; only the abl. sing. is found in Latin); abl. of manner, limiting *faciēbās*. *Sponte* is always modified by a poss. pron., e.g. *tuā*, *meā*, *sua*, in classical Latin, and thus conforms to the rule that manner may be expressed by the abl. without *cum*, if the noun in the abl. is modified by an adjective.

LINE 51. *faciēbās*, 2d pers. sing. imperf. ind. act. of *faciō*, -ere, *fēcī*, *factum*, 3; the subj. *tū* is understood. The imperf. *faciēbās* expresses intention, = *you were on the point of doing*. A. & G. 277, c; B. 260, 3; G. 231-234; H. 469, 1. — *Exire*, pres. inf. act. of *exiō*, -ire, -iī, -itum, irreg. (*ex* + *eō*); inner obj. of *iubet*. *Iubeō*, *vetō*, and *sinō* are followed by the direct obj. of the person, and the inf. of the inner object. — *ex*, prep.; gov. the abl. *urbe*. — *urbe*, abl. sing. of *urbs*, *urbis*, f. 3d; governed by the prep. *ex*.

LINE 52. *iubet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *iubeō*, -ere, *iussi*, *iussum*, 2; agrees with the subj. *consul*. Note the impersonal form of address, which is more formal and authoritative than would be the direct *ego iubeō tē*. — *cōsul*, gen. *cōsulis*, m. 3d; nom. sing., subj. of *iubet*. The juxtaposition of *cōsul* and *hostem* is rhetorically effective. — *hostem*, acc. sing. of *hostis*, -is, m. 3d; direct obj. of *iubet*. — *Interrogās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *interrogō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*inter* + *rogō*); *inter* = *between*, implies interruption (i.e. for replies) between the questions; understand the subj. *tū*. The startling command to leave Rome must have aroused Catiline into interrupting Cicero for an explanation, or at least it caused him to look perplexed; hence *interrogās mē*, i.e. either in words or by expression of face. Synonyms: (1) *rogō* = *I ask*, submissively; esp. of official questions, e.g. *rogō sententiam* (of a magistrate requesting a senator's opinion), *rogātiō* (of a bill under consideration, not yet become *lēx*); (2) *petō* = *I ask*, *seek*, generally as a favor, or in submission, e.g. *pācem petere*; (3) *interrogō* = *I ask*, expecting a reply; (4) *poscō*, = *I ask*, earnestly; (5) *postulō* = *I demand*, by right of superior power or claim; (6) *quaerō* = *I ask*, *seek*, either by questions, or by scientific or judicial investigations; (7) *flāgitō* = *I ask*, *demand*, esp. with importunate solicita-

ile?" you ask of me. This I do not command, but if you ask my advice, I recommend it.

in exsilium?	Nōn iubeō, sed sī mē cōnsulis,	88
into exile?	Not I do order, but if me you consult,	
suādeō.		84
I advise (it).		

tions; (8) *percontārī* = to inquire about, so as to gain a thorough knowledge. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; direct obj. of *interrogās*. *Interrogō* (like *rogō*) occasionally governs two acc. objects, viz. the direct obj. of the person, and the secondary obj. of the thing; here the clause *num in exsilium* is the secondary obj. of *interrogās*. — *num*, interrog. particle, introducing a question to which a negative reply is expected. *Num in exsilium?* = surely not into exile?; the question with the verb, etc., filled in would be after this fashion: *num (mē exire ex urbe iubēs) in exsilium?*

LINE 53. *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *exsilium*. — *exsilium*, acc. sing. of *exsilium*, -ī, n. 2d (from *exsul*; probably the root is *sad* = Latin *sed*, *sol*, = to go, + *ex*; cf. *solum* = the ground; *exsul* is therefore more correct than the form *exul*, and *exsilium* than *exilium*; others derive from root *sar* = *sal* = to leap, cf. *saltō* = I dance, *praesul* = a dancer before the public, *ἀλλομαι* = I spring); governed by the prep. *in*, expressing motion to after *exire* understood from l. 51. Cicero ordered Catiline to leave Rome (*exire ex urbe*), but did not dare to order him to go in *exsilium*; this he merely advises (*suādeō*). In one of his speeches Cicero distinctly says that *exsilium* is not a punishment (*supplicium*) but a means of refuge (*perfugium*) from punishment; he also derives from root *sol*, for he says that exiles *solum vertunt, hōc est, sēdem ac locum mutant*. Note the following points: (1) *exsilium* was voluntary on the part of an accused citizen, and was allowed by law; thus citizens (as Cic. tells us) often withdrew in *colōniās Latinās* to escape fines; when the charge was a grave one, e.g. scandalous misgovernment (as Verrēs), or the putting to death of Roman citizens illegally (as Cicero), the accused always retired to a foreign country; (2) the continued absence of the exile was made compulsory afterwards by *interdictiō aquā et igni* = prohibition from water and fire, necessities of life, i.e. no citizen or Latin might harbor the exile; (3) exile implied loss of property left behind, and loss of political privileges; but the exile remained a *civis* unless he attached himself to a foreign ruler; on return to Rome, his property might be restored by special grant (e.g. to Cicero); (4) an exile could be recalled (*revocārī*), and resume his station as a full citizen, e.g. Cicero in B.C. 57. Under the empire exiles used to take away with them all their wealth, of which fact Seneca complains. The emperors employed two other kinds of banishment, both of which differ from *exsilium*, inasmuch as they were not voluntary but enforced: (a) *relēgatiō* = banishment to a certain distance from Rome. The man *relēgātus* did not lose his *civitas*, nor yet his property. Apparently he could choose his place of abode, provided it was far enough from Rome, and not within certain well-known limits. Thus, as Ovid remarks, *relēgatiō* was not such a hardship as *exsilium*: (b) *dēportatiō* = transportation to a definite place, generally some barren and rocky island used as a state-prison; those who were *dēportātī* were often afterwards executed by the emperor's command. — *Nōn*, adv.; limits *iubeō*. — *iubeō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *iubeō*, -ēre, *iussī*, *iussum*, 2; understand the subj. *ego*. — *sed*, adversative conj.; joins *iubeō* and *suādeō*. — *sī*, conditional particle; *sī mē cōnsulis* = if you now consult me. — *mē*, acc. of *ego*; direct obj. of *cōnsulis*. — *cōnsulis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *cōnsulō*, -ēre, -ui, *cōnsultum*, 3; the implied subj. is *tū*. *Cōnsulō* + the acc. e.g. *alicui*, = I consult some one; *cōnsulō* + the dat. e.g. *alicui* = I consult for (the interests of) some one.

LINE 54. *suādeō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *suādeō*, -ēre, *suāsī*, *suāsum*, 2 (root *svad* = to taste good, please; cf. *suāvis* for *suāvis*; Greek root *ad* = σφαδ, e.g. *ἑάδω* for *ἑάδω* = I please); understand the subj. *ego*.

1	VI. Quid est enim, Catilina, quod tē	VI. For what is
	What is there for, Catiline, which you	there in this city,
2	iam in hāc urbe delectāre possit? in quā	Catiline, that can
	now in this city to delight can be able? in which	give you pleasure
3	nēmō est extrā istam coniūratiōnem	any longer? There
	no one there is outside that of yours conspiracy	is not one man in
4	perditōrum hominum quī tē nōn metuāt, nēmō	the city, outside your
	abandoned of men who you not fears, no one	degraded circle of
		conspiracy, but
		dreads you; not one

LINE 1. *Quid*, nom. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; subj. of *est*. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj. *quid*. The question *quid est quod delectāre possit* = an emphatic neg. *nihil iam amplius delectāre potest*. — *enim*, causal conj., connecting this sentence with the one preceding, and explaining why Cicero advised Catiline to leave Rome, viz. because he is hated by all good citizens. — *Catilina*, voc. sing. of *Catilina*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — *quod*, nom. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *quid* in gender and number, and is subj. of *possit* in its own clause; *quod* expresses characteristic, = of such a kind as. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *delectāre*.

LINE 2. *iam*, temporal adv.; modifies *delectāre possit*. *Iam* in negative clauses = *iam amplius* (any longer); see note on *est* above. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *urbe*. — *hāc*, abl. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hōc*; agrees with *urbe*. — *urbe*, abl. sing. of *urbis, urbis*, f. 3d; governed by the prep. *in*. — *delectāre*, pres. inf. act. of *delectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, I (root *vlak* or *lak* = Greek *ελκ* and Latin *lac*, = to draw, allure; cf. *laciō* = I entice, esp. in compounds, e.g. *illiciō* = in + *laciō*, *laqueus* = a snare, and *ελκω* = I draw); complementary inf. with *possit*. A. & G. 271; B. 326; G. 423; H. 533. — *possit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of *possum, posse, potuī*, no supine, irreg. (*potis*, = able, + *sum*); agrees with the subj. *quod*; the subjunct. is consecutive in the rel. clause of characteristic. Consult the note and references under *quī*, Chap. II, l. 47. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *quā*. — *quā*, abl. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *urbe*; abl. case governed by the prep. *in*. *In quā* illustrates the use of the rel. pron. in combining two coördinate clauses, and = *nam in eā* etc., explanatory of the sentence *quid . . . possit*. A. & G. 180, f; B. 251, 6; G. 610; H. 453.

LINE 3. *nēmō* (*ne* + *homō*), gen. *nūllius*, acc. *nēmīnem* or *nūllum*, -am, dat. *nūllī* or *nēmīnī*, abl. *nullō*, -ā, m. and f. sing., defective (cases wanting are supplied from *nūllus, ne* + *ūllus*); nom. sing., subj. of *est* following. *Nēmō . . . nōn* = no one . . . not, i.e. every one; *nōn nēmō* = not nobody, i.e. some one. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with its subj. *nēmō*. — *extrā* (for *exterā*, abl. f. of *exter* or *exterus*; supply *parte* = on the outside), adv. and prep.; as a prep. gov. the acc. *coniūratiōnem*. — *istam*, acc. sing. f. of the demonstr. pron. of the 2d person *iste, ista, istud* (gen. *istius*, dat. *istī*); qualifies *coniūratiōnem*. *Istam* = that of yours, spoken in tones expressing scorn and disgust. Refer to the note etc. on *iste*, Chap. I, l. 3. — *coniūratiōnem*, acc. sing. of *coniūratiō, -ōnis*, f. 3d (*coniūrō*, i.e. *con* + *iūrō*); governed by the prep. *extrā*; *coniūratiōnem* is concrete = band of conspirators; cf. *servitium* = (1) slavery, (2) a band of slaves. See the note on *vōcēs coniūratiōnis* = *vōcēs coniūrātorum*, Chap. III, l. 5.

LINE 4. *perditōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *perditus, -a, -um* (perf. part. pass. of *perdō, -ere, perdidī, perditum*, 3); agrees with *hominum*. — *hominum*, gen. plur. of *homō, hominis*, m. 3d; subjective gen., of the kind called generic, i.e. denoting the component parts of that which the gen. limits (a branch of the partitive genitive). — *quī*,

man but hates you.	quī nōn ōderit.	Quae nota domesticāe	5
With what brand of	who not does hate.	What mark domestic	
family scandal is your	turpitūdinis nōn inūsta vitāe tuāe est?	quod	6
life not scorched?	of dishonor not branded upon life your is?	what	

nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees in gender and number with the antecedent *nēmō*, and is subj. of *metuat* in the rel. clause of characteristic. Cicero shows a preference for *quī nōn* over *quīn*; when *quīn* is used it approximates to *ut nōn* (consecutive) rather than to *quī nōn*. Study the examples in the following: A. & G. 319, 2, ff; 319, d; B. 284, 2 and 3; G. 552, 1; 556; H. 500, 1; 504, 2. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *metuat*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *metuat*. — *metuat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *metuō, -ere, metuī, metūtum*, 3 (*metus*); agrees with the subj. *quī*; the subjunct. is consecutive of tendency with *quī*. The same differences of meaning that are found in the nouns *timor, metus*, etc., exist with the verbs of corresponding form; see under *timor*, Chap. I, l. 6. — *nēmō*, nom. sing. (subj. of *est* understood from *est*, l. 8); repeated (by *anaphora*) rhetorically from *nēmō* above. A. & G. 344, f; B. 350, 11, b; G. 636, NOTE 4; H. 636, III, 3.

LINE 5. *quī*, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent, and is subj. of *ōderit* in the clause of characteristic. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *ōderit*. — *ōderit*, 3d pers. sing. of the defective verb *ōdī* (perf.), inf. *ōdisse*, fut. part. *ōsūrus* (no pres. stem tenses); agrees with the subj. *quī*; consecutive subjunct. of general tendency. *ōdī* is probably from root *vadh* (Greek *ὀδ*, Latin *oa*) = *to thrust, strike*, cf. *ὠθέω* = *I thrust*; others say *ōdī* stands for *hōdī*, which is represented as akin to *hostis*, *ἔχθρος*, and the German *hass*. — *Quae*, nom. sing. f. of the interrog. pron. and adj. *quis, quae, quid* (or interrog. *quī, quae, quod*); agrees with *nota*. — *nota*, gen. *notae*, f. 1st (cf. *nōscō*, perf. part. *nōtus*); nom. sing., subj. of *inūsta est*. *Nota* = a mark by which something is recognized, hence (1) *the brand* burnt upon the forehead of a runaway and recaptured slave, (2) *the mark* of disgrace accompanied by lowering of rank (e.g. from *senator* to *equēs*), when the censor proceeded against a citizen for immoral conduct. — *domesticāe*, gen. sing. of the adj. *domesticus, -a, -um* (*domus*); agrees with *turpitūdinis*. *Domesticāe* refers to scandals touching Catiline's family life, e.g. (1) that Catiline has caused his own brother's inclusion in the lists of those who were murdered during the Sullan proscriptions, (2) that his relations with an illegitimate daughter violated all decency, (3) that he murdered his wife in order that he might marry the beautiful but profligate Aurēlia Orestilla, (4) that he murdered his son so that no encumbrances might hinder this crime-bought marriage. Cicero alone mentions the murder of his wife (3); Sallust confirms the story of his son's murder.

LINE 6. *turpitūdinis*, gen. sing. of *turpitūdō*, f. 3d (from the adj. *turpis*; cf. *fortis* and *fortitūdō*); poss. gen., limiting *nota*. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *inūsta est*. — *inūsta est* (*est* being transposed from the end of the sentence), 3d pers. sing. of the combine perf. tense pass. of *inūrō, -ere, inussī, inūstum*, 3 (*in* + *ūrō* = *ūso*, root *us* = *to burn*; akin to *av* = *I kindle*); agrees with the subj. *nota*. — *vitāe*, dat. sing. of *vita, -ae*, f. 1st; dat. of the indirect obj. dependent on *inūsta est*. Compounds (whether trans. or intrans.) of the prepositions *in, ad, ob, sub, prae, con, ante, inter*, etc., govern the dat. of the indirect object. A. & G. 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; H. 386. — *tuāe*, dat. sing. f. of the poss. pron. *tuus, -a, -um*; agrees with *vitae*. — (*est*), 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum*; agrees with the subj. *nota*, as also does the participle *inūsta*, with which *est* forms the perf. ind. pass. of *inūrō*. — *quod*, nom. sing. n. of the interrog. adj. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with *dēdecus*. Remember that the neut. sing. *quid* of interrog. *quis* is never used adjectively; some indeed assert that *quis* is never adjectival, and explain *vir* as an appositive in *quis vir*.

7	privātārum	rērum	dēdecus	nōn	haeret	What dishonor in your private affairs does not cling to
	private	of (= in) matters	disgrace	not	does stick	
8	in	fāmā?	quae	libidō	ab oculis,	your reputation? What form of lust was ever away from
	in (your)	reputation?	what	wantonness	from (your) eyes,	
9	quod	facinus	ā	manibus	umquam	your gaze? what crime from your
	what	misdeed	from	hands	ever	hands? what shameful
10	flāgitium	ā	tōtō	corpore	āfuit?	vice from the whole of your body?
	villany	from	whole	(your) body	has been absent?	

LINE 7. *privātārum*, gen. plur. f. of the adj. *privātus*, -a, -um (originally perf. part. pass. of *privō*); agrees with *rērum*. *Privātārum rērum dēdecus* refers to scandals in connection with Catiline's habits and actions in ordinary life, apart from his family life on the one hand and from politics on the other; this threefold distinction is preserved in ll. 24-29, *illa quae pertinent* (1) *ad privātam ignōminiam*, (2) *ad domesticam* . . . *turpitudinem*, (3) *ad summam rem publicam*. — *rērum*, gen. plur. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; poss. gen., limiting *dēdecus*. — *dēdecus*, gen. *dēdecoris*, n. 3d (*dē* + *decus*; *decus* = ornament, glory, from root *dak* = to esteem or to be esteemed; cf. *deceat* = it is proper, *dignus* = *dic-nus*, and *δοκέω*); nom. sing., subj. of *haeret*. — *nōn*, neg. adv., limiting *haeret*. — *haeret*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *haereō*, -ēre, *haesi*, *haesum*, 2; agrees with the subj. *dēdecus*.

LINE 8. *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *fāmā*. — *fāmā*, abl. sing. of *fāma*, -ae, f. 1st (root *bha* = *fa* = to make known, hence *fāma* = report, reputation; akin to *fārī* = to speak, *φήμη* = a voice, report, etc., etc.); governed by the prep. *in*. — *quae*, nom. sing. f. of the interrog. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*, or *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with *libidō*. — *libidō*, gen. *libidinis*, f. 3d (root *lubh* = Greek *λῖψ* = Latin *lub*, *lib*, to desire; cf. *λίπομαι* = I am eager, *libet* or *lubet* = it pleases, *liber* = doing as one desires, i.e. free); nom. sing., subj. of *āfuit*. Observe that the verb *āfuit* is expressed only with one of the coördinate subjects, viz. *flāgitium*, and is understood with the rest, viz. *libidō* and *facinus*. This is very common in Latin; the verb might have been plur., *āfuērunt* agreeing with the plurality of subjects. — *ab*, prep.; gov. the abl. *oculis*; the prep. *ab* is repeated after *āfuit*. — *oculis*, abl. plur. of *oculus*, -i, m. 2d (root *ak* = *ōp* = *oc*, to see; cf. *ὀφθαλμός* = eye); governed by the prep. *ab*.

LINE 9. *quod*, nom. sing. n. of the interrog. adj. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with *facinus*. — *facinus*, gen. *facinoris*, n. 3d (*faciō*); nom. sing., subj. of *āfuit* understood from the next sentence; *facinus* here = misdeed, crime, though the root idea of the word implies neither praise nor blame. Refer to the list of synonyms in the note on *sceleris*, Chap. IV, l. 9. — *ā* (*ab* before vowels and *h*; *ā* or *ab* before consonants), prep.; gov. the abl. *manibus*; *ā* is repeated from *āfuit*, and *ab oculis*, *ā manibus*, *ā corpore* express separation. — *manibus*, abl. plur. of *manus*, -ūs, f. 4th (root *ma* = to measure); gov. by the prep. *ā*. — *umquam* (sometimes written *unquam*), adv. of time; modifies *āfuit* understood in this clause as the pred. of *quod facinus*. — *tuīs*, abl. plur. f. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *manibus*. — *quod*, nom. sing. n. of the interrog. adj. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with *flāgitium*. Observe the *asyn-deta* in ll. 8-10.

LINE 10. *flāgitium*, gen. *flagit-iī* or -ī, n. 2d (root *bharg* = *φλεγ* = *flag* or *fulg*, to burn, to shine; cf. *flāgrō*, *fulgeō*, and *φλέγω* = I blaze; hence *flāgitium* = (1) a crime done in the heat of passion, (2) an eager demand, cf. *flāgitō* = I importune); nom. sing., subj. of *āfuit*. For synonyms, refer to the note on *sceleris*, Chap. IV, l. 9. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *corpore*. — *tōtō*, abl. sing. n. of the adj. *tōtus*, -a, -um; agrees with *corpore*.

To what weak lad, | cui tū adulēscēntulō, | quem corruptēlārū 11
 ensnared at last by | what you to young lad, | whom of your enticements
 the fascination of | illecebrīs | irrētissēs, | nōn aut ad 12
 your allurements, did | by the allurements you had ensnared, | not either for

— **corpore**, abl. sing. of *corpus*, *corporis*, n. 3d ; governed by the prep. *ā*. — **āfuit**, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *absum*, *abesse*, *āfui*, no supine (*ab + sum*), agrees with the nearest subj. *flagitium*, and is understood with each of the preceding subjects. Sallust gives a similar picture of Catiline's pursuits, describing him as endowed with vigorous physical and mental powers, as rash, licentious, extravagant, and as delighting in civil strife, murder, and rapine.

LINE 11. **cui**, dat. sing. m. of the interrog. pron. and adj. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*, or *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with *adulēscēntulō*. — **tū**, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *praetulisti*. — **adulēscēntulō**, dat. sing. of *adulēscēntulus*, *-i*, m. 2d (diminutive of *adulēscēns*; cf. *rivulus* of *rivus*, *parvulus* of *parvus*); dat. of the indirect obj. with *praetulisti*. Diminutives often signify affection, and are used as terms of endearment; but sometimes express scorn, as in this passage. *Adulēscēntulus*, however, frequently implies neither emotion, and practically = *adulēscēns*. Gradations of age are expressed by: *infantulus*, *infāns*, *puerulus*, *puer*, *adulēscēntulus*, *adulēscēns*, *iunior*, *iuvenis*, *senior* or *grandior* *nātū*, *senex*. Of these the chief divisions are *puer*, *adulēscēns*, *iuvenis*, and *senex*, and some hold that each period includes 15 years, i.e. *puer* = up to 15 years of age, *adulēscēns* = 16–30, *iuvenis* = 31–45, and *senex* from 46 years of age onwards. This calculation will serve roughly, but *pueritia* and *adulescentia* each mark a distinct period, whereas *iuventūs* is often used in a general way and including *pueritia* and *adulescentia*. The periods overlap one another, e.g. a child is *puer* till about 16–18 years of age, becomes *adulēscēns* (and *vir*) when he dons the *toga virilis* and remains so till about the age of 30, *iuvenis* from 25 or 30 up to 45 or 50 (any one of age to serve in the army must be *iuvenis*, in early times from 17 years to 46), finally *senex*. Although *adulēscēns* and *adulēscēntulus* are formed from *adolēscō* (inceptive of *adoleō*), root *al* = to grow, to nourish (cf. *alō* = I support), yet the form *adolēscēns* is very far inferior to *adulēscēns* in all the best writers and MSS.; Ritschel in his *Prolegomena* says *vix umquam boni libri sine discrepantiā formam (adolēscēns) agnōscunt*. — **quem**, acc. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *adulēscēntulō*; direct obj. of *irrētissēs* in the rel. clause. Observe that the antecedent of *quem* does not refer to any particular person, but is indefinite; hence *quem* is generic, i.e. represents a class or type, and is accordingly followed by the consecutive subjunctive. — **corruptēlārū**, gen. plur. of *corruptēla*, *-ae*, f. 1st (formed from *corruptus*, the perf. part. pass. of *corrumpō* = I corrupt, hence = corruption, seduction); poss. gen., limiting *illecebrīs*.

LINE 12. **illecebrīs**, abl. plur. of *illecebra*, *-ae*, f. 1st (*in +* root *lak* = lac, to allure; cf. *laciō* = I entice, esp. in compounds, *dēliciōsus*, *laqueus* = a snare, etc.); abl. of the means, modifying *irrētissēs*. — **irrētissēs** (*inrētissēs*), 2d pers. sing. pluperf. subjunct. act. of *irrētīō* (*inrētīō*), *-ire*, *-ivī*, *-itum*, 4 (*in* = into + *rēte* = a net; *rēte* is for *srēte*, from root *sar* = to put together, cf. *servō* = I bind together, entwine); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending; the subjunct. is consecutive, with *quem* characteristic. *Irrētissēs* is a contracted form of *irrētīvissēs*. In the perf. stem tenses active, the *v* often disappears, and the two vowels between which it originally stood contract into one long vowel — this is the rule for perfects in *-āvī*, *-ēvī*, and *-ōvī* (cf. *cōfirmāstī* for *cōfirmāvīstī*, Chap. IV, l. 30); but while perfects in *-ivī* often drop the *v*, the vowels do not as a rule contract except before *st*, e.g. *audīstī* for *audīvīstī*, and *ss*, e.g. *irrētīssēs*; thus we may have *audīverat* or *audīerat*, but not *audīrat*. Sallust remarks on the power which Cati-

13	audāciam	ferrum	aut	ad	libidinem	facem	you not reach forth a sword for his violence or a torch for his lust?
	his audacity	a sword	or	for	his lust	a torch	
14	praetulistī?	Quid	vērō?	nūper,	cum		And again, a short time ago, after you
	did hold forth?	What	indeed?	lately,	when		had emptied your
15	morte	superiōris	ūxōris	novīs	nūptiis		house for a fresh
	by the death	former	of your wife	new	for nuptials		

line held over the minds of young Romanus, and upholds Cicero's charges. — *nōn*, neg. adv., limiting *praetulistī*. — *aut*, disjunctive conj., used correlatively with *aut* below = *either . . . or*. The other disjunctive correlatives are *vel . . . vel*; *sive (seu) . . . sive (seu)*; cf. *et . . . et* = both . . . and, *neque . . . neque* = neither . . . nor. — *ad*, prep. with the acc.; gov. *audāciam*; *ad* here and in the next line = *for, with a view to, for the purpose of*.

LINE 13. *audāciam*, acc. sing. of *audācia*, -ae, f. 1st (formed from the adj. *audāx*, -ācis, 3d; *audeō* = *I dare*); governed by the prep. *ad*. — *ferrum*, acc. sing. of *ferrum*, ī, n. 2d; direct obj. of *praetulistī*. — *Ferrum* = lit. *iron*, and by metonymy an *iron* or *steel weapon*, esp. a *sword*. *Ferrum ad audāciam* = a *sword for bold*, i.e. *violent*, deeds, rather than a *sword to give him (adulēscēntulus)* boldness. — *aut*, disjunctive conj.; connects *ferrum* and *facem*; used correlatively with *aut* above = *either . . . or*. Of the disjunctive conjunctions *vel* (probably an old imperative of *volō*) and its shortened enclitic form *ve* give a choice between two alternatives; *sive* offers a choice between two names of the same thing; *aut* is used when each alternative excludes the other. A. & G. 156, c; B. 342; G. 493-496, esp. 493; H. 554, II. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *libidinem*; used in the same sense as in l. 12. — *libidinem*, acc. sing. of *libidō*, *libidinis*, f. 3d; governed by the prep. *ad*. — *facem*, acc. sing. of *fax*, *facis*, f. 3d (Latin root *fa-c* = root *bha*, to bring to light; akin to *faciēs*; the root *fac* is allied to root *fa* of *fārī* (to speak), root *fas* of *nefās*, root *fat* of *fateor*, etc.); direct obj. of *praetulistī*, joined by *aut* to *ferrum*. The metaphor is taken from the custom of slaves lighting their masters home by a torch; Catiline's metaphorical torch was to guide the young men in the pursuit of their lusts, and perhaps there is the further idea of his fanning the flame of their passions.

LINE 14. *praetulistī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *praeferō*, *praeferre*, *praetuli*, *praelātum*, irreg. (*prae* = in front + *ferō* = *I carry*); agrees with the subj. *tū*, l. 11. — *Quid*, acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; idiomatic adverbial acc. = *quid dicam aē hōc*. *Quid* or *quid vērō* is used by Cicero to mark a transition; in this passage it is made more emphatic by *vērō*, and leads up to a charge of more definite crime. — *vērō*, adverbial abl. of *vērū*, -a, -um; used both as an adv. and as an adversative conjunction. A. & G. 156, b; B. 343, 1; G. 483-491; H. 554, III. — *nūper* (*novum* + *per*), adv. of time (superl. *nūperrimē*); modifies *cumulastī*. — *cum*, temporal conj.; followed by the subjunct. *vacuēfecissēs*. *Cum*, like the other temporal conjunctions, usually takes the ind., esp. in the pres. and perf. tenses, but is generally followed by the imperf. and pluperf. subjunct., because in these tenses the time is described by the circumstances which also have some causal or concessive force, i.e. the imperf. and pluperf. do not define the time so much as describe it. A. & G. 325; B. 288; G. 580-585; H. 521.

LINE 15. *morte*, abl. sing. of *mors*, *mortis*, f. 3d; *morte* = *nece*, by the murder (expressed euphemistically by Cicero; cf. his announcement to the people, after the strangling of Lentulus and the other four conspirators, "they have lived their life" = they are dead), and therefore is an abl. of the means, modifying *vacuēfecissēs*. — *superiōris*, gen. sing. f. of the adj. *superior*, -ius (compar. of *superus*, -a, -um, from adv. *super*; superl. *suprēmus* or *summus*); agrees with *ūxōris*. — *ūxōris*, gen. sing. of *ūxor*, f. 3d

marriage by the murder of your first wife, did you not surmount this crime with yet another one over-	domum vacuēfēcissēs, \	nōnne	etiam	aliō	16
	your house you had made vacant,	not	also	another	
	incrēdibilī scelere hōc scelus cumulāstī ?				17
	incredible by crime this crime did you augment ?				

(all attempts to trace the etymology of *ūxor* are fanciful); poss. gen., limiting *morte*. Synonyms: (1) *ūxor* = the wife, as distinguished from *vir* = the husband; (2) *coniunx* (*con* + *iungō*) = usually wife, as the partner of her husband's life; sometimes = husband; (3) *marita* = wife, as opposed to *maritus* = husband (*mās, maris* = male, one of the male sex). — *novis*, dat. plur. f. of *novus*, -a, -um; agrees with *nūptiis*. The new marriage was with *Aurēlia Orestilla*, of whom *Sallust* says that *praeter formam nihil unquam bonus laudāvit*. *Cicero* is the only writer who records the charge of wife-murder against *Catiline*. — *nūptiis*, dat. of the plur. noun *nūptiae*, -arum, f. 1st (from *nūpta* = a bride; root *nabh* = *neb*, *nub*, to veil; cf. *vépos* and *nūbēs* = a cloud, nebula = a mist, and *nūbō*, -ere, *nūpsī*, *nūptum*, 3 = I veil myself, I marry, i.e. as the female participator in the marriage ceremony); dat. of the object for which, or, as it is often called, dat. of purpose. Distinguish between the following: (1) *dūcō* or *dūcō ūxōrem* = I marry, of the husband; *dūcō* = *dūcō domum*; (2) *nūbō* = I marry, of the wife, followed by the dat., e.g. *Catilineae nūpsit* = lit. she veiled herself for *Catiline*, i.e. married *Catiline*; (3) the pass. *mātrimōniō iungor* is used of either the husband or the wife. *Nūptiae* were of four kinds: (1) *iūstae*, i.e. between a man or woman, each of whom is a *civis*, or between a *civis* and a Latin enjoying the right of *connūbium* with Rome; (2) *iniūstae*, when one of the parties did not have the *iūs connūbī*; the children took the status of the less privileged parent, except when the father was a *civis* and the mother had *iūs connūbī*; in this case the children were *optimō iūre* citizens; (3) *cum conventiōne in manum*, i.e. when the woman passed from the control (*potestās*) of her father or guardian into her husband's control; (4) *sine conventiōne in manum*, i.e. the wife remained under her father's control, or else was *sui iūris*; if she was *sui iūris*, she retained the disposition of her own property, but not otherwise. The law recognized three forms of marriage: (a) *cōnfarreatiō*, a religious ceremony at the bride's house, when a sacred cake of meal (*far*) was broken, and other rites observed; (b) *coemptiō*, a fictitious sale of the bride by her father to the husband; (c) *ūsus*, i.e. when the wife stayed at her husband's house for one complete year without being absent three consecutive nights, the marriage was regarded as legally = to one made as in (a) or (b). The bride invariably brought a *dōs* (cf. French *dōt*) according to her means. Marriages *cum conventiōne* became rare, and laxness generally crept into the ceremony, so that divorces became very common and very easy to obtain. Some say that a marriage by *cōnfarreatiō* was indissoluble, but probably it could be dissolved by going through a religious ceremony called *diffareatiō*.

LINE 16. *domum*, acc. sing. of *domus*, -ūs, f. 4th (2d decl. forms also); direct obj. of *vacuēfēcissēs*. — *vacuēfēcissēs*, 2d pers. sing. pluperf. subjunct. act. of *vacuēfaciō*, -ere, *vacuēfēcī*, *vacuēfactum*, 3 (*vacuus* = empty + *faciō* = I make); the implied subj. is *tū*; for the mood, see the note *cum* above, l. 14. — *nōnne* (*nōn* + *ne*), interrog. particle, the use of which implies that an affirmative reply is expected. Refer to the note on *ne*, Chap. I, l. 4. — *etiam* (*et* + *iam*), adv., modifying *cumulāstī*. — *aliō*, abl. sing. n. of the adj. *alius*, -a, -ud (gen. contracts from *ali-ius* to *alius*, dat. *alii*; *alius* is akin to *ἄλλος*); agrees with *scelere*.

LINE 17. *incrēdibilī*, abl. sing. n. of the adj. *incrēdibilis*, -e, 3d (*in* = not + *crēdibilis*, from *crēdō*); agrees with *scelere*. — *scelere*, abl. sing. of *scelus*, *sceleris*, n. 3d; abl. of the means, with *cumulāstī*. — *hōc*, acc. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *scelus*, i.e. wife-murder (*morte superioris ūxōris*). — *scelus*, gen. *sceleris*, n. 3d; acc. sing., direct obj. of *cumulāstī*. — *cumulāstī*, 2d pers. sing.

18	quod	ego	praetermittō	et	facile	patior	passing belief? But
	(which	I	pass over	and	readily	allow	I let this pass, and
19	silēri,	nē	in	hāc	civitate	tantī	readily suffer it to be
	to be kept silent,	lest	in	this	state	so great	sunk in silence, that
20	facinoris	immānitās	aut	exstisisse	aut		it may not seem possible
	of an outrage	the monstrosity	either	to have existed	or		for wickedness
							of such enormity to
							have displayed itself

perf. ind. act. of *cumulō*, -āre, āvi, -ātum, 1 (*cumulus* = a heap; probably from root *ku* = to swell, cf. *kūpa* = a wave, the swell of the sea, *cavus* = hollow, *kvēw* = I am pregnant, etc.); the subj. *tū* is understood. *Cumulāstī* is a contraction of *cumulāvistī*; *v* is frequently dropped in the perf.-stem tenses, and in verbs of the 1st, 2d, and 3d conjugations, the vowels between which it originally stood contract and form one long vowel; cf. *cōfirmāstī*, Chap. IV, l. 30, and note. The allusion in this sentence is to the charge which Sallust (*Catilina*, XV) expressly confirms, viz. that Catiline killed his son in order to marry Orestilla, *quod ea nūbere illi dubitābat timēns privignum adultum aetate* = because she, fearful of a grown-up step-son, hesitated to marry him; cf. Sallust in the same passage, *prō certō crēditur necātō filiō vacuam domum scelestis nūptiis fecisse* = he (Catiline) is believed for a fact to have murdered his son and to have cleared his house for the criminal marriage.

LINE 18. *quod*, acc. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; direct obj. of *praetermittō*; *quod* may be taken either as referring to and agreeing with the antecedent *scelere*, or better as referring to the whole of the previous clause = *et hōc*. — *ego*, nom. sing. of the 1st personal pron.; subj. of *praetermittō*; *ego* is emphatic, = I for my part. — *praetermittō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *praetermittō*, -ere, *praetermisi, praetermissum*, 3 (*praeter* = beyond, by + *mittō* = I send, hence I let pass, overlook); agrees with the subj. *ego*. Synonyms: (1) *neglegō* = I omit, do not mind, implying indifference; (2) *omitto* = I omit or take no notice of, knowingly and intentionally; (3) *praetermittō* = I omit, overlook, generally from lack of attention; (4) *dimittō* = I omit, give up, voluntarily. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects *praetermittō* and *patior*. — *facile*, adv. (the adverbial acc. n. of *facilis*); modifying *patior*. — *patior*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *patior, pati, passus sum*, 3; the subj. is *ego* understood; joined by *et* to *praetermittō*. *Patior* = I suffer, i.e. I do not actively interfere so as to make the story public. For synonyms, consult the note on *patimur*, Chap. II, l. 15.

LINE 19. *silēri*, pres. inf. pass. of *sileō*, -ēre, -ui, no supine, 2, trans. and intrans.; secondary obj. of *patior*, i.e. *silēri* agrees with *quod* in the obj.-clause of *patior*. For the distinction between *tacēre* and *silēre*, see the note on *tacēs*, Chap. IV, l. 10. — *nē*, negative final conj., = in order that . . . not; followed by the subjunct. of purpose *videātur*. *Nē* is the regular negative in all final clauses (*ut* in affirmative clauses), whether pure or substantival, e.g. after verbs of fearing; it also regularly introduces negative commands and negative wishes, e.g. *utinam nē*. Refer to note on *nē*, Chap. II, l. 2. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *civitate*. — *hāc*, abl. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hōc*; agrees with *civitate*. — *civitate*, abl. sing. of *civitas*, -ātis, f. 3d (*civis*); governed by the prep. *in*. *Civitas* = the state, as being a community of *civēs*; *rēs publica* = the state, in reference to its government. — *tantī*, gen. sing. n. of the dem. adj. *tantus, -a, -um*; agrees with *facinoris*.

LINE 20. *facinoris*, gen. sing. of *facinus*, n. 3d (*faciō*, hence *deed*; usually as here in a bad sense, *misdeed, crime*); poss. gen., limiting *immānitās*. *Tantī facinoris immānitās*, so great a crime's enormity is a variation for the ordinary *facinus tantae immānitātis* (gen. of quality, i.e. descriptive) = a crime of such enormity. — *immānitās*, gen. *immānitātis*, f. 3d (from adj. *immānis*, -ē, 3d = monstrous, huge; *in* = not +

in this state, or, at least, to have gone unpunished. I pass over the complete bankruptcy of your estate—for you will	nōn not	vindicāta esse to have been avenged	videātur. may seem.)	Praetermittō 21 I pass over
	ruīnās the downfall	fortūnārum of fortunes	tuārum, your	quās omnēs 22 which all

root *ma* = *to measure*, hence *immeasurable*; cf. the old adj. *mānus* = *good*, from the same root); nom. sing., subj. of *videātur*.—*aut*, disjunctive conj., used correlatively with *aut* below, = *either . . . or*.—*exstitisse*, perf. inf. act. of *existō*, -*ere*, *exstiti*, *exstitum*, 3 (*ex* + *sistō*); complementary predicative inf., with the copulative verb *videātur*.—*aut*, disjunctive conj. (refer to the notes on *aut*, ll. 12 and 13); connects *exstitisse* and *nōn vindicāta esse*.

LINE 21. *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *vindicāta esse*.—*vindicāta*, perf. part. pass. of *vindicō*, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātum*, 1 (from *vindex* = *defender*, *avenger*; some derive from *venus* = *sale* + *dicō*, others from *vis* = *violence* + *dicō*, but neither is probable); adjectival complement in the pred. of the copulative *esse*, *videātur*; agrees in gender, number, and case with the subj. *immānitās*; understand *sī exstiterit* before *nōn vindicāta esse*. A noun or adj. which refers to the subject and is complement of a copulative verb agrees and is put in the same case with the subject. A. & G. 271, c; B. 328, 2; G. 205, 206; A. 536, 2. Roman criminal law required that some one must prosecute whenever a crime was committed; if no one did so, the magistrates could not bring the guilty person to justice, nor could they enforce punishment or take any official notice of the crime. The fact that Catiline was not prosecuted for his son's murder may either be considered to prove how low the moral life of Rome had become (and it was undoubtedly very bad, and became much worse later on), or else to show that this rumor was a mere scandal, unsupported by any sort of evidence upon which legal action might be taken.—*esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; complementary inf. with *videātur*. *Vindicāta* + *esse* = the combineate perf. inf. pass. of *vindicō*, corresponding to the coördinate perf. inf. *exstitisse*.—*videātur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. pass. of *videō*, -*ēre*, *vidi*, *visum*, 2 (the pass. *videor*, as here, commonly = *I seem*, followed by an inf. or by a pred. adj. or noun with *esse* expressed or understood); agrees with the subj. *immānitās*; the subjunct. is final, expressing purpose after *nē*, l. 19. Prof. Wilkins remarks that *esse videātur* "became a commonplace of rhetoric," and quotes Quintilian, "*esse videātur*," *iam nimis frequēns*. From this it is clear that there were stock phrases and expressions in ancient rhetoric just as there are in modern; cf. Cicero's pet verb *comperire*, to which his enemies so much objected. Whereas *esse videātur* is common, *esse videtur* is avoided in prose, especially at the end of a sentence, because it constitutes two feet, dactyl and trochee (*ēssē vī-ditūr*), which conclude a hexametric verse in poetry (the conclusion may also be dactyl and spondee, i.e. — ∪ ∪ followed by — ∪).—*Praetermittō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *praetermittō*, -*ere*, *praetermisi*, *praetermissum*, 3 (*praeter* + *mittō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending.

LINE 22. *ruīnās*, acc. plur. of *ruīna*, -*ae*, f. 1st (from *ruō* = *I rush down*, *fall down*, = *srovō*, from root *sru* = *to break forth*; cf. *pēw* = *I flow*, *Rumo* (an old name for the Tiber), *Rōma* = *Srouma* = *the stream-town*, i.e. Rome); direct obj. of *praetermittō*.—*fortūnārum*, gen. plur. of *fortūna*, -*ae*, f. 1st (lengthened from *fors* = *chance*, lit. *what-ever brings itself*, root *bhar* = *fer* = *to bear*; cf. *ferō*, *φέρω*); poss. gen., limiting *ruīnās*. *Fortūna* = *fortune*, either good (*prosperity*) or bad (*misfortune*); personified *Fortūna* is the goddess of fortune, worshipped more by the Romans than the Greeks, and especially at Antium and Praeneste; the plur. *fortūnae* = *possessions*, *property*, by metonymy. Catiline had been praetor in B.C. 68, and as proprætor governed the province of Africa in 67. On his return to Rome he sued for election as consul, but his candidature was

23	prōximis	Idibus	tibi	impendēre	see on the 13th of
	next	on the Ides	over you	to hang	this month that your
24	sentiēs :	ad illa	veniō,	quae nōn	bankruptcy is immi-
	you will perceive :	to those things	I come,	which not	nent : I proceed not
25	ad privātam	ignōminiam	vitiōrum	tuōrum,	to matters which re-
	to private	the shame	of vices	your,	flect the shame of
					your private vices or

withdrawn as he was prosecuted by P. Clōdīus Pulcher (Cicero's bitter enemy later on) for extortion. Cicero thought of defending him, but considered the evidence too strong against him, cf. the letter to Atticus in which he says he may be acquitted *sī iudicātum erit meridiē nōn lucēre* = *if it will be decided that the sun does not shine at noon*. Catiline bought his acquittal by giving ruinous bribes to the jury, and so shortly after this we hear of him being completely overwhelmed with debt. — **tuārum**, gen. plur. f. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *fortūnārum*. — **quās**, acc. plur. f. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *ruinās*; subj.-acc. of *impendēre* in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *sentiēs*. — **omnes**, acc. plur. f. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; stands as a modifier of *quās* in the rel. clause, but really modifies *ruinās* in the main clause. An emphatic adj. is often placed in the rel. clause in Latin, especially superlative adjectives, e.g. *I will send the most reliable soldiers I have with me* = *mīlites quōs fidissimōs mēcum habēo mittam*.

LINE 23. **prōximis**, abl. plur. f. of the adj. *prōximus*, -a, -um (superl. formed from the adv. or prep. *prope*; compar. *propior*; no positive; cf. *ulterior* and *ultimus*, from adv. *ultrā*); agrees with *Idibus*. The Ides of November fall on the 13th day; they fall on the 15th in the months March, May, July, and October. The Kalends (1st day of the month), the Ides, and to a smaller degree the Nones (the 5th day of the month, except in March, May, July, and October, when it was the 7th) were special days on which money-lenders and estate-buyers called in the money due to them or the interest on mortgages, or lent out money which they had collected on previous settling days. Cicero means that the exposure of Catiline's schemes and the certainty of their ultimate failure will cause the creditors of the latter to put such pressure on him on Nov. 13th that he will recognize (*sentiēs*) that the following Kalends (the great settling-day) will complete his financial ruin. — **Idibus**, abl. of the plur. n. *Idūs*, -uum, f. 4th (abbreviated = Id.; the grammarian Macrobius derives from Etruscan *iduo*, hence *division*); abl. of time when, modified by *prōximis*. Except with a few words, e.g. *aestāte* = *in summer*, the noun in the abl. always has a modifier. A. & G. 256; B. 230; G. 393; H. 429. — **tibi**, dat. sing. of *tū*; indirect obj. of the intrans. verb *impēnāre* as a compound of *in*. A. & G. 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; H. 386. — **impendēre**, pres. inf. act. of *impēdō*, -īre, no perf., no supine, 2 (*in* + *pēdēō*); agrees with the sub.-acc. *quās* in the (acc. and inf.) object clause of *sentiēs*.

LINE 24. **sentiēs**, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *sentiō*, -īre, *sensī, sensum*, 4; the implied subj. is *tū*. — **ad**, prep.; gov. the acc. *illa*. — *illa*, acc. plur. n. of the dem. pron. *ille, illa, illud*; governed by the prep. *ad*. — **veniō**, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *venīō*, -īre, *venī, ventum*, 4; the subj. implied by the personal ending is *ego*. — **quae**, nom. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *illa*, and is subj. of *pertinent*, l. 29. — **nōn**, neg. adv., limiting the clause (*quae*) *ad privātam ignōminiam* (*pertinent*).

LINE 25. **ad**, prep.; gov. the acc. *ignōminiam*. — **privātam**, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *privātus*, -a, -um; agrees with *ignōminiam*; the *privāta ignōminia* was referred to in ll. 7-14. — **ignōminiam**, acc. sing. of *ignōminia*, -ae, f. 1st (*in* + *nōmen*, root *gno* = *to know*); governed by the prep. *ad*. — **vitiōrum**, gen. plur. of *vitiūm*, -ī, n. 2d (*defect*,

the embarrassments and dishonor of your home life, but to other matters which affect the highest welfare of the state and the life and safety of every one of us. Can this light	nōn ad domesticam tuam difficultātem ac 26 not to domestic your difficulty and turpitūdinem, sed ad summam rem 27 baseness, but to utmost the real pūblicam atque ad omnium nostrum vitam 28 common and to all of us the life salūtemque pertinent. Potestne tibi haec 29 and the safety appertain. Is able to you this
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vice, lit. a twist, root *vi* = to entwine, plant; cf. *vīmen* = a pliant twig, *viēō* = I plait, and *līra* = a willow; subjective gen., limiting *ignōminiam*. — *tuūrum*, gen. plur. n. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *vitiūrum*.

LINE 26. *nōn*, neg. adv., limiting the clause (*quae*) *ad domesticam difficultātem et turpitūdinem* (*pertinent*). *Nōn* . . . *nōn* is much more emphatic than the correlatives *neque* . . . *neque*, and strengthens the contrast introduced by *sed*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the accusatives *difficultātem* and *turpitūdinem*. — *domesticam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *domesticus*, -a, -um; agrees with the nearest substantive *difficultātem* and is understood with *turpitūdinem*. — *tuam*, acc. sing. f. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *difficultātem* and is understood with *turpitūdinem*. — *difficultātem*, acc. sing. of *difficultās*, -tās, f. 3d (*difficilis*); governed by the prep. *ad*; the pecuniary embarrassments of Catiline were touched upon in ll. 21–24. — *ac* (shortened form of *atque*; *ac* is used before consonants except *c*, *g*, and *qu*; *atque* is used before *c*, *g*, *qu*, and vowels), cop. conj., connecting two important ideas. See the note on *que*, Chap. I, l. 9.

LINE 27. *turpitūdinem*, acc. sing. of *turpitūdō*, -inis, f. 3d (from the adj. *turpis*, -e, 3d); governed by the prep. *ad*; joined by *ac* to *difficultātem*. The immorality of Catiline's family life meets more than slight (if short) notice in ll. 5 and 6, and 14–21. — *sed*, adversative conj.; joins and opposes *ad summam rem pūblicam* to *ad privātam* . . . *turpitūdinem*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the accusatives *rem pūblicam* and *vitam salūtemque*. — *summam*, acc. sing. f. of *summus*, -a, -um (*summus* and *supremus* are superl. of the rare pos. *superus*, from adv. *super*; compar. *superior*); agrees with *rem pūblicam*. — *rem*, acc. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; governed by the prep. *ad*; *rem pūblicam* = public welfare, rather than *state*, in this passage. Catiline's political crimes are treated after his crimes in his family and in his private life, because the former are more important and bear more directly on the occasion of this meeting of the Senate.

LINE 28. *pūblicam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rem*. — *atque*, cop. conj.; connects *ad rem pūblicam* and *ad vitam*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the accusatives *vitam* and *salūtem*. — *omnium*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *nostrum*. — *nostrum*, gen. plur. of the 2d personal pron. plur. *nōs*; poss. gen., limiting *vitam salūtemque*. The personal pronouns have a gen. in -i, which is in nearly all cases used *objectively*, and also a gen. in -um, which nearly always is used *partitively*, e.g. *quem nostrum* = whom of us? Chap. I, l. 16. But when *omnium* is used, the gen. *nostrum* or *vestrum* regularly takes the place of *nostrī* or *vestrī*, and in such cases it is not used *partitively*; *all of us* can only be *nōs omnes*, never *omnēs nostrum*. A. & G. 194, b; B. 241, 2; G. 364, REM., and NOTE 2; H. 446, NOTE 3. — *vitam*, acc. sing. of *vita*, -ae, f. 1st; governed by the prep. *ad*.

LINE 29. *salūtemque* (*salūtem* + *que*), *salūtem* is the acc. sing. of *salūs*, -ūtis, f. 3d (akin to *salvus*); governed by the prep. *ad*; joined closely by *que* to *vitam*, with which it forms a single idea. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connects *vitam* and *salūtem*. — *pertinent*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *pertinēō*, -ēre, -ui, no supine, 2 (*per* + *tenēō*); agrees with the subj. *quae*, l. 24. — *Potestne* (*potest* + *ne*), *potest* is 3d pers. sing. pres.

80	<i>lūx,</i> <i>daylight,</i>	<i>Catilina,</i> <i>Catiline,</i>	<i>aut</i> <i>or</i>	<i>hūius</i> <i>this</i>	<i>caeli</i> <i>of sky</i>	of day or this air of heaven afford you
81	<i>spiritus</i> <i>the breath (= air)</i>	<i>esse</i> <i>to be</i>	<i>iūcundus,</i> <i>pleasant,</i>	<i>cum</i> <i>seeing that</i>	<i>sciās</i> <i>you know</i>	pleasure, Catiline, seeing that you know there is not one mem- ber of this gathering
82	<i>esse</i> <i>to be</i>	<i>hōrum</i> <i>of these (senators)</i>	<i>nēmīnem</i> <i>no one</i>	<i>quī</i> <i>who</i>	<i>nesciat</i> <i>does not know</i>	ignorant of these

ind. of *possum*, *posse*, *potui*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* + *sum*); agrees with subj. *lūx*. *Ne* is the enclitic interrog. particle, used in introducing questions simply for the sake of extracting information, and not with the expectation that the reply will be affirmative or the reverse. See note on *ne*, Chap. I, l. 4. — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *esse iūcundus*. — *haec*, nom. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *lūx*. A few old editions read *hūius vitæ lūx*, instead of *haec lūx*, preferring (with little or no authority) a phrase which balances *hūius caeli spiritus* following.

LINE 30. *lūx*, gen. *lūcis*, f. 3d (root *ruk*, *luk* = to shine, cf. *lūceō*, *lūna* = *lucna*, *lūmen* = *lucmen*, *λῦχνος* = a lamp); nom. sing., subj. of *potest*. Synonyms: *lūmen* = the light-giving body, and *lūx* = the light which streams from the *lūmen*; but this distinction is frequently omitted, and *lūmen* is used generally, e.g. for the light of a lamp, while *lūx* constantly = *daylight*. — *Catilina*, voc. sing. of *Catilina*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — *aut*, disjunctive conj.; connects the subjects *lūx* and *spiritus*. — *hūius*, gen. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *caeli*. — *caeli*, gen. sing. of *caelum* (*coelum* less correct), n. 2d (root *ku* = to swell, be hollow; cf. *κοῖλος* and *cavus* = hollow; *caelum* stands for *cavilum*); poss. gen., limiting *spiritus*.

LINE 31. *spiritus*, gen. *spiritus*, m. 4th (lit. = *breath*, *breathing*, from *spirō* = *I breathe*; hence by metonymy = *air* (as in this passage), *inspiration*, i.e. as the breath of a god, *breath of life*, i.e. *life* (*courage* or *pride*); nom. sing., subject of *potest* understood from the clause preceding; joined by *aut* to *lūx*. — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; complementary inf. of *potest*. — *iūcundus*, nom. sing. m. of the adj. *iūcundus*, -a, *um* (probably for *iuvicundus*, from *iuvō* = *I please*); complement of *esse* in the full pred. *potest esse iūcundus*; observe that *iūcundus* refers as much to *lūx* as to *spiritus*, but agrees in gender only with the latter because it is the nearer noun. A. & G. 176, 187; B. 233, 2; 235, B. 2, b); G. 205, 206; 286, 1; H. 360, 439, 2. *Iūcundus* = agreeable, i.e. as causing joy, e.g. *iūcunda narrātiō* = an agreeable story; *grātus* = agreeable, i.e. welcome, acceptable; medicine is *grāta* to an invalid, but it is not therefore *iūcunda*. — *cum*, causal conj., hence followed by the subjunct. mood. A. & G. 326; B. 286, 2; G. 586; H. 517. — *sciās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *scīo*, -īre, *scīvī*, *scītum*, 4 (root *ski* = to split, sever, distinguish; cf. *kedʒw* = *I split*); the implied subj. is *tū*; the subjunct. mood depends on *cum* causal. Synonyms: (1) *sciō* (neg. *nesciō*) = *I know facts or truths as the objects of conviction*, e.g. *sciō quis sit* = *I know who he is*; (2) *nōscō* = *I know things or attributes as the objects of perception*, e.g. *nōvī hominem* = *I know the man*; (3) *cōgnōscō* = *I know, recognize, ascertain*; (4) *intelligō* = *I perceive by the senses or the understanding*.

LINE 32. *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *nēmīnem* in the object-clause (acc. and inf. construction) of *sciās*. — *hōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; partitive gen., limiting *nēmīnem*; *hōrum* is deictic, and = of the senators here present. — *nēmīnem*, acc. sing. of *nēmō*, m. and f. 3d (= *ne* + *homō*; dat. *nēmīni*; gen. *nūllius* and abl. *nūllō*, -a, are borrowed from *nūllus*, -a, -um); subj.-acc. of *esse* in the acc. and inf. object-clause of *sciās*. — *quī*, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the indef. antecedent *nēmīnem*; *quī* is characteristic; see the note on *quī*, Chap. II, l. 47. — *nesciat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *nesciō*,

facts: that on the 31st of December, in the consulship of Lepidus and Tullus, you stood armed with

tē	prīdiē	Kalendās	Iānuāriās	Lepidō	88
you	on the day before	the Kalends	of January,	Lepidus	
et	Tullō	cōsulibus	stetisse	in	comitiō
and	Tullus	(being) consuls,	to have stood	in the	Comitium

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-ire, -ivī, or -iī, -itum, 4 (*ne + sciō*); agrees with the subj. *quī*; the subjunct. mood is consecutive, after *quī*, which is generic, i.e. stands for a class.

LINE 33. *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. of the inf. *stetisse* in the object clause of *nesciat* (a *verbum sentiendi*). — *prīdiē* (abbreviated = *pr.* or *prid.*; root *pri* in *prior* + *diē*, the abl. of *diēs*), adv., construed as a prep. + the acc.; gov. the acc. *Kalendās*. *Prīdiē*, *postridiē*, *usque*, *propius*, and *proxime* may be used either as adverbs or as prepositions with the acc. case, e.g. *proximē Pompēium sedēbam* = *I sat next to Pompey*; sometimes the adjectives *propior* and *proximus* are used, like the adverbs, with the acc., e.g. *proximus Pompēium sedēbam*. *Prīdiē* and *postridiē* are also found with the gen. (subjective), e.g. *prīdiē comitiōrum* = *on the day before (after) the elections*; and *propior*, *propius*, *proximus*, and *proximē* are very common with the dat., as might be expected. A. & G. 261, a; B. 144, 2; G. APPENDIX, page 491; H. 437. — *Kalendās*, acc. of the plur. n. *Kalendae*, -arum, f. 1st (see *Kalendās*, Chap. III, l. 12); governed by the adv. (prepositional) *prīdiē*. *Prīdiē . . . cōsulibus* = the last day of the year in which Lepidus and Tullus were consuls, i.e. Dec. 31st, B.C. 66. — *Iānuāriās*, acc. plur. f. of the adj. *Iānuārius*, -a, -um (= belonging to *Iānus*, to whom the first day of each month and the beginning of all things were sacred); agrees with *Kalendās*. *Iānus* = *Diānus*, from the same root as *diēs*, *Iuppiter*, etc. *Jānus* was the porter of heaven, and is represented with two heads (*bifrons*) because he was the guardian deity of gates, and gates face in two directions. A certain arcade near the Forum was sacred to *Jānus* (it is often wrongly styled a *temple*), and the gate of this was kept shut in times of peace, and left open only in war to signify that *Jānus* had gone forth to help Rome. The first day of the new year was especially sacred to *Jānus*. — *Lepidō*, abl. sing. of the cognōmen *Lepidus*, -i, m. 2d (*lepidus* = *elegant, charming*; *lepidus* was the family name of a distinguished branch of the *gens Aemilia*); abl. in the abl. abs. construction; *Lepidō + Tullō* = a plur. idea with which *cōsulibus* agrees. The full name of this man was *Mānius Aemilius Lepidus*, who was colleague of *Gāius Volcātius Tullus* in the consulship B.C. 66, belonged to the aristocratic party, but retired from politics when civil war broke out between Pompey and Caesar.

LINE 34. *et*, cop. conj., connects *Lepidō* and *Tullō*. — *Tullō*, abl. sing. of *Tullus*, -i, m. 2d (the cognōmen of a branch of the *gens Volcātia*); joined by *et* to *Lepidō*; in the abl. abs. construction with *cōsulibus*. The nōmen of this man was *Volcātius*; his *praenōmen* is given by some as *Gāius*, by others as *Lūcius*. — *cōsulibus*, abl. plur. of *consul*, -is, m. 3d; predicative in the abl. abs. construction, referring to the composite plur. abl. *Lepidō et Tullō*. Refer to the note on *dimissō*, Chap. IV, l. 38, for this form of the abl. abs. construction. Observe that the particular year is indicated by the names of the consuls then in office; later on Romans began to reckon from 753 B.C., the assumed date of the foundation of Rome, e.g. *Cicero's birth-year* B.C. 106 = 648 A.U.C. (A.U.C. = *ab urbe conditā* or *annō urbis conditae*). — *stetisse*, perf. inf. act. of *stāre*, *stetī*, *statum*, 1 (root *sta* + *to stand*; cf. *sistō*, *statuō*, = *I make to stand, I turn, etc.*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē* in the (acc. and inf.) object clause of *nesciat*. In the elections for the consulship held in 66 B.C. *Antrōnius* and *Sulla* had defeated *Cotta* and *Torquātus* (see Introduction), but later on were convicted of bribery, and the latter pair was appointed. Whereupon *Antrōnius*, a bold and factious young noble named *Pisō*, and *Catiline* formed a plot to murder the new consuls on the 1st of January, B.C. 65, but as these facts leaked out, the murder was postponed

85	cum	tēlō,	manum	cōnsulum	et	a dagger in the Place
	with	a weapon,	a band	of the consuls	and	of Assembly; that
86	principum	cīvitātis	interficiendōrum			you had collected a
	of the leading men	of the state	to be killed (see note)			gang to slaughter the
87	causā	parāvisse ?	scelerī	ac		consuls and the lead-
	for the sake	to have prepared ?	(that) wickedness	and		ing men of the state; that your guilty rage

till Feb. 5th, when it failed again owing to Catiline's impatience in giving the signal too early. Such is Sallust's account of the first Conspiracy (*Cat. XVIII*). But Suētōnius in his *Life of Jūlius Caesar*, IX, adds that Caesar and Crassus also took part in this plot, and quotes contemporary writers as his authorities, e.g. Tanūsius Geminus, M. Bibulus, and C. Cūriō. Suētōnius states that Crassus was to become dictator, and Caesar his *magister equitum*, and they would then reorganize the constitution on democratic lines. Tanūsius is quoted as writing that the attempt at murder was not made on Jan. 1st, because Crassus "either from penitence or fear" failed to appear. Suētōnius adds that Pisō, who was in Spain (and was afterward killed by partizans of Pompey), was to raise an army and march south on Rome. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *comitiō*. — *comitiō*, abl. sing. of *comitium*, -ī, n. 2d (*con + eō*; the sing. *the meeting-place*; *comitia*, -ōrum, = (1) *assembly of the people*, e.g. by centuries, *centuriāta*, (2) *elections*; governed by the prep. *in*. The *comitium* was a space at the north east of the Forum, from which it was distinguished by being consecrated by the augurs. It was triangular in shape and faced the Cūria or Senate-house. It was in the earliest times the centre of Roman political life. The *comitia cūriāta* regularly met in the *comitium*, and so frequently did the *comitia tribūta*; the *comitia centuriāta* held their meetings as a rule in the *campus Mārtius*.

LINE 35. *cum*, prep.; gov. the abl. *tēlō*. — *tēlō*, abl. sing. of *tēlum*, -ī, n. 2d (for *tec-lum*, root *tek = to hit*); governed by the prep. *cum*. It was illegal for a citizen to carry arms in Rome. — *manum*, acc. sing. of *manus*, -ūs, f. 4th; direct obj. of *parāvisse*; observe that the clause (*tē*) *manum . . . parāvisse* is direct obj. of *nesciat*, l. 32, and is coördinate with the clause *tē . . . stetitisse . . . cum tēlō*, though it is not connected with it by a conjunction (*asyndeton*). — *cōnsulum*, gen. plur. of *cōsul*, -is, m. 3d; in the gerundial-attraction construction with *interficiendōrum*, the gen. case being dependent on the prep. *causā* below. Had Cicero used the gerund the phrase would have been *cōsulēs et principēs civitātis interficiendī causā*, i.e. *cōsulēs* and *principēs*, both direct objects of *interficiendī*; the gerundial-attraction consists in the objects being attracted into the case of the gerund (here the gen. with *causā*), and the gerundive which agrees with the objects in gender and number being substituted for the gerund. See the note and references given under *habendī*, Chap. I, l. 8. The consuls whose lives Catiline threatened on Jan. 1st, and especially Feb. 5th, B.C. 65, were Lūcius Aurēlius Cotta and Lūcius Mānlius Torquātus. — *et*, cop. conj., joining *cōnsulum* and *principum*.

LINE 36. *principum*, gen. plur. of *princeps*, *principis*, m. 3d (substantival use of the adj. *princeps*, *primus + capiō*); in the construction of gerundival attraction with *cōnsulum*, like *cōnsulum* which is connected with *principum* by *et*. — *cīvitātis*, gen. sing. of *cīvitās*, -ātis, f. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *principum*. — *interficiendōrum*, gen. plur. m. of *interficiendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfēcī*, *interfectum*, 3 (*inter + faciō*); agrees with *cōnsulum* and *principum* by attraction in the gerundial construction; the gen. case is governed by the prep. *causā*.

LINE 37. *causā* (originally abl. of *causa*, -ae, f. 1st; cf. *grātiā*, abl. of *grātia*), prep.; gov. the gen. in the gerundial construction, expressing purpose. *Causā* and *grātiā* commonly

was frustrated not by	furōrī	tuō	nōn	mentem	aliquam	aut	88
panic or any sort of	frenzy	your	not	purpose (of yours)	any	or	
reflection on your	timōrem	tuum,	sed	fortūnam	populi	89	
part, but by the good	fear	of yours,	but	the fortune	of the people		

follow the gen. case; in the case of the personal pronouns, the corresponding poss. pron. agrees with *causā* instead of the personal pron. being used in the gen., e.g. *tuā causā*, instead of *tui causā*. — *parāvisse*, perf. inf. act. of *parō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I; coördinate with *stetisse* above, and like it agreeing with the subj.-acc. *tē*, l. 33, in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on the leading verb of *perception*, *nesciat*, l. 32. A. & G. 272, and REM.; 336; B. 330, 331; G. 527; H. 534, 535. — *scelerī*, dat. sing. of *scelus*, *sceleris*, n. 3d; dat. of the indirect governed by *obstitisse*. Intrans. compounds of *ob* usually govern the dat. case, but *obire* is used with the accusative. — *ac*, cop. conj.; joins the two objects *scelerī* and *furōrī*.

LINE 38. *furōrī*, dat. sing. of *furor*, -ōris, m. 3d (*from furō = I rage*); indirect object of *obstitisse*; joined by *ac* to *scelerī*. To Cicero any form of attack upon the constitution appeared in the light of absolute madness, cf. the combination in Chap. IV, l. 8, *amentiae scelerisque*. — *tuō*, dat. sing. m. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *furōrī* and is understood with *scelerī*. — *nōn*, neg. adv., limiting the idea *mentem aut timōrem obstitisse*. — *mentem*, acc. sing. of *mēns*, *mentis*, f. 3d; subj.-acc. of *obstitisse* understood from the adversative clause following; the whole clause *scelerī . . . obstitisse* is dependent on *nesciat*, l. 32, and is coördinate with the object-clause *tē . . . parāvisse* above. *Potestne tibi . . . nesciat*, ll. 29-32, may be understood immediately before this clause, when the interconnection of the entire sentence (ll. 29-40) will be at once apparent. *Mentem* is by some arbitrarily rendered *change of mind*, but it cannot have this meaning literally; Cicero evidently intends to contrast *mentem* with *furōrī* (i.e. revolution = madness, to give up revolutionary ideas = sanity restored), but as it is scarcely applicable in its literal sense makes it vague by the addition of *aliquam*. *Aliquis* and *quidam* are frequently employed to hint at something indefinitely, or, as it were, to apologize for the use of an expression; cf. *quādam declinātiōne*, l. 47. — *aliquam*, acc. sing. f. of the indef. pron. *aliquis*, *aliqua*, *aliquid* (adjectival neut. is *aliquid*; *alius* + *quis*); agrees with *mentem*, which is thereby toned down and apologized for. For the indef. pronouns, consult the note on *quādam*, Chap. II, l. 4. — *aut*, disjunctive conj.; joins *mentem* and *timōrem*. *Aut* is used when the alternatives offered are mutually exclusive, e.g. the two motives which might have led Catiline to desist from revolution are distinctly opposed to one another, viz. *repentance*, which implies a moral reformation, and *fear*, which implies no such reformation, but only dread of the consequences. A. & G. 156, c; B. 342; G. 493-496; H. 554, II.

LINE 39. *timōrem*, acc. sing. of *timor*, -ōris, m. 3d (*timēō = I fear*); joined by *aut* to *mentem*; a subj.-acc. of *obstitisse* in the object-clause of *nesciat*. For synonyms, refer to the note on *timor*, Chap. I, l. 6. — *tuum*, acc. sing. m. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *timōrem*, as being the nearest noun, but *tuam* is also understood from *tuum* in agreement with *mentem* above. A. & G. 187; B. 235 (B. 2, b); G. 286, I; H. 439, 2. — *sed*, adversative conj.; joins and strongly opposes *fortūnam* to *mentem aliquam aut timōrem*. *Sed* is the strongest of the adversative conjunctions, as it may introduce something in direct contradiction; it is often strengthened by the addition of *tamen*, *autem*, *vērō*, or *enim*. Of the other particles *tamen* alone is really adversative; it is prepositive except when it emphasizes a particular word. *Vērūm* and *vērō* are really adverbs (from adj. *vērū*), but are used as = to *sed*, *verum* standing first and *vērō* second word in its sentence. *At* introduces a new and lively objection, and so does its intensified form *atque*; these are most common in subjects which are being discussed

40	Rōmānī	obstitisse?	Ac	iam	illa	fortune of the Roman People. And now I will say no more of those events, for there are later misdeeds to your account
	Roman	(lit. to have) opposed?	And	now	those things	
41	omittō	— neque enim sunt aut obscūra aut				
	I omit	— neither for are either obscure or				

argumentatively. The weakest of all the adversatives is *autem*, which is little more than connective. A. & G. 156, b; B. 343, 1; G. 485; H. 554, III. — *fortūnam*, acc. sing. of *fortūna*, -ae, f. 1st (cf. *fors*); subj.-acc. of *obstitisse* in the acc. and inf. object-clause of *nesciat*, l. 32. The allusion is to Catiline's mistake in giving the signal for murder (Feb. 5th, B.C. 65) before enough conspirators had assembled. Cicero attributes this to the *Fortune of the Roman People*; cf. Sallust (*Cat.* Chap. 41), *tandem viciit fortūna rei publicae*. *Fortūnam* here is almost the personification of *chance*, viz. the goddess *Fortūna*, who had several temples in Rome, and was much worshipped throughout Italy, especially at Antium and Praeneste. — *populī*, gen. sing. of *populus*, m. 2d (old form *poplus*; akin to *plebs*, *pleō*, from root *pal* = *ple* = *to fill*, cf. *πλεος* = *full*, *manipulus* = *a handful*, *a small company of soldiers*; the consonant *p* is reduplicated, cf. *pependi*, perf. of *pendō*; others less probably derive from *polpolus*, as if a reduplication of *πολύς* = *much, many*); poss. gen., limiting *fortūnam*.

LINE 40. *Rōmānī*, gen. sing. m. of the adj. *Rōmānus*, -a, -um (*Rōma*); agrees with *populī*. All those who possessed the Roman franchise were collectively called *populus Rōmānus*, or when special stress was laid on their peaceful enjoyment of civic rights *Quirīlēs*; in more formal language their title was *populus Rōmānus Quirītium* (or *Quirīlēs*). The abbreviations P. R. (= *populus Rōmānus*) and S. P. Q. R. (= *senātus populusque Rōmānus*) are common in inscriptions and in MSS. of the classics. — *obstitisse*, perf. inf. act. of *obstō*, -āre, *obstiti*, *obstātum*, 1 (*ob* + *stō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *fortūnam* and is understood with the subj.-accusatives *mentem* and *timōrem* above, in the second acc. and inf. object-clause (ll. 37-40, *scelerī . . . obstitisse*) of the verb of *perception*, *nesciat*, l. 32. — *Ac* (short form of *atque*; *ac* used before all consonants except *c, g, qu*); connects the sentence and subject-matter which follows with what has preceded. — *iam*, adv. of time; modifies *omittō*. — *illa*, acc. plur. n. of the dem. pron. of the 3d pers. *ille, illa, illud*; direct obj. of *omittō*. *Illā* = *those acts of the past*, in contrast with later misdeeds (*commissa postea*).

LINE 41. *omittō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *omittō*, -ere, *omīsī*, *omissum*, 3 (*ob* + *mittō*); the subj. *ego* is understood. For synonyms, see the note on *praetermittō*, Chap. VI, l. 18. Observe that Cicero's "*I pass over*" is of the usual rhetorician's kind of omission, viz. a pretence at sparing which does as much damage to the opponent as a sustained charge. Cicero in ll. 43-48 passes on to later misdeeds, and hints that again and again he barely escaped with his life from Catiline's increasing attempts to murder him, though this is certainly an exaggeration. Some historians throw great doubt on the question whether Cicero's life was ever threatened at all, even after the meeting at Laeca's house, but we may safely accept that Catiline did attempt to get rid of Cicero, when he saw that it was Cicero who was wrecking his revolutionary hopes. — *neque* (*ne* + *que* = *and . . . not*), cop. conj., connecting the parenthetic clause *neque . . . postea* with the main statement *illā omittō*. Note that *neque* negatively limits not only *obscūra* (*neque obscūra* = *aperta*), but also *nōn multa* (*neque nōn multa* = *permulta*). When a negative word limits another negative word, the result is a very emphatic affirmation, cf. *haud ignōrō* = *I am not ignorant of*, i.e. *I know very well*, and *nōn sine nūmine divūm* = *not without the will* (i.e. *by the express direction*) of the gods (Vergil). Sometimes the word or phrase limited by a negative is not negative itself, e.g. *nōn similis* = *dissimillimus*; cf. an excellent example in Greek from Plato's *Apology*,

which are not only numerous but well known. How often you tried to murder me when I was	nōn not quotiēns how often	multa many tū you	commissa the (deeds) committed mē me (as consul) elect,	postea — : 42 afterwards — : quotiēns 48 how often
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17, B, ὁμολογήην ἂν ἔγωγε οὐ κατὰ τοὺτους εἶναι ῥήτωρ = *I would confess that I am not an orator of their stamp*, i.e. that I am far superior to them. This figure, common in Latin and in Greek, is called *litotēs* or *meiōsis* (*understatement*). A. & G. 386; 209, c; B. 375, i; G. 700; H. 637, VIII. — *enim*, causal conj.; indicating that the parenthesis, as usual, is explanatory of something preceding it. *Enim* usually stands second in its clause, sometimes third, e.g. after a noun with a prep.; *nam* generally stands first. See note on *enim*, Chap. II, l. 17. — *sunt*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj. *commissa*. — *aut*, disjunctive conj., correlatively with *aut* following, = *either . . . or*. — *obscura*, nom. plur. n. of the adj. *obscurus, -a, -um* (*ob* + root *sku* = *to cover*, cf. *scūtum, σκεῦη*; cf. also kindred root *ska* = *to cover*, whence *skid* = *shadow, caecus*, etc.); agrees with the subj. *commissa*. — *aut*, disjunctive cop. conj., connecting *obscura* and *nōn multa*. For the disjunctive conjunctions and their use correlatively, see A. & G. 156, c; B. 342; G. 493-496; H. 554, II.

LINE 42. *nōn*, adv., limiting the adj. *multa*, *nōn multa* = *permulta*; see note on *neque* above. *Nōn* modifying an adj. or adv. emphasizes the negation; it is the regular neg. modifier of verbs. *Haud* is little used with verbs, being found only with some six or seven verbs in Cicero, e.g. *haud ignōrō, haud sciō an*; but it is common with adverbs and adjectives. — *multa*, nom. plur. n. of the adj. *multus, -a, -um*; joined by *aut* to *obscura*; agrees with the subj. *commissa*. — *commissa*, nom. plur. of *commisum, -i*, n. 2d (the substantival neut. of *commisus, -a, -um*, perf. part. pass. of *committō, -ere, commisi, commissum, 3 (con + mittō)*); subj. of *sunt*. It is possible to understand a vague subject in the neut. plur., e.g. *alia*, and to take *commissa sunt* as perf. ind. pass. in the 3d pers. plur., agreeing with this subject. Synonyms: (1) *factum* = *a deed, a thing done*, in general; (2) *rēs* = *a fact, a thing*, but *rēs gestae* = *deeds*, esp. in historical chronicles, hence usually *exploits*, such as battles fought, etc.; (3) *commisum* and *facinus* = *deed*, usually in a bad sense, unless a modifier expresses a contrary notion; *facinus* is modified by an adj., but *commisum* by reason of its verbal nature by an adverb, e.g. *bonum facinus, bene commissum*, and esp. *commissa postea* in this passage. — *postea* (*post* + *ea*, abl. sing. f. of *is*, or as some think *post* + *ea*, neut. acc. plur. of *is*), adv., modifying *commissa*. With *postea* compare *antea, praeterea*, etc.; in early Latin the adverbs *post, ante*, etc., may have been used with the abl. case; their use with the acc. as prepositions is merely a growth from a constant combination of the adverb and the accusative's own case signification.

LINE 43. *quotiēns* (from *quot*; cf. *totiēns* from *tot*), adv., modifying *cōnātus es*. *Quotiēns . . . effūgī*, l. 48, is explanatory of *illa*; Cicero uses the more vivid direct exclamation instead of the indirect exclamation *omittō quotiēns . . . cōnātus sis*. The forms *quotiēns* and *totiēns* are preferred to *quotiēs* and *totiēs*, but the termination in *-ēs* is much more common than that in *-ēns* in other numeral adverbs. — *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *cōnātus es*; the juxtaposition of *tū* and *mē* is for effect. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; direct obj. of *interficere cōnātus es* understood from the next clause. — *dēsīgnātum*, acc. sing. n. of *dēsīgnātus, -a, -um*, perf. part. pass. of *dēsīgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (dē + signō)*; agrees with *mē*, and = *dēsīgnātum cōnsulem*. A consul was called *dēsīgnātus* from the day of his election to the day (Jan. 1st of the next year) on which he actually entered upon his duties as consul. — *quotiēns*, adv., modifying *cōnātus es*. *Quotiēns* is repeated by *anaphora* from above, and is more forcible than would be a cop. conj. connecting the two coördinate clauses.

44	vērō	cōnsulem	interficere	cōnātus es	!	consul-elect, and again when I was actually consul!
	actually	(me) as consul	to kill	you endeavored!		
45	quot	ego	tuās	petitiōnēs	ita	From how many of your thrusts, so aimed
	how many	I	of yours	blows,	so	
46	cōnietās,	ut	vītārī	posse	nōn	that they seemed im- possible to escape,
	aimed	that	to be avoided	to be able	not	
47	vidērentur,	parvā	quādam	dēclinātiōne	et,	have I slipped away by just a little swerve
	they seemed,	slight	certain	by a bending aside	and,	

LINE 44. *vērō* (abl. neut. sing. of *vērū*, -a, -um; cf. *vērū*, the adverbial acc. sing. n.), adv., emphasizing the whole clause. *Vērū* and *vērō* are often used as adversative conjunctions. — *cōnsulem*, acc. sing. of *cōsul*, -is, m. 3d; in appos. with *mē* understood from *mē* above as the direct obj. of *interficere*. — *interficere*, pres. inf. act. of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfēcī*, *interfectum*, 3 (*inter* + *faciō*); objective complementary inf. with *cōnātus es*. — *cōnātus es*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. of the deponent verb *cōnor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1; agrees with the subj. *tū*.

LINE 45. *quot*, indecl. adj., qualifying *petitiōnēs*. *Quot* is used (1) interrogatively, in direct and indirect questions, = *how many*? (2) in exclamations, as in this passage, (3) correlatively with *tot*, *tot* . . . *quot* = *so many, as many* . . . as. — *ego*, nom. sing. of the 1st personal pron.; subj. of *effūgī*; observe the rhetorical proximity of *ego* and *tuās*, and cf. *tū mē* in l. 43. — *tuās*, acc. plur. f. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *petitiōnēs*. — *petitiōnēs*, acc. plur. of *petitiō*, -ōnis, f. 3d (from *petō* = *I thrust, attack*); direct obj. of *effūgī*. Cicero uses in this passage terms borrowed from the contests of gladiators, e.g. *petitiō*, *dēclinātiō*, and *corpore effugere*. Catiline is likened to a gladiator, desperately seeking an opening for a thrust; cf. Chap. XI of *Oration II*, *ad init.*; *et primum gladiatōri illi confectō et sancio cōsules imperatōrēsque vestrōs opponite*. — *ita*, adv., modifying *coniectās*. *Ita* and *sic* modify verbs, and *tam* adjectives and adverbs. The combination *ita* . . . *ut* is frequent in consecutive sentences, and especially when a restriction is intended, e.g. *ita frui volunt voluptatibus ut nulli propter eas consequantur dolores* = *they wish to enjoy their pleasures without any pain ensuing on account of them*. *Ita* . . . *ut* sometimes (but rarely) is found in final sentences, e.g. *ita mē gessi nē tibi pudori essem* = *I behaved myself so as not to be a disgrace to you*. *Ita* . . . *ut* is common within clauses, = *so* . . . as, e.g. *ut hī viri* . . . *ita illi*, = *as these men*, . . . *so those*.

LINE 46. *coniectās*, acc. plur. f. of *coniectus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *coniciō* -ere, *coniecī*, *coniectum*, 3 (*con* + *iaciō*); agrees with *petitiōnēs*; *ita coniectās* = *quae ita coniectae sunt*. — *ut*, consecutive conj. = *so that*, followed by the subjunct. *vidērentur*. For the various uses of *ut* see note on *ut*, Chap. I, l. 39. — *vītārī*, pres. inf. pass. of *vītō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; complementary inf., supplementing *posse*; see note on *inveniri*, Chap. II, l. 44. — *posse*, pres. inf. of *possum*, *posse*, *potui*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* + *sum*); complementary inf., supplementing *vidērentur*. A. & G. 271; B. 326; G. 423; H. 533. — *nōn*, neg. adv., limiting *vidērentur*.

LINE 47. *vidērentur*, 3d pers. plur. imperf. subjunct. pass. of *videō*, -ere, *vidī*, *visum*, 2 (the pass. *videor*, -ērī, *visus sum*, commonly = *I seem, as here*); understand as subj. a pron. in the nom. plur. f. referring to *petitiōnēs*; the subjunct. mood is consecutive, expressing *result* after *ut*. Observe the personal construction of this verb, which is regular in Latin, while English idiom prefers the impersonal *it seems, it seemed*. *Videtur*, *vidēbatur*, and *visum est*, etc., are used impersonally in the sense *it seems (seemed) best*, and are followed by an *ut* clause. The general rule in Latin is that the personal construction is required with passive forms of *dicō*, *iubeō*, and *velō*, and with *videor* = *I seem*. A. & G. 330, b; B. 332; G. 528; H. 534, 1, and NOTES. The per-

to one side, and "by | ut aiunt, corpore effūgī! Nihil agis, 48
the body," as people | as they say, with the body I escaped! Nothing you do,

sonal construction is preferred always in simple tenses of verbs of *saying, showing, believing, and perceiving*, e.g. *it was heard that Bibulus was in Syria* = *Bibulus audiebatur esse in Syriā*, but the impersonal in compound tenses, e.g. *trāditum est rēgēs fuisse*; but if a dat. is combined with the verb of *saying*, the impersonal construction must be used, e.g. *narrātur mihi mercātorēs abiisse*. — *parvā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *parvus*, -a, -um; agrees with *dēclinātiōne*. — *quādam*, abl. sing. f. of the indef. pron. *quidam*, *quaedam*, *quiddam* (adjectival neut. *quoddam*; *quī* + suffix -dam); agrees with *dēclinātiōne*; its force is to soften down the metaphor. Refer to the note on *quādam*, Chap. II, l. 4. — *dēclinātiōne*, abl. sing. of *dēclinātiō*, -ōnis, f. 3d (from *dēclīnō* = *I turn away*, *dē* + root *klī* = *to lean*; cf. *κλίνω* = *I make to bend*, *κλίς* and *κλίς* = *hill-side*); abl. of manner, modifying *effūgī*. — *et*, cop. conj., joining *dēclinātiōne* and *corpore*.

LINE 48. *ut*, adv. = *as*, and followed by the ind. mood. *Ut* takes the ind. when used: (1) as an adv. of manner, = *as*; (2) in exclamations, = *how!* (3) as an adv. of time, *as, since*. As a subordinate temporal conj., *ut* is usually followed by the indicative. — *aiunt*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of the defective verb *aiō*, 3; as the subj. understand some such word as *hominēs*, = the French indef. pron. *on* (e.g. *on dit* = *they say, men say*). The only ind. tenses which are found are the imperf. *aiēbam* (complete); the pres. in the following persons, 1st *aiō*, 2d *ais*, 3d *ait*, 3d plur. *aiunt*; the perf., 3d sing. *ait*. In the subjunct. pres. we find 2d *aiās*, 3d *aiat*, 3d plur. *aiant*; 2d pers. sing. imperative = *ai*; pres. part. = *aiēns*, used adjectively = *affirmative*. A. & G. 144, a; B. 135; G. 175, 1; H. 297, II, 1. In poetry *aiō* is used like *dīcō*, and may introduce an indirect statement; but in prose it is little used, and only as a rule in parentheses, as in this phrase *ut aiunt*. Synonyms: (1) *aiō* = *I affirm, say yes*; (2) *fārī* = *to utter*, i.e. intelligible sounds, hence *to speak*, cf. *φῆμι*; (3) *loquī* = *to speak*, i.e. to put thoughts into word-form; (4) *dīcō* = *I say*, in reference to a statement's form, and esp. of an orator; (5) *inquam* = *I say*, and is always used within quotations which are stated in direct form, e.g. "*haec enim*," inquit, "*omnia fēcī*," = "*for all these things*," said he, "*have I done*." *Ut aiunt*, like *quādam*, tones down the force of the metaphor, and by its position before *corpore* marks out *corpore* as a colloquial expression describing one of the means by which a gladiator avoided his antagonist's blows. — *corpore*, abl. sing. of *corpus*, *corporis*, n. 3d; abl. of the means, modifying *effūgī*; joined by *et* to *dēclinātiōne*. *Corpore* shows rather *how* the blows were escaped, than *with what*; for grammatical purposes it is easier to regard it as abl. of means, but many nouns so used are hard to distinguish from idiomatic ablatives of manner. An excellent example of a similar usage in another author is afforded by Vergil, *Aen.* V, 437, *Stat gravis Entellus, nisūque immōtus eodem Corpore tēla modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit*, = *Entellus stands heavily, and unmoved and tense escapes the blows only by (inclination of) his body and by his watchfulness of eye*. From the above account of a boxing match, it is clear that *corpore* = *by movement of the body*, and not that blows were parried by the body, as they might be by a shield. Many editors run *dēclinātiōne* and *corpore* together as an instance of *hendiadys*; this simplifies the passage, but the position of *ut aiunt* and its evident reference to the particular word *corpore* are then ignored. A. & G. 385; B. 374, 4; G. 698; H. 636, III, 2. — *effūgī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *effugīō*, -ere, *effūgī*, *effugitum*, 3 (*ex* + *fugīō*; root *bhug* = *to turn one's self*, cf. *φύγῃ* = *flight*, *fugō* = *I put to flight*); agrees with the subj. *ego*, l. 45. — *Nihil* (sometimes abbreviated *nīl*), acc. sing. of the neut. indecl. noun *nihil* (apocopated form of *nihilum*, -ī, n. 2d, *ne + hilum* = *not a trifle*); direct obj. of *agis*. Some editions omit *nihil agis*. — *agis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *agō*, -ere, *ēgī*, *actum*, 3; the subj. implied is *tū*.

49	nihil	adsequeris,	neque	tamen	cōnārī	ac	say. You effect nothing, you gain nothing — yet you do not abandon your attempts or your purpose. How many
	nothing	you attain,	and not	yet	to attempt	and	
50	velle	dēsistis.	Quotiēns	tibi	iam		
	to wish	you cease.	How often	for (= from) you	already		

LINE 49. *nihil*, acc. sing. (as above); direct obj. of *adsequeris*; observe the *asyndeton* and *anaphora*. — *adsequeris*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *adsequor*, -ī, *adsecūtus sum*, 3 (*ad* + *sequor*); the implied subj. is *tū*. Synonyms: (1) *adsequi* and *consequi* = to obtain, i.e. by effort; (2) *potiri* = to obtain, get possession of, forcibly; (3) *nancisci* = to obtain, by chance; (4) *adipisci* (*ad* + *apisci*) = to obtain, something worth obtaining, e.g. *victōriam*, *glōriam*; (5) *impetrare* = to obtain, something in answer to a petition. Note the different signification which the following prepositions give to *sequor* in composition: (a) *sequor* = I follow; (b) *consequor* or *adsequor* = I overtake, hence obtain; (c) *persequor* = I follow constantly, generally with hostile intent, hence I persecute; (d) *insequi* = to follow closely, e.g. a defeated enemy; (e) *obsequor* = I follow another's opinion, hence I agree with, + dat. case; cf. English *obsequious*; (f) *subsequi* = to follow immediately, cf. English *subsequent*; (g) *prosequi* = to follow as a mark of honor or respect, hence to escort. — *neque* (*ne* + *que* = and . . . not), cop. coördinating conj., connecting the clauses of *adsequeris* and *dēsistis*. *Et nōn* is avoided, except when a single word is negated; cf. *negō eum haec fecisse*, not *dicō eum haec nōn fecisse*. The simple sentences *nihil agis . . . dēsistis* are more after English idiom than Latin; we should rather have expected something like *nihil cum (although) agās, nihil cum adsequāris, nōn tamen cōnārī ac velle dēsistis*. — *tamen*, adversative adv., indicating that the clause is opposed to the preceding clause. — *cōnārī*, pres. inf. of the deponent verb *cōnor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1; objective complementary inf. with *dēsistis*; *cōnārī* is here absolute and = *cōnātus facere*. — *ac*, cop. conj.; joins the two object-infinitives *cōnārī* and *velle*.

LINE 50. *velle*, pres. inf. of *volō, velle, volui*, no supine, irreg.; objective complementary inf. with *dēsistis*; like *cōnārī*, *velle* is used absolutely, = to entertain desires. — *dēsistis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dēsistō, -ere, dēstiī, dēstitum*, 3 (*dē* + *sistō*); the implied subj. is *tū*. *Dēsistō* = I leave off, and it is used either absolutely or with the abl. of separation (sometimes the gen. in poetry); in Cicero it is often followed by a complementary inf. such as follows verbs signifying continuance, ending, wishing, being able, resolving, etc. For references, see note on *posse*, l. 46. — *Quotiēns* (see l. 43), adv., modifying *extorta est*. — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. instead of the abl. of separation, which (esp. of persons) may follow compounds of *ab, ex, dē*, and in some instances *ad*; the dative marks the action as *done* to the object, involving advantage or disadvantage, and so is more vivid than the abl. of separation with a preposition. Not seldom the dat. of the person is followed by the abl. (with *ab, dē, ex*) of the particular thing, both dat. and abl. dependent on the same compound verb, as *tibi dē manibus* here. A. & G. 229, and c; B. 188, 2, d; G. 345, REM. 1; H. 385, 4, 2. For the simple dat. of reference (advantage or disadvantage), to which class this dat. belongs, consult A. & G. 235; B. 188, 1; G. 350; H. 384, 1, 2. Some editors prefer to regard *tibi* as an ethic dat., = how often have you seen that dagger wrested from your hands; this dat. is a special kind of dat. of reference, almost invariably used of personal pronouns, and signifying the interest which is felt by the individual meant; cf. two stock examples, *quid mihi Celsus agit?* = tell me, what is Celsus doing?, and *pulset mihi lictōrem* = let me see him strike the lictor (lit. let him strike the lictor for me). A. & G. 236; B. 188, 2, b; G. 351; H. 389. — *iam*, temporal adv.; modifies *extorta est*. *Iam* is used in many ways and with many senses, e.g. now, already, immediately, no doubt, indeed, moreover, etc.

times already has that dagger of yours been wrested from your grasp! How often has it slipped by some chance from your fingers, and fallen to the ground! As for the dagger in- deed, I know not to what sacred mission	extorta est has been torn away	ista that	sīca dagger	dē from	manibus! 51 your hands!
	quotiens how often	excidit has it dropped	cāsū by chance	aliquō some	et 52 and
	ēlapsa est! has slipped!	quae which (dagger)	quidem indeed	quibus what	abs 53 by
	tē you	initiāta (it) has been dedicated	sacrīs to sacred rites	ac 54 and	

LINE 51. *extorta est*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. pass. of *extorquē*, -ēre, *extorsī*, *extortum*, 2 (*ex* + *torquē*; root *tark* = *τάρκ* = *torc* or *torqu*, i.e. *to turn, wind*; cf. *τρίτω* = *I turn*); agrees with the subj. *sīca*. — *ista*, nom. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *iste, ista, istud*; agrees with *sīca*; implies scorn and disgust, cf. *iste*, Chap. I, l. 3. — *sīca*, gen. *sīcae*, f. 1st (perhaps akin to *secō* = *I cut*, from root *sak* = *sec*, *to split*; cf. *κε-άξω* = *I split*, and *κε-άξω* = *a carpenter's axe*); nom. sing., subj. of *extorta est*. The *sīca* was a curved dagger with a sharp point, and was the national weapon of Thracians, hence its use by "Thracian" gladiators. To a Roman the *sīca* seemed the weapon of a murderous ruffian, and thus it signifies Cicero's scornful opinion of Catiline. — *dē*, prep. with the abl.; gov. *manibus*. — *manibus*, abl. plur. of *manus, manūs*, f. 4th; governed by the prep. *dē*.

LINE 52. *quotiens*, adv.; modifies *excidit*. — *excidit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *excidō*, -ere, *excitai*, no supine, 3 (*ex* = *out of* + *cadō* = *I fall*); understand as subj. *illa* referring to *sīca*; *excidit* = *excidit ē tuis manibus*. — *cāsū*, abl. sing. of *cāsus*, -ūs, m. 4th (from verb *cadō*, hence lit. *a falling-out, chance*); abl. of manner, with the modifier *aliquō*, hence *cum* is not required; modifies *excidit*. *Cāsū* and some other ablatives, e.g. *lēge, fraude, vi, numerō, pedibus, ratione*, etc., may express manner without the addition either of *cum* or of a modifier. — *aliquō*, abl. sing. m. of the indef. pron. *aliquis, aliqua, aliquid* (neut. adjectival *aliquod*; *alius* + *quis*); agrees with *cāsū*, which it renders vague. — *et*, cop. conj.; joins *excidit* and *ēlapsa est*.

LINE 53. *ēlapsa est*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of the deponent verb *ēlābor*, -ī, *ēlapsus sum*, 3 (*ē* = *ex* + *lābor*); agrees with the subj. *illa* (or some other pron.) referring to *sīca*; joined by *et* to *excidit*. — *quae*, nom. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; agrees with *sīca*, l. 51, the antecedent, and is subj. of *initiāta (sit)* and of *dēvōta sit*. Observe that *quae* is connective, and = *et haec (sīca)*. A. & G. 180, f; B. 251, 6; G. 610; H. 453. The sentence may be simplified thus: *et quidem nesciō quibus sacrīs (haec sīca) abs tē initiāta (sit) ac dēvōta sit, quod necesse esse eam in cōsulis corpore dēfigere putās*. — *quidem*, adv., modifying *nesciō*, or rather the whole clause. — *quibus*, dat. plur. n. of the interrog. pron. (adjectival) *quis, quae* [*quid*, only substantival in nom. and acc.], or of the interrog. adj. *quī, quae, quod* (see note on *quem*, Chap. I, l. 3); agrees with *sacrīs*, and introduces an indirect question after *nesciō*, hence the subjunct. mood in *initiāta ac dēvōta sit*; the direct form of the question would be *quibus sacrīs initiāta ac dēvōta est?* — *abs* (akin to English *of, off*, and to Greek *ἀπό* = *from*), prep. with the abl.; gov. *tē*. *Abs* is an antiquated form of *ab*, and is rare in classical prose except with *tē*; it is used in composition, e.g. the prep. *absque* (*abs* + *que*), *abstineō* (*abs* + *teneō*).

LINE 54. *tē*, abl. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *abs*, expressing agency after the passives *initiāta ac dēvōta sit*. — *initiāta*, nom. sing. f. of *initiātus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *iniitiō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*iniitiū* = *a beginning*; *in* = *into* + root *i* = *to go*; cf. *imus* = *we go* (from *eō*), and *imus* = *we go* (from *elmu*)); agrees with the subj. *quae*

55	dēvōta sit,	nesciō,	quod	eam	you have consecrated
	(it) has been vowed,	I know not,	because (= that)	it	it and vowed it, that
56	necesse	putās	esse	in cōsulis	you think it a binding
	necessary	you think (it)	to be	in of the consul	obligation upon you
57	corpore	dēfigere.			to plunge it in the
	the body	to fix.			consul's body.

(*sica*); supply *sit* from *dēvōta sit* = the 3d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. pass., coördinate with *dēvōta sit* (where see note). — *sacrīs*, dat. plur. n. of the adj. *sacer, sacra, sacrum* (the neut. is here substantival = *rites, ceremonies*; elsewhere *sacrum* = *a sacred place, sanctuary*); dat. of the indirect obj. after *dēvōta sit*. Some regard *quibus sacrīs* as an abl. of the means = *by what rites it has been consecrated and set apart*, and see an allusion to the charge made by Sallust (*Cat. XXII*) that Catiline bound his confederates together by an oath, which each made as he drank from a goblet containing human blood. There seems to have been a general supposition that the conspirators swore fidelity by participating in a human sacrifice, for Dio Cassius and Plutarch tell a similar tale, the latter stating that the flesh of the human victim was eaten. — *ac*, cop. conj.; connecting *initiatū (sit)* and *dēvōta sit*.

LINE 55. *dēvōta sit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. pass. of *dēvoveō, -ēre, dēvōvī, dēvōtum*, 2 (*dē + voveō*); agrees with the subj. *quae*; the mood is subjunct. in the indirect question introduced by *quibus* above. A. & G. 334; B. 300; G. 467; H. 528, 2, and 529, 1. The allusion in *initiatū ac dēvōta sit* is to the practice of dedicating a special memento of some important event to a particular deity; thus Horace represents the sailor as hanging up his dripping garments in a temple in gratitude for escaping death in a shipwreck, and similarly one recovered from sickness dedicated appropriate offerings in the temple of Aesculapius. Tacitus even speaks of the dedication of weapons with which important murders had been perpetrated. *Initiatū* is the technical term for one initiated into sacred mysteries, and *dēvōtus* of one whose life is *vowed* to a definite object; here the dagger is supposed to be set apart for a special purpose, and after its mission was fulfilled it was to be no longer used but dedicated in some patron divinity's temple. — *nesciō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *nesciō, -īre, -īvī* or *-īi, -ītum*, 4 (*ne* = *not* + *sciō* = *I know*); the implied subj. is *ego*. *Nesciō* is used in phrases, e.g. *nesciō an* = *perhaps* (lit. *I know not whether*); in combination with *quis* = an indef. pron., e.g. *nesciō quis* = *some one or other*. — *quod* (acc. neut. of *quis*), conj. = *that, seeing that, inasmuch as*, followed by the ind. *putās*. *Quod* does not = *because*, i.e. is not a pure causal conj. like *quia*; the *quod* clause in this passage is a substantival phrase, and is employed as a kind of accusative of reference; consult the note on *quod*, Chap. IV, l. 32. — *eam*, acc. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; direct obj. of *dēfigere*; *eam* = *sicam*.

LINE 56. *necesse*, acc. sing. of the indecl. neut. adj. *necesse* (*ne* = *not* + *cēdō* = *I yield*, hence *inevitable*); predicative with *esse*, agreeing with the subj.-acc. (verbal noun) *dēfigere*, in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *putās*. — *putās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1; the subj. *tū* is implied. For synonyms, refer to the note on *arbitrāris*, Chap. I, l. 16. — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; agrees with the (inf. as verbal noun) subj.-acc. *dēfigere*, in the acc. and inf. construction following *putās*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *corpore*. — *cōsulis*, gen. sing. of *cōsul, -is*, m. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *corpore*. Observe that *cōsulis* precedes the noun it limits; the gen. is frequently placed between the noun it limits and a prep., or between the limited noun and its adjective.

LINE 57. *corpore*, abl. sing. of *corpus, corporis*, n. 3d; governed by the prep. *in*. — *dēfigere*, pres. inf. act. of *dēfigō, -ēre, dēfixī, dēfixum*, 3 (*dē + figō*); the inf. is

VII. Tell me now,
what kind of life is
that life of yours? I
shall talk with you
now in such a way

VII. Nunc vērō quae tua est ista vīta? 1

Now indeed what of yours is that life?

Sic enim iam tēcum loquar, nōn ut 2
So for now with you I will speak not that

here substantival, and the verbal phrase *dēfigere eam in cōsulis corpore* acts as the subj.-acc. of *necesse esse* in the object-clause of *pulās*; the direct thought would be *necesse est dēfigere eam in cōsulis corpore*. The inf. mood exercises both verbal and substantival functions: as a verb (1) it admits of different tenses, (2) is modified by adverbs, (3) and may govern an object (e.g. *dēfigere eam* here); as a neuter noun, it can stand as the subj. or obj. of a sentence. As a noun, the inf. may be nom.-subj. of *est*, *fuī*, etc. + a neut. adj., of an impersonal verb, or of a verb used impersonally; e.g. *turpe est mentīri* = *lying is disgraceful*; or it may be subj.-acc. in indirect speech, e.g. *dixit turpe esse mentīri*. The other cases of the verbal noun are supplied by the gerund; the acc. of the gerund is only used with prepositions, which may never be used with the actual infinitive. A. & G. 270; B. 326-328; G. 280; H. 532, 538.

LINE 1. **Nunc**, temporal adv., modifying *est*. *Nunc* is used, rather than *iam*, when an emphatic contrast is to be drawn between the present and the past. — **vērō**, adv., with the force of an adversative conj.; connects and contrasts the topics discussed in this and the previous chapter. — **quae**, nom. sing. f. of the interrog. adj. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with *vīta*. The difference between the interrogative words *quī* and *quis* is that *quis* = *which*, *what*, while *quī* = *what*, *of what kind*, i.e. *quī* approximates to *quālis*. — **tua**, nom. sing. f. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *vīta*. In the combination *ista tua*, *tua* denotes the person referred to (as possessor), and *ista*, while preserving its demonstrative signification, also expresses the scorn and disgust felt by the speaker. — **est**, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj. *vīta*. — **ista**, nom. sing. f. of *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, dem. adj. and pron. of the 2d person; agrees with *vīta*. *Iste* = *is* + suffix *te*; cf. the suffix *de* in *ōde*. As an adj. *iste* may imply praise or censure, according to the context; but in the law courts, when the defendant is referred to, it always expresses contempt. A. & G. 102, c; B. 87, and 246, 4; G. 306, and NOTE; H. 450, 1, and NOTE. — **vīta**, gen. *vītae*, f. 1st; nom. sing., subj. of *est*; *vīta* here = *ratiō vivendī*.

LINE 2. **Sic** (*sī* + *ce*; refer to the note on *hūius*, Chap. II, l. 17), adv., modifying *loquar*. — **enim**, causal conj.; connecting the sentence above with the explanatory discussion which follows. — **iam**, adv. of time; limits *loquar*. — **tēcum** (*tē* + *cum*): *tē* is the abl. sing. of *tē*; governed by the prep. *cum*. *Cum* is the prep. + the abl.; gov. *tē*. *Cum* is enclitic, i.e. is appended to the abl. which it governs, when its object is a personal, relative, or reflexive pron., cf. *quibuscum*, *sēcum*. — **loquar**, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. of the deponent verb *loquor*, *loquī*, *locūtus sum*, 3 (root *lak* = *to sound*, *speak*; cf. Greek *ἔλαλον* = *I shouted*, *λακερός* = *talkative*); the implied subj. is *ego*. For synonyms, *dicō*, *aiō*, etc., refer to the note on *aiunt*, Chap. VI, l. 48. — **nōn**, neg. adv.; limits *videar*; *nōn* at the beginning of a clause, indicating what *is not* the case, is often followed by another clause introduced by an adversative conj., e.g. *sed*, indicating what *is* the case. — **ut**, consecutive conj., expressing result, and taking the subjunct. *videar*. *Ut* consecutive = *that*, *so that*; its neg. is *ut nōn*; the clause to which the *ut* clause is subordinate frequently contains some dem. word, e.g. *ita*, *sic*, *tantus*, *tālis*, *iam*, etc., which is a kind of antecedent to *ut*. Distinguish *ut* consecutive from *ut* final, = *that*, *in order that*, expressing purpose; neg. *nē*; also governs the subjunct. mood. Refer to the note on *ut*, Chap. I, l. 39. A. & G. 319; B. 284; G. 552; H. 500. *Ut*, meaning *as*, *when*, *how*, is followed by the ind. mood.

3	odiō	permōtus	esse	videar,	quō	dēbeō,	as to make myself
	by the hatred	moved	to be	I may seem by which	I ought,		appear influenced not
4	sed	ut		misericiordiā,	quae		by hatred as I ought
	but that (I may seem to be moved)			by pity,	which		to be, but by pity
5	tibi	nūlla	dēbētur.	Vēnistī	paulō		which is in no way
	to you none (= not at all)		is due.	You came	a little		due to you. A short

LINE 3. *odiō*, abl. sing. of *odium*, -ī, n. 2d (root *vadh* = to thrust, cf. *ὀθεῖν*; akin to *ōai*); abl. of the cause, with *permōtus esse*. — *permōtus esse*, perf. inf. pass. of *permovere*, -ēre, *permōvi*, *permōtum*, 2 (*per*, intensive, + *moveō*); prolativ. inf., supplementing the predication with *videar*; the perf. inf. is used instead of the pres. *permoveri*, because Cicero is thinking of the judgment of posterity, and so say that *I may seem to have been influenced*, not *to be influenced*. Note that *permōtus* agrees with *ego*, the implied subj. of *videar*. For the inf., see note on *facere*, Chap. I, l. 23. — *videar*, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of *videor*, -ēri, *visus sum*, 2 = *I seem* (the deponent use of the pass. of *videō*, -ēre, *vidi*, *visum*, 2); the implied subj. is *ego*; the subjunct. mood expresses result, after *ut* above. — *quō*, abl. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees in gender and number with the antecedent *odiō*, and is abl. of cause, with *permōtus esse* understood as the complementary inf. of *dēbeō* from the preceding clause *ut permōtus esse videar*. The moving cause is frequently expressed by the abl. + a part., e.g. *irā adductus* (*commōtus*, *incensus*, *impulsus*, and the like), and the abl. usually precedes the participle. A. & G. 245; B. 219; G. 408, and NOTE 2; H. 416. — *dēbeō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dēbeō*, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 (for *dēhibeō* = *dē* + *habeō* = *I keep back*, hence *I owe*; hence of duty, *I ought*, *must*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending; understand with *dēbeō* the complementary inf. *permōtus esse*. Synonyms: (1) *dēbeō* = *I ought*, signifying that the duty is a moral one, suggested by the conscience (subjective); (2) *oportet mē* = *I ought*, the duty resting on external grounds (objective); (3) *neceesse est* signifies that the action is obligatory by natural law, and hence unavoidable; (4) *cōgi* = *to be obliged*, of necessity due to external circumstances; (5) the gerundive -ndum est, or -ndus, -a, -um est marks a purely circumstantial obligation.

LINE 4. *sed*, adversative conj. connecting the clause *nōn ut . . . dēbeō* (which is rejected by the speaker) with the clause *ut . . . dēbētur* (which is accepted). — *ut*, consecutive conj. (see *ut*, l. 2); the clause following is elliptical, and after *ut* we must understand the verb of the preceding *ut* clause, = *ut* (*permōtus esse videar*) *misericiordiā*. A verb (especially parts of *sum*) or verbal phrase is often omitted in a sentence closely connected (or coördinate) with another sentence which contains the verb or verbal phrase, when the omission can be readily supplied from the context. — *misericiordiā*, abl. sing. of *misericiordia*, -ae, f. 1st (through the adj. *misericors*, from *misereor* = *I pity* + *cor* = *the heart*); abl. of the cause, with *permōtus esse* (understood; see note on *ut* above). — *quae*, nom. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees in gender and number with the antecedent *misericiordiā*, and is subj. to *dēbētur*.

LINE 5. *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; indirect obj. of *dēbētur*. — *nūlla*, nom. sing. f. of *nūllus*, -a, -um (*ne* + *ūllus*); agrees with the subj. *quae* = *quae misericiordia*) in the rel. clause, and modifies *dēbētur* adverbially. Many adjectives may have adverbial force, e.g. *laeti vēnerunt* = *they came gladly*, but the most common are *prior*, *primus*, *ultimus*, *postremus*, *volens*, *tōtus*, *ūnus*, and *sōlus*. A. & G. 191; B. 239, and 241, 2; G. 325, REM. 6; H. 443. *Nūlla* here is much more emphatic than *nōn*, = *which is in no sense due to you*; the simple thought would be *misericiordia nūlla tibi dēbētur*. Prof. Wilkins points out that *nūllus* is used by Cicero in his letters and dialogues instead of *nōn*, which is a colloquial idiom met with in comic writers, and quotes *Sextus ab armīs*

while ago you came into the Senate. Who in this thronging assembly, who of all your friends and connections, gave you greeting? Seeing ante in senātum. Quis tē ēx hāc tantā frequentiā, tot ēx tuīs amicīs ac necessariis salūtāvit? Sī hōc post hominum

nūllus discēdit; but this idiom does not occur in the speeches of Cicero. — *dēbētur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *dēbēō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2 (*dē* = *habēō*); agrees with the subj. *quae*. — *Vēnistī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *veniō*, -īre, *venī*, *ventum*, 4; the subj. *tū* is implied. — *paulō*, adverbial abl. sing. n. of the adj. *paulus*, -a, -um (root *pava* = *pau* = *little*; cf. *paucus*, *pauper*; the form *paullus* has no good authority); abl. of the measure of difference, limiting *ante*. This abl. is used with comparative adjectives and adverbs, e.g. *dimidiō minor* = *smaller by half*, and with words implying comparison, e.g. *post* and *ante*. A. & G. 250; B. 223; G. 403; H. 423. There is little doubt that *paullus* was the earlier form, but the MSS. support *paulus*.

LINE 6. *ante*, adv., used here of time (often prep. + acc.); modifies *vēnistī*. — *in*, prep.; expresses *motion into* with the acc. *senātum*. — *senātum*, acc. sing. of *senātus*, -ūs, m. 4th; governed by the prep. *in*; *senātum* = *the meeting of the Senate*. — *Quis*, nom. sing. m. of the interrog. pron. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; subj. of *salūtāvit*; the question *quis salūtāvit* = a negation, *nēmō salūtāvit*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *salūtāvit*. — *ex*, prep. (*ē* or *ex* before consonants, *ex* before vowels and *h*); gov. the abl. *frequentiā*; *ex* + the abl. is frequently a variant for the partitive genitive. — *hāc*, abl. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *frequentiā*. — *tantā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *tantus*, -a, -um; agrees with *frequentiā*.

LINE 7. *frequentiā*, abl. sing. of *frequentia*, -ae, f. 1st (through the adj. *frequēs*, root *bhrak* = *φρακ* = *frequ* or *farc*, *to shut up fast, to cram*; cf. *φράσσω* = *I fence in, cōnferciō* = *I stuff together*); governed by the prep. *ex*. The allusion is, of course, to the very large attendance of senators at the meeting. — *tot*, indecl. adj.; qualifies *amicīs*. — *ex*, prep.; gov. the abl. *amicīs* and also the abl. *necessāriis*. — *tuīs*, abl. plur. m. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *amicīs*. — *amicīs*, abl. plur. of *amicus*, -ī, m. 2d (originally the substantival mas. of the adj. *amicus*, -a, -um); governed by the prep. *ex*, denoting partition. — *ac*, cop. conj.; joins *amicīs* and *necessāriis*. *Ac* is a shortened form of *atque*.

LINE 8. *necessāriis*, abl. plur. of *necessārius*, -ī, m. 2d (strictly the substantival mas. of the adj. *necessārius*, -a, -um; from *nece*); governed by the prep. *ex*; joined by *ac* to *amicīs*. Synonyms: (1) *necessārius* = *a relative*, or one who is closely bound to another person by friendship, business relations, etc.; (2) *propinquus* (*prope*) = *a relative*, the general word; (3) *affinis* = *a relation or connection*, by marriage; (4) *cōsanguineus* and *cōgnātus* = *a blood relative*. A list of relatives would include the following: *proavus*, *avus*, *parentēs*, *pater*, *māter*, *soror*, *frāter*, *vir*, *maritus*, *uxor*, *cōiūnx*, *filius*, *filia*, *nepōs*, etc. — *salūtāvit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *salūtō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; agrees with the subj. *quis*. — *Sī*, conditional particle, introducing a logical condition with the ind. *contigit*. — *hōc*, nom. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; subj. of *contigit*; *hōc* refers to the fact that the senators avoided greeting Catiline when he entered the assembly. — *post*, prep.; gov. the acc. *memoriam*; *post hominum memoriam* = lit. *after (since) the memory of men*, i.e. *within the memory of man*. — *hominum*, gen. plur. of *homō*, -inis, m. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *memoriam*. *Hominēs*, not *virī*, is always used when the allusion is to *men* or *mankind* in general, as in this passage.

9 memoriam	contigit	nēminī,	vōcis	that no one else has
the memory	has happened	to no one,	of the voice	ever within the mem-
10 expectās	contumēliam,	cum		ory of man been
do you wait for	the reproach	seeing that		treated in such a
11 sīs	gravissimō	iūdicīō		fashion, do you wait
you have been (lit. are)	severest	judgment		for the voicing of
				the Senate's scorn,
				crushed as you have

LINE 9. **memoriam**, acc. sing. of *memoria*, -ae, f. 1st (from the adj. *memor*); governed by the prep. *post*. — **contigit**, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *contingō*, -ere, *contigi*, *contāctum*, 3 (*con* + *tangō*); agrees with the subj. *hōc*. When *contingō* or *obtingō* have the meaning *happen*, the supine is not found. Synonyms: (1) *ferī* = *to happen*, in general; (2) *evenīre* (*ē* = *out* + *venīre* = *to come*) = *to turn out*, i.e. well or ill, according to antecedent circumstances; hence *eventus* = *result*; (3) *ūsū venīre* = *to happen in one's experience*; (4) *contingere* and *obtingere* = lit. *to take hold of*, hence *to happen*, denoting a certain propriety of connection between the event and the person affected by the event. Thus it is commonly used in a good sense, of fortunate occurrences; cf. Seneca, (*scīs*) *plura mala contingere nobīs quam accidere*, which Prof. Mayor renders *misfortunes are oftener a blessing than a curse*. But *contingere* not infrequently implies misfortune, as does *contigit* in this passage; (5) *accidere* (*ad* + *cadō* = *I fall*) = *to happen*, of any casual or unforeseen happening. As in the above example from Seneca, *accidere* usually implies that the occurrence is unlucky; cf. the English word *accident*. — **nēminī**, dat. sing. of *nēmō*, m. and f. 3d (*ne* + *homō*); the gen. and abl., *nēminis* and *nēmine*, are not found, and the gen. *nullius* and the abl. *nullō*, -a, of *nullus*, -a, -um, take their place); dat. of the indirect obj. with *contigit*. — **vōcis**, gen. sing. of *vōx*, f. 3d; subjective gen. (of material), limiting and explaining *contumēliam*.

LINE 10. **expectās**, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *expectō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*ex* + *spectō* = *I look out for*); the implied subj. is *tū*. Questions in Latin are usually introduced by an interrog. word, e.g. *quis*, *quantus*, *quō*, or by an interrog. particle, *ne*, *nōne*, *num*; but occasionally, as here, the fact that a question is asked is expressed only by the tone of the speaker's voice and the nature of the context. A. & G. 210, b; B. 162, 2, d; G. 453; H. 351, 3. — **contumēliam**, acc. sing. of *contumēlia*, -ae, f. 1st (*con* + *tumēō*); direct obj. of *expectās*. — **cum**, concessive conj. = *although*; taking the subjunct. mood *oppressus sīs*. A. & G. 326; B. 309, 3; G. 587; H. 515, III. For *cum* temporal, see *cum*, Chap. III, l. 23; for *cum* causal, see *cum*, Chap. IV, l. 41. *Cum* causal and concessive always take the subjunct.; *cum* temporal takes the ind., except imperf. and pluperf. subjunct.

LINE 11. **sīs**, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*; agrees with the implied subj. *tū*. See *oppressus* below. — **gravissimō**, abl. sing. n. of *gravissimus*, -a, -um, superl. of the adj. *gravis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *iūdicīō*. — **iūdicīō**, abl. sing. of *iūdicium*, -ī, n. 2d (from *iūdex*, -icis, m. 3d = *a judge*; akin to *iūs*, *iūngō*, *iūrō*, etc., from root *yu* = *to bind, join*); abl. of the means, with *oppressus sīs*. There is, however, little to distinguish this abl. from (1) an abl. of cause, like *odiō permōtus esse videar quō dēbeō*, l. 3, or (2) an abl. of manner, with *cum* omitted, as frequently when the noun is modified by an adjective. *iūdicium* = (1) *decision, opinion*, in general, (2) *verdict, sentence*, i.e. of *iūdicēs* in a law court, (3) *a trial*. In the plur. *iūdicia* = *trials*, which were conducted exclusively by senators (as *iūdicēs*, i.e. jury) until C. Gracchus appointed the *equitēs* as sole *iūdicēs*. Sulla restored the *iūdicia* to the senators, but the *lēx Aurēlia* of B.C. 70 created three decuries of *iūdicēs*, viz. of senators, knights, and tribunes of the treasury, and this last arrangement held good till B.C. 55, when Pompey limited the choice of *iūdicēs* to the richest of these three orders.

been by the over- whelming sentence of its silence? What of this again? with what feelings, pray, do you suppose you will have to submit to this fact, that at your approach the seats near you were	taciturnitātis of silence adventū at approach vacuēfacta sunt, were vacated; quī tibi who by you	oppressus? overwhelmed? tuō your persaepe very often	Quid? What (of this)? ista those near you ad for	quod 12 that subsella 13 seats omnēs all (members) of consular rank cōsulārēs, 14 cōstitutī 15 appointed
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LINE 12. *taciturnitātis*, gen. sing. of *taciturnitās*, f. 3d (from the adj. *taciturnus*; *taceō* = *I keep silence*); gen. of material, limiting *iūdictiō*; cf. *vōcis* above. — *oppressus*, nom. sing. m. of *oppressus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *opprimō*, -ere, *oppressi*, *oppressum*, 3 (*ob* + *pre*mō); agrees with the subj. *tū* understood. *Oppressus* + *sīs* (above) = the 2d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. pass. of *opprimō*, and the subjunct. mood follows *cum* concessive. — *Quid*, idiomatic acc. of the interrog. pron. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; the construction is elliptical = *quid dicam de hoc*, *quod*, etc., *what shall I say of the fact that*, etc.; cf. *quid*, Chap. III, l. 33. Cicero often uses *quid quod* in quick transition from one point in an argument to a new one. — *quod* (adverbial acc. of *quī*), conj. = *that, the fact that* (*not* causal). The clause following *quod*, l. 12, and the clause following *quod*, l. 14, are substantival, and are equivalent to accusatives of reference, for they are summed up in *hōc*, l. 19 (the subj.-acc. of *ferendum* (*esse*) in the obj. clause of *putās*). A. & G. 333, a; B. 299, 2; G. 525, 2; H. 516, 2, NOTE.

LINE 13. *adventū*, abl. sing. of *adventus*, -ūs, m. 4th (*adveniō*, *ad* + *veniō*); abl. of *time when*, with the modifier *tuō*. The abl. of time is always accompanied by an attribute, except in some common expressions, e.g. *hieme*, *aestāte*, etc. — *tuō*, abl. sing. m. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *adventū*. — *ista*, nom. plur. n. of the dem. pron. of the 2d pers. *iste*, *ista*, *istud*; agrees with *subsella*. *Ista* here has, not its contemptuous forensic sense, but its original demonstrative force = *those near you*. — *subsella*, nom. plur. of *subsellium*, -ī, n. 2d (*sub* + *sella*; *sella* = *sedla*, from *sedeō* = *I sit*, root *sad*; cf. *sēdes* = *a seat*, *solium* = *a chair of state*, *ēdos* = *a seat*, etc.); subj. of *vacuēfacta sunt* in the *quod* clause. *Subsellium* = strictly *a law bench or seat, the seat of an ordinary senator*, as distinguished from the *sellae* of curule magistrates. The *sellae curules* were probably on a raised platform; cf. the *subsella* in the law-court, which are distinguished from the raised *sella curulis* of the presiding praetor. Certain seats in the theatre, circus, etc., were also called *subsella*.

LINE 14. *vacuēfacta sunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. pass. of *vacuēfaciō*, -ere, *vacuēfeci*, *vacuēfactum*, 3 (*vacuus* + *faciō*); agrees (the participial component in gender and number) with the subj. *subsella*. — *quod*, conj. like *quod*, l. 12; introducing the substantival clause *omnēs cōsulārēs*. . . *reliquerunt*, l. 18, the whole *quod* clause being = to an acc. of reference. — *omnēs*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *cōsulārēs*. Synonyms: (1) *omnēs* = *all*, in detail and wherever situated; (2) *cuncti* = *all*, together and in a heap. — *cōsulārēs*, nom. plur. of *cōsulāris*, -is, m. 3d (the substantival mas. of the adj. *cōsulāris*, -e, 3d, formed from the noun *cōsul*); subj. of *reliquerunt*, l. 18, in the *quod* clause. The *cōsulārēs* = *ex-consuls*, who had special seats in the Senate-house, as also had *praetōrii* = *ex-praetors*.

LINE 15. *quī*, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *cōsulārēs*, and is subj. of *constitutī fuērunt*. — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of the agent, with *constitutī fuērunt*. The so-called dat. of the agent is regularly used after a gerund or gerundive, e.g. *hōc tibi faciendum est* = *this must be done by you*. It is also often found with perf. pass. participles, and combinate tenses formed with such

16 fuērunt,	simul	atque	adsēdistī,	forsaken and all the senators of consular
have been,	at the same time	as (lit. and)	you sat down,	rank, men again and

participles, but in prose this dat. is rare except with the personal pronouns. As a matter of fact the dat. is not so much one of the agent, as of the person interested in or affected by the action; therefore *tibi* may be rendered "appointed for murder *in your mind*." Observe how nearly the dat. of the agent approaches the ethic dat., for which see references under *tibi*, Chap. VI, l. 50. While prose writers only use the dat. of the agent of personal pronouns, and following participles of certain verbs, the Latin poets make a free use of this dative, cf. Horace, *bellaque mātibus dētestāta*; Vergil, *Aen. I, l. 440, neque cernitur ulli* = *and he is seen by no one*. The dative of the agent, in prose or poetry, is imitated from the Greek construction, e.g. *τὰ μὲν πεπραγμένα* = *the things done by me*. The participle *cōstitutus* is accompanied by the dat. of the agent in several different passages; as a rule in Cicero the signification of the participle is one of *intention*, *provision*, or *agreement*; cf. Chap. IX, l. 41, *cui sciam pactam et cōstitutam cum Māliō diem*. A. & G. 232, a; B. 189, 2; G. 354; H. 388. — *persaepe* (*per* = *very* in composition with adjectives or adverbs, + *saepe*; cf. *permultus*, *perfacilis*, etc.); adv., modifying *cōstitutū fuērunt*. Cicero exaggerates if he wishes his audience to believe that Catiline formed several different plans at different times to murder prominent Romans. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *caedem*; *ad* here expresses purpose, = *for*, with a view to. — *caedem*, acc. sing. of *caedēs*, -is, f. 3d (cf. *caedō* = *I cut down*); governed by the prep. *ad*. — *cōstitutī*, nom. plur. m. of *cōstitutus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *cōstituō*, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, 3 (*con* + *statuō*), agrees with the subj. *quī*. See note on *fuērunt* following.

LINE 16. *fuērunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj. *quī*. *Cōstitutī + fuērunt* = the 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. (periphrastic tense) pass. of *cōstituō*, agreeing with the subj. *quī*. The perf. pass. part. + *fuī* (instead of with *sum*) is used: (1) when the participle has a quasi-adjectival force, e.g. *convivium exōrnatum fuit* = *the banquet was furnished forth*; (2) when a *past state* is indicated, as in this passage, for *cōstitutī fuērunt* signifies that the persons were once destined for murder, but that the peril no longer exists; the ordinary perf. pass. *cōstitutī sunt* would either stand for a *past act*, = *were destined*, or for a *present state*, = *have been destined*. — *simul*, adv. = *at the same time* (akin to *similis*, *simplex*, etc., and to Greek *ἀμα*). *Simul . . . simul* = *partly . . . partly, not only . . . but also*. *Simul* alone or + *atque* (*ac*) = *as soon as*, and is used as a temporal conj. In historical narrative, *simul* or *simul ac* takes a similar construction to other temporal clauses, e.g. with *ubi*, *ut*, *ut primum*, *cum primum*, and *postquam*, and is commonly followed by the historical perf. (as in this passage, *adsēdistī*) or the historical present in the ind. mood. Less commonly the imperf. or pluperf. ind. follows these particles, the imperf. follows *simul* only once in Sallust, but never in Cicero or Caesar, and the pluperf. only once in Cicero and never in Caesar. A. & G. 324; B. 287; G. 561, ff; H. 518. — *atque*, cop. conj.; here forms a temporal particle with *simul*. The origin of the combination of *simul* and *atque* as a single temporal conjunction is apparent; instead of *simul atque* introducing a subordinate clause, there are really two coördinate clauses connected by *atque*, and *simul* is included in the first and understood in the second, e.g. *cōsuldrēs simul reliquērunt, atque (simul) adsēdistī* = *at the same time the senators of consular rank left (that part of the seats empty) and (at the same time) you sat down*, i.e. *as soon as you sat down, the senators left your part of the seats empty*. — *adsēdistī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *adsidō*, -ere, *adsēdī*, no supine, 3 (*ad* + *sidō*, akin to *sedēō*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending; the perf. is historical, after *simul atque*. Catiline, an ex-praetor, was entitled to a special seat above those of ordinary senators.

again picked out in	partem	istam	subselliorum	nudam	atque	17
your mind for murder,	part	that (= your)	of the seats	bare	and	
as soon as you	inānem	reliquērunt,	quō	tandem	animō	18
took your seat, left	empty	left,	what	finally	with mind	
that part of the	hōc	tibi	ferendum	putās?	Servi	19
benches bare and	(that) this	by you	(is) to be borne	do you think?	Slaves	

LINE 17. *partem*, acc. sing. of *pars*, *partis*, f. 3d; direct obj. of *reliquērunt*. — *istam*, acc. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *iste*, *ista*, *istud*; agrees with *partem*; used like *ista*, l. 13. — *subselliorum*, gen. plu. of *subsellium*, -i, n. 2d; partitive gen., limiting *partem*. For etymology, etc., refer to the note on *subsellia*, l. 13. — *nudam*, acc. sing., f. of the adj. *nūdus*, -a, -um (probably akin to Sanskrit root *nadsh* = to feel shame); agrees with *partem*. Observe that *nudam* and *inānem* are *proleptic*, i.e. express the result of the action of the verb, and in anticipation represent it as completed; cf. the well-known Vergilian example of this figure in *Aen.* III, l. 237, *scūtis latentia condunt* = lit. *they conceal their hidden shields* (i.e. their shields in hiding or so as to be hidden), and cf. also such expressions as *I hurled him prostrate*. A. & G. 385; B. 374, 5; G. no reference, but cf. 325, at beginning; H. 636, IV, 3. *Nūdus* = naked, bare, and here is almost synonymous with *inānem*; as applied to persons, *nūdus* may = (1) naked, i.e. entirely unclad, or (2) lightly-clad, denoting, like the Greek adj. *γυμνός*, a special form of dress worn by men engaged in laborious physical work, e.g. by ploughmen. *Vacuus* is the general word for empty; *inānis* = empty, in censure, about that which should be full, cf. the figurative *inānia verba* = empty, i.e. meaningless words. — *atque*, cop. conj.; joins *nudam* and *inānem*.

LINE 18. *inānem*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *inānis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *partem*; *inānem*, like *nudam*, is *proleptic*. — *reliquērunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *relinquō*, -ere, *relinquī*, *relictum*, 3 (*re* = behind + *linquō* = I leave; root *rik* = *liqu*, *lic*, to leave; cf. *λείπω* from Greek root *λιπ*); agrees with the subj. *cōsulārēs*. — *quō*, abl. sing. m. of the interrog. adj. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the abl. *animō*. — *tandem* (*tam* + suffix -*dem*), adv.; emphasizes the question with *quō animō*. *Tandem* = at length, but is better rendered *pray*, *I ask*, etc., when it strengthens questions or commands; cf. the Greek *ὅτῃ* in questions, e.g. *ποῖ δὴ ἡ ὁδὸς ἄγει*; = *whither exactly does the road lead?* and cf. Chap. IV, l. 1, *Recognōsce tandem* = *review*, *pray*, etc. — *animō*, abl. sing. of *animus*, -i, m. 2d (root *an* = to breathe; cf. *anima* = breath, life, the animal principle of life, animal, *ἀνεμος* = wind, etc.); abl. of manner, without *cum*, because the abl. has the modifier *quō*. Synonyms: (1) *animus* = the mind, the soul, in opposition to *corpus* = the body and to *anima* = physical life; *animus* = mind, especially as the seat of the emotions, hence *animus* sometimes = courage; (2) *anima* = the soul, as the supporter of life; cf. *animam edere* = to give up the ghost; lit. *anima* = breath, cf. *animam ducere* = to draw breath; (3) *mens* = the mind, especially as the intellect; but *mens* is sometimes used with *animus* as a synonym; (4) *ingenium* (*in* + *gignō*) = mind, or rather inborn ability, especially in regard to creative power.

LINE 19. *hōc*, acc. sing. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; subj.-acc. of *ferendum* (*esse*) in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *putās*. *Hōc* refers to and summarizes the state of things mentioned in the *quod* clause, ll. 12–14, and in the *quod* clause, ll. 14–18. Some editors omit *hōc* and read *quō tandem animō tibi ferendum putās*? In this case the substantival *quod* clauses act as direct subj.-acc. of *ferendum* (*esse*), and the gerundive is singular partly because *ferendum* (*esse*) is quasi-impersonal (= *how do you think it is to be endured that at your approach*, etc.) and partly because the *quod* clauses, though two in number, express one single idea, viz., that Catiline was treated

20 mēhercule	mēi	sī	mē	istō	pactō	empty? In the name
by Hercules	my	if	me	that	in manner	of Hercules, if even
						my slaves feared me

as an outcast by the senators. — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of the agent after the gerundive *ferendum* (*esse*). The agent is always put in the dat. after a gerund or gerundive, except when the gerundive belongs to a verb which takes a dat. of the indirect obj. in the act., and is therefore only used impersonally in the pass., e.g. *persuādendum est tibi ā mē* (*ā mē* expresses the agent); in such cases the agent is expressed by the abl. with *ā* or *ab*, because *persuādendum est tibi mihi* would leave it doubtful whether *tibi* was agent and *mihi* indirect obj., or vice-versa. Refer to the note on *mihi*, Chap. II, l. 36. — *ferendum*, acc. sing. n. of *ferendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātum*, irreg. (cf. Greek *φέρω*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *hōc* in the acc. and inf. object clause of *putās* (as a *verbum sentiendū*); supply *esse* with *ferendum*. Parts of *sum*, especially *esse* and *est*, are very commonly omitted in Latin, but in all such cases the necessary part of *sum* can easily be supplied in the light of the context. For synonyms, see the note on *patimur*, Chap. II, l. 15. — *putās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *putō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (root *pu* = to cleanse, hence *putō* has a rare sense = to cleanse, to prune; hence to set in order one's intellect, to reckon, consider); the implied subj. is *tū*. For synonyms, refer to the note on *arbitrāris*, Chap. I, l. 16. — *Servī*, nom. plur. of *servus*, -i, m. 2d; subj. of *metuerunt*. Observe the emphatic position of *servī*; *servī* . . . *arbitrāris*, l. 24, is an excellent example of a *fortiori* argument. "The Greeks call this method of argument *ἐνθούνημα* in the narrower sense, i.e. a rhetorical conclusion, which is drawn from a contrast" (quoted from Prof. Wilkins *in loco*). Roman slaves were of three kinds: (1) *captīvī* = prisoners of war, who remained the property of the captor, or else were employed or sold at auction by the state; (2) *servī* by birth, for the children of *servī* or of a female slave were considered slaves by law; cf. the American law on slavery, which recognized as a slave any person born of a slave mother, although the negro taint might be only 1 in 16, or 1 in 32; slaves born in a Roman master's house were called *vernae*; (3) *servī* by judicial sentence, i.e. former *civēs* who had suffered degradation (*āminutiō capitis mājima*) for such military offences as desertion from the army, refusal to answer to one's name when a levy was made, mutilation of oneself to escape service, or for such civil offences as avoiding enrolment in the censor's lists with the intent of escaping taxation, and (by the XII tables, though the law was afterwards repealed) insolvency. Slaves had absolutely no political rights, and the master might torture or kill them as he pleased. They were generally known by foreign names, e.g. the country they came from, etc. They could not legally marry, but might cohabit (*contubernium*), and their children became *vernae*. They could not hold any property, even what they acquired honestly, unless the master refused to exercise his right to take it; such property as they were permitted to keep was called *pecūlium*. Slave-trading and selling in market was a regular thing in Rome. A slave might be set free: (a) *vindicatā*, a ceremony conducted before a magistrate; (b) *censū* = by enrolment in the census by the censor, at the master's request; (c) *testamentū* = by will, after which the liberated slave owed certain duties to his master's heirs or executors as his *patrōnī*. In early Rome slaves were very few, but the foreign wars of Rome (esp. in the time of Scipio Asiaticus) brought thousands of slaves to Italy, and this greatly aggravated the agrarian difficulties. In the time of Horace, ten slaves was considered an extremely small *familia*, and two hundred slaves a large one. Under the emperors a few wealthy men had as many as four thousand slaves each. The price of an ordinary slave was from eighty dollars upwards.

LINE 20. *mēhercule*, exclamation, = *by heaven*, *by Hercules*. *Mēhercule* is a compound of *mē*, adverbial or exclamatory acc. of *ego*, and *hercule*. Corssen regards *Hercule*

in such a fashion as | metuerent, ut tē metuunt omnēs | cīvēs 21
 all your fellow- | feared, as you fear all fellow-citizens
 citizens fear you, I

as vocative, with the final *s* lost, of *Herculēs*, gen. *Hercul -is* or *-ī*, m. (Etruscan *Hercle*); but many others prefer to consider *Hercule* a clipped form of the nom. *Herculēs*; possibly the original expression was *mē Herculēs iūvet* (optative subjunct.) = *may Hercules help me!* The name of the hero occurs in the following exclamatory forms: *Herculēs*, *mēherculēs* or *mē Herculēs*, *Hercule*, *mēhercule* or *mē Hercule*, *Hercle* (syncopated), *mēhercle* or *mē Hercle* (syncopated). In the speeches of Cicero *mēhercule* occurs thirty-two times, whereas *mēherculēs* is only found five times. *Herculēs* was worshipped as a god by the early Italians, but it is doubtful how far the later Roman accounts and worship of this hero were native and how far borrowed from the Greek hero *Hēracles* (Ἡρακλῆς), whose worship was prevalent throughout Greece and esp. among the Dorians. *Herculēs* was the son of Jupiter (Zeus) and Alcmenē, and was renowned for his marvellous strength, his twelve prodigious labors, and numerous other feats and adventures (for details, consult a classical dictionary). After his death *Herculēs* was deified, and in Greece he was worshipped both as a god and as a hero. The best of many statues representing him is the Farnese *Herculēs*, preserved in Naples. — *meī*, nom. plur. m. of the poss. adj. *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with *servī*. — *sī*, conditional particle; followed by the imperf. subjunct. *metuerent*, of an impossible supposition in the present. — *mē*, acc. sing. of the 1st personal pron. *ego*; direct obj. of *metuerent*. — *istō*, abl. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *iste*, *ista*, *istud*; agrees with *pactō*; *istō* here is both scornful and demonstrative, and by itself would = *in the same way as you are feared*, but for further clearness Cicero adds *ut tē metuunt omnēs cīvēs tui*. Consequently *istō pactō* is an adverbial phrase = *ita*, and is used correlatively with *ut* following; cf. *nūllō pactō* = *nēquāquam*, *not at all*. — *pactō*, abl. sing. of *pactum*, -ī, n. 2d (= (1) *agreement, bargain*, (2) *as here, manner, fashion*; originally the neut. of *pactus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *pangō*, -ere, perf. *pānci*, *pēgi*, or *pepigi*, *pactum*, 3, from root *pag* = *to bind fast*, cf. *πῆγνυμι*); abl. of manner, without *cum*, as *istō* modifies the ablative.

LINE 21. *metuerent*, 3d pers. plur. imperf. subjunct. act. of *metuō*, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, 3 (*metus*); agrees with the subj. *servī* in the *protasis* with *sī*; the imperf. subjunct. is used in conditions when some act or occurrence is represented hypothetically as taking place in the present time (though it does not do so in reality). Conditions may be divided into two kinds: (A) Logical conditions, which merely state something according to a formula, and are not concerned with the possibility or reality of the supposition, as — *if this is (was, or will be) so, then that is (was, or will be) so*, e.g. *if men are immortal, they are equal to the gods*; in such conditions the *protasis* (or clause with *sī*, *nisi* or *sī nōn*) has its verb in the ind. mood and the verb of the *apodosis* (so-called conclusion) is either ind., imperative, or the subjunct. in one of its independent constructions. (B) Ideal or imaginary conditions. These may be (1) of the future, when the verbs of *protasis* and *apodosis* are both in the pres. subjunct.; e.g. *if men were to become immortal, they would be like the gods*; cf. Chap. VIII, ll. 1 and 2, *sī lēcum . . . patria loquātur*. Often all notion of time disappears, and the pres. subjunct. presents an imaginary case purely as a vague hypothesis, e.g. *if giants were to appear on the earth*, in which supposition there is little or no consideration of time, and none of the possibility; (2) of the present time, when the verb in both clauses is in the imperf. subjunct.; the condition is unreal and unfulfilled in the present; (3) of past time, when both verbs are in the pluperf. subjunct., e.g. *if he had had a shield, he would have escaped death*; here again the condition is unreal, and is opposed to actual fact of the past. Sometimes (2) and (3) are combined in one condition, e.g. *sī pecuniam habērēs, domum ēmissēs* = *if you had had money (but you had not, as you have not now), you would have bought the*

22	tuī,	domum	meam	relinquendam	putārem :	should think it my
	your, (that) house	my	(ought) to be left	I should think :	duty to leave my own	house: do you, then,
23	tū	tibi	urbem	nōn		not judge it to be
	you	by you (that)	the city (should be left)	not		your duty to leave
24	arbitrāris ?	et sī	mē	meīs	cīvibus	the city? And if I
	do (you) think?	And if	myself	my	to fellow-citizens	saw myself even un-

house. For conditional sentences in general consult A. & G. 304-309 ; B. 301-304 ; G. 589 ff ; H. 507-512. For the imperf. subjunct. see especially A. & G. 308 ; B. 304 ; G. 597 ; H. 510. — *ut*, adv., = *as* ; the *ut* clause is explanatory of *istō pactō*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū* ; direct obj. of *metuunt*. — *metuunt*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *metuō*, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, 3 ; agrees with the subj. *cīvēs*. The same distinctions are to be drawn between the verbs *timeō*, *metuō*, etc., as between the nouns *timor*, *metus*, etc. ; refer to the note on *timor*, Chap. I, l. 6. — *omnēs*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d ; agrees with *cīvēs*. The statement that *all* Catiline's fellow-citizens feared him implies that those who did not fear him, i.e. his followers, were not any longer to be considered *cīvēs*. Cicero, on the strength of *ultimum cōsultum* and the powers (whether recognized by the people or not) which it gave him, claims the right of degrading those who attacked the state ; cf. Chap. XI, ll. 25-28. *At numquam in hāc urbe, quī ā rē publicā defēcērunt, cīvium iūra tenuērunt*. — *cīvēs*, nom. plur. of *cīvis*, -is, m. or f. 3d ; subj. of *metuunt*.

LINE 22. *tuī*, nom. plur. m. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um ; agrees with *cīvēs*. — *domum*, acc. sing. of *domus*, -ūs, f. 4th (with some forms in the 2d decl., e.g. *domō*, *domōs*, *domōrum*) ; subj.-acc. of the inf. *relinquendam* (*esse*) in the acc. and inf. object clause dependent on *putārem* as leading verb. — *meam*, acc. sing. of the poss. pron. *meus*, -a, -um ; agrees with *domum*. — *relinquendam*, acc. sing. f. of *relinquendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *relinquō*, -ere, *reliquī*, *relictum*, 3 (*re* + *linquō*) ; *esse* must be supplied with *relinquendam*, = the pres. inf. of the periphrastic pass. conjugation of *relinquō*, agreeing with the subj.-acc. *domum*. The direct thought = *domus mea relinquenda est*. A. & G. 129 ; B. 337, 7, b), 1) ; G. 251 ; H. 234, and 266, NOTE. — *putārem*, 1st pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *putō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (see *putās*, l. 19) ; the implied subj. is *ego* ; the tense and mood correspond with those of *metuerent* in the *protasis* (where see note), and show that an unreal case is imagined in the present time, the impossibility of which is disregarded for the sake of argument. Note that *arbitrāris* is used in l. 24, and for synonyms refer to the note on *arbitrāris*, Chap. I, l. 16.

LINE 23. *tū*, gen. *tuī* (borrowed from *tuus* ; cf. *meī*, gen. of *ego*, borrowed from *meus*, etc.) ; nom. sing., subj. of *arbitrāris*. Observe (1) the emphatic position of *tū* ; the personal pronouns, when in the nom. case, are not usually expressed except when emphasis or contrast is intended ; (2) that the question is not introduced by an interrog. particle ; *ne* may be supplied with *nōn*, = *nōnne*, which is used when an affirmative reply is expected, as in this passage ; however, the question is rhetorical, and = *surely you think you ought to leave the city*. See the note on *sentīs*, Chap. I, l. 11 ; (3) that in the sentence *tū . . . arbitrāris* we must supply *relinquendam* (*esse*) (agreeing with the subj.-acc. *urbem*) from the previous sentence, with which this sentence is logically connected. — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū* ; dat. of the agent, with *relinquendam* *esse* supplied, cf. *tibi ferendum*, l. 19. — *urbem*, acc. sing. of *urbs*, *urbis*, f. 3d ; sub.-acc. of *relinquendam* *esse* (to be supplied from *relinquendam*, l. 22) in the object-clause of *arbitrāris* (a verb of *thinking*). — *nōn*, neg. adv. ; limits *arbitrāris*. *Nōn* here = *nōnne*.

LINE 24. *arbitrāris*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *arbitror*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 (from the noun *arbitr* = an umpire in a dispute, lit. *ar* = *ad* + *bitō* = *I*

deservedly an object of such serious sus- picion and disgust to my fellow-citizens, I should prefer to with- draw out of their sight rather than be re-	iniūriā by wrong (= wrongfully)	suspectum suspected	tam so	graviter 25 seriously
	atque and	offēsum offensive	vidērem, I saw,	carēre mē 26 to abstain myself
	aspectū from the sight of the citizens	cīvium than	quam hostile	infēstis omnium 27 of (them) all

go, akin to *veniō*, hence, *one who goes to inquire into something*); agrees with the subj. *tū*. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects the sentence following with the one preceding. — *sī*, conditional particle; followed by the imperf. subjunct. of an unreal supposition respecting present time. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; subj.-acc. of *esse* understood (*suspectum* and *offēsum* are predicative with *esse*) in the object-clause of *vidērem*. — *meis*, dat. plur. m. of the poss. pron. *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with *cīvibus*. — *cīvibus*, dat. plur. of *civis*, -is, m. or f. 3d; dat. of the indirect obj. dependent on *suspectum* and *offēsum*. The dat. of the indirect obj. follows *offēsum* naturally, but *suspectum* + this dat. is a little strained unless we render *suspectum* as *an object of suspicion (to my fellow-citizens)*. Possibly *meis cīvibus* is a dat. of *personal interest* (advantage or disadvantage) = *in the eyes of my fellow-citizens*. A. & G. 235; B. 188, 1; G. 350; H. 384, 1, 2.

LINE 25. *iniūriā*, abl. sing. of *iniūria*, -ae, f. 1st (*in* = *not* + *iūs* = *right*); idiomatic abl. of manner, modifying *suspectum*. *Cum* is required with the abl. of manner, unless the noun in the abl. be modified by an attributive, e.g. *cum cūrā*, or *māgnā cūrā* or *māgnā cum cūrā*. But *iniūriā* (= *wrongfully*) and a few other simple ablatives have acquired the force of adverbs, and are used without *cum*; cf. *vī* = *by force*, *silentiō*, *cāsū*, *lēge*, etc. A. & G. 248; B. 220; G. 399; H. 419, III. — *suspectum*, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *suspectus*, -a, -um (properly the perf. part. pass. of *suspiciō*, -ere, *suspēxi*, *suspectum*, 3, from *sub* + *speciō* = *I look at from beneath*, i.e. from under frowning eyebrows; cf. *ὑποσπένω*); complement of *esse* understood in the predicate; agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē*. — *tam*, adv.; limits *graviter*. — *graviter* (from the adj. *gravis*, -e, 3d), adv.; limits *suspectum* and *offēsum*.

LINE 26. *atque*, cop. conj.; joins *suspectum* and *offēsum*. — *offēsum*, acc. sing. m. of *offēsus*, -a, -um, adj. (properly perf. part. pass. of *offendō*, -ere, *offendī*, *offēsum*, 3, ob + obsolete *fendō*, which only occurs in compounds, cf. *dēfendō*; root *ghan* = *fend*, *to strike*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē*; *offēsum* is predicative, like *suspectum*, to which it is joined by *atque*. — *vidērem*, 1st pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *videō*, -ēre, *viāi*, *visum*, 2; the implied subj. is *ego*; the imperf. subjunct. after *sī* expresses an unreal condition in present time. — *carēre*, pres. inf. act. of *carēō*, -ēre, -uī, (-itum), fut. part. *caritūrus*, 2; agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē* in the acc. and inf. object-clause of *māllem*. Observe that *carēre* governs the abl. *aspectū*; the rule is that verbs of *plenty* or *want* take the abl., but *egeō* and *indigeō* very often take the gen. case. A. & G. 243, f; 223, NOTE; B. 214, 1; G. 405; H. 414, I, and 410, V, 1. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; subj.-acc. of *carēre* after *māllem* as leading verb; see note on *māllem* below.

LINE 27. *aspectū*, abl. sing. of *aspectus*, -ūs, m. 4th (from *aspiciō*, *ad* + *speciō*); governed by *carēre*. — *cīvium*, gen. plur. of *civis*, -is, m. or f. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *aspectū*. — *quam*, adv., introducing the comparative clause (*mē*) *infēstis* . . . *cōspici* after the comparative adv. *magis* incorporated in *māllem* of the main clause (*māllem* = *magis vellem*). — *infēstis*, abl. plur. m. of the adj. *infestus*, -a, -um (some say = *infestus*, from *in* + *fendō*, and so another form of *infensus* from the same root; others derive from *in* + *feriō* = *I strike* (*fendō* also = *I strike*), thinking it unlikely that two synonymous adjectives would be derived from the same root); agrees with *oculis*. Synonyms: (1) *hostilis* = *hostile*, pertaining to a *hostis*, i.e. public enemy in the field; (2) *infensus* (*in* + *fendō*) = *hostile*, *exasperated*; (3) *infestus* (*in* + *feriō*) = *hostile*,

28	oculis	cōspici	mālem :	tū	cum	garded with eyes of
	by the eyes	to be regarded	I should prefer :	you	since	hatred by them all.
29	cōscientiā	scelerum	tuōrum	āgnōscās		As you with the
	with the knowledge	of crimes	your	(you) recognize		knowledge of your
						own guilt recognize

and is used either actively, of persons, e.g. *gens infesta Rōmānis* = a race hostile (dangerous, malevolent) to the Romans, or passively of things, e.g. *iter infestum* = an unsafe (dangerous) route. — *omnium*, gen. plur. m. (substantival) of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; poss. gen., limiting *oculis*; *omnium*, i.e. *civium*.

LINE 28. *oculis*, abl. plur. of *oculus*, -i, m. ad; abl. of the means, with *cōspici*. — *cōspici*, pres. inf. pass. of *cōspiciō*, -ere, *cōspēxi*, *cōspectum*, 3 (*con* + *speciō*); coördinate with *carere*, to which it is joined by *quam*, and like *carere* agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē*. — *mālem*, 1st pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *mālō*, *mālle*, *mālui*, no supine, irreg. (*magis* = *more*, rather + *volō* = *I wish*; hence *I prefer*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending; the imperf. subjunct. in the main clause or *apodosis* (as in the *protasis*, or *if* clause) shows the condition to be unreal in present time. Note the construction with *mālem* here, viz. the acc. and inf. *mē carere*, *mē cōspici*. A verb of wishing (*volō*, *cupiō*, *mālō*, etc.) is followed as a rule by the complementary inf., e.g. *mālō carere*, when the subj. of each is the same, but sometimes by the acc. and inf., as in this passage; cf. Chap. II, ll. 23 and 24, *cupiō mē esse clementem*; when the subj. of the inf. is different from that of the verb of wishing, two constructions may be used, (1) the acc. and inf. (preferably after *volō* and *cupiō*), e.g. *cupiunt tē dare operam ut = they wish you to take pains that*, etc., (2) the subjunct., with *ut* expressed or understood, e.g. *mālem (ut) bona redderentur* = *I would rather the goods were restored*. A. & G. 331, b, and NOTE; B. 331, IV, a; G. 532, REM. 2; H. 535, II. — *tū*, gen. *tui*; nom. sing., subj. of *āgnōscās*; *tū* is emphatic, and for this reason stands first in the clause, though it is common for the subject of the *cum* clause to precede *cum* when the same noun or pronoun is also subj. of the main clause. Cicero here urges upon Catiline the line of conduct which he has just said he would himself pursue under similar conditions. — *cum*, causal conj.; followed by the subjunct. *āgnōscās*; see *cum*, Chap. IV, l. 41.

LINE 29. *cōscientiā*, abl. sing. of *cōscientia*, -ae, f. 1st (*cōn* + *sciō*, cf. *scientia*, hence common knowledge; root *ski* = *sci*, to see, to split, to distinguish; cf. *secō*); abl. of cause, with *āgnōscās*. *Cōscientia* does not = conscience, but rather feeling, consciousness, often to be rendered *sense of right* or *sense of guilt*, according to the context, cf. the adj. *cōsciūs*, e.g. *mēns sibi cōscia rēcti*. — *scelerum*, gen. plur. of *scelus*, *sceleris*, n. 3d (see note on *sceleris*, Chap. IV, l. 9); objective gen., limiting *cōscientiā*. The objective gen. is regular with adjectives expressing knowledge, power, memory, etc., and also follows nouns which retain the verbal notion of the verbs from which they are formed; cf. *auri amor* = love of gold. A. & G. 217; B. 200; G. 363, 2; H. 396, III. Distinguish the subjective and objective genitives as follows: *amor dei* = the love of God, which, if subjective, = the love which God has for us, but, if objective, = the love which we feel for God. — *tuōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *scelerum*. — *āgnōscās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *āgnōscō*, -ere, *āgnōvī*, *āgnitum*, 3 (*ad* + (*g*)*nōscō*; root *gna* = *gno* = to know, cf. *γνῶσις* = knowledge); agrees with the subj. *tū*; the subjunct. mood is dependent on *cum* causal; the tense is pres. in regular sequence with the pres. *dubitās* in the main clause. A. & G. 286; B. 267, 268; G. 509, ff; H. 491. Note the following: (1) *nōscō* = *I come to know*; (2) *cōgnōscō* = *I learn about, ascertain*, e.g. *his rēbus cōgnitis*; (3) *recōgnōscō* = *I recollect, ascertain anew, revise*; (4) *āgnōscō* = (a) *I recognize*, e.g. a person, (b) *I recognize something in its true character*; (5) *īgnōscō* (*in* = *not* + *gnōscō* = *I search into*) = *I pardon*, of offences, and is followed by the dative of the person.

the justice and the	odium	omnium	iustum	et	iam	80
long-standing meet-	the hatred	of all	(to be) just	and	already	
ness of their universal	diū	tibi dēbitum,	dubitās,	quōrum		81
hatred of you, can you	for a long time	to you	owed,	do you hesitate	of whom	
hesitate to shun the	mentēs	sēnsūsque	vulnerās,	eōrum		82
sight and presence of	the minds	and the feelings	you wound,	of those (men)		
the men whose minds	aspectum	praesentiamque	vītāre?	Sī	tē	83
and feelings you are	the sight	and the presence	to shun?	If	you	
wounding? Suppos-						

LINE 30. *odium*, acc. sing. of *odius*, -ī, n. 2d (cf. *ōdī* = *I hate*, hence *odium* = (1) *hate*, (2) *ill-will*); subj.-acc. of *iustum* (*esse*) and of *dēbitum* (*esse*) in the acc. and inf. construction following *agnōscās* (as a verb of *feeling* or *perception*). — *omnium*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; subjective gen., limiting *odium*; *omnium* is substantial, and *odium omnium* = *the hatred felt by all men* or *by all the citizens*. — *iustum*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *iustus*, -a, -um (*iūs* = *right*); agrees predicatively with *odium*, being the complement of *esse* understood. — *et*, cop. conj.; joins the two predicate adjectives *iustum* and *dēbitum*. — *iam*, adv. of time; strengthens *diū*.

LINE 31. *diū* (root *dyu* = *to shine*; cf. *dīs*, *dūdum*, etc.), adv. of time; modifies *dēbitus*. The historic present accompanies *iam diū*, and signifies that an action begun in the past is continued into the present. The direct form would be *odium omnium iustum et iam diū dēbitum (est)*. — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of the indirect obj. with *dēbitum*. — *dēbitum*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *dēbitus*, -a, -um (perf. part. pass. of *dēbeō* (for *dēhibeō*, *dē* + *habeō*), -ere, -ui, -itum, 2); agrees with the subj.-acc. *odium*; complement of *esse*, which is to be supplied. — *dubitās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dubitō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (for *duhībitō*, frequentative form of *duhībeō*, i.e. *duo* + *habeō*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. Observe that the question has no introductory interrog. particle; this is sometimes the case, esp. when the main clause is preceded by a number of subordinate clauses. When *dubitō* = *I hesitate*, it may be followed by a complementary (epexegetic, prolative, or explanatory) infinitive, as in this passage *dubitās . . . vītāre*. Note: (1) *dubitō an* = *I doubt whether* = *I am inclined to think*; (2) *nōn dubitō quin* = *I do not doubt that (but)*, etc. + subjunct. mood. — *quōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the logical antecedent *eōrum*, l. 32; poss. gen., limiting *mentēs* and *sēnsūs*. The relative clause should naturally follow its correlative, but when special emphasis is thrown upon the correlative the relative clause may precede; the order simplified = *dubitās vītāre aspectum praesentiamque eōrum quōrum . . . vulnerās*.

LINE 32. *mentēs*, acc. plur. of *mēns*, *mentis*, f. 3d; direct obj. of *vulnerās* in the rel. clause. — *sēnsūsque* (*sēnsūs* + *que*), *sēnsūs* is the acc. plur. of *sēnsus*, -ūs, m. 4th (from *sentīō* = *I feel*); direct obj. of *vulnerās*; joined by *que* to *mentēs*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj. (Greek *re* enclitic), used to join two words or ideas between which there is a close internal connexion. Refer to the note on *que*, Chap. I, l. 9. — *vulnerās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *vulnerō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*vulnus* = *a wound*, Sanskrit *vran*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. *Vulnerās* is here used figuratively; cf. Chap. IV, l. 24, *eōs nōndum vōce vulnerō*. — *eōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; poss. gen., limiting *aspectum* and *praesentiam*. *Is* and not *ille* is the common antecedent of *quī*, when the person or thing to which the rel. refers is not defined otherwise than by the rel. pron., e.g. *ei quī haec facere solent malī sunt*.

LINE 33. *aspectum*, acc. sing. of *aspectus*, -ūs, m. 4th (from *aspiciō*); direct obj. of *vītāre*. — *praesentiamque* (*praesentiam* + *que*), *praesentiam* is the acc. sing. of *praesentia*, -ae, f. 1st (formed through *praesēns*, adj. and pres. part. of *praesum*; of

84	parentēs	timērent	atque	ōdiscent	tuī	nec	ing that your parents
	parents	feared	and	hated	your and not		feared and hated you
85	eōs	ullā	rationē	plācāre	possēs,	ut opīnor,	and you could not
	them any	by means	to soothe	you were able, as	I think,		by any means at all
							conciliate them, you

absēns from *absūm*; the original verb *sum* has no pres. part.); direct obj. of *vītāre*; joined by *que* to *aspectum*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj., connecting *aspectum* and *praesentiam*. — *vītāre*, pres. inf. act. of *vītō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (= *vic-i-tō*, from root *vik* = *ik* = *vic*, to yield; cf. *vicis* = change, alternation); complementary inf. in close dependence on the principal verb *dubitās*. See the note on *invenīri*, Chap. II, l. 44. — *Sī*, conditional particle, followed by the imperf. subjunct. *timērent* of an unreal supposition in present time. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tu*; direct obj. of *timērent* and of *ōdiscent*.

LINE 34. *parentēs*, nom. plur. of *parēns*, -entis, m. or f. 3d (*pariō* = *I bring forth*, sometimes *I beget*); subj. of *timērent*. — *timērent*, 3d pers. plur. imperf. subjunct. act. of *timeō*, -ēre, -uī, no supine, 2; agrees with the subj. *parentēs*; the imperf. subjunct. signifies that the condition, assumed of the present time, is contrary to fact, but imagined as taking place for the sake of argument. — *atque*, cop. conj., joins *timērent* and *ōdiscent*. *Atque* very often joins a word or idea of a forcible description to a preceding word or idea which is less forcible; cf. *nūdā atque inānem*, l. 17, and Chap. IV, l. 39, *mūnīvī atque firmāvī* (*mūnīvī* = simply *I fortified*, not necessarily implying that the precautionary measures were sufficient, whereas *firmāvī* = *I made strong* (*firmus*) against any and every attack). — *ōdiscent*, 3d pers. plur. pluperf. subjunct. act. of the defective verb *ōdī*, *ōdisse*, fut. part. *ōsūrus* (no pres. tense and no pres. stem tenses); agrees with the subj. *parentēs*; *ōdiscent* is joined by *atque* to *timērent*, and relates to pres. and not to past time, for, as the perf. form *ōdī* = *I hate* (not *I hated*), the pluperf. *ōderam* (subjunct. *ōdissem*) = an imperf., i.e. *I hated* (not *I had hated*). — *tuī*, nom. plur. m. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with the subj. *parentēs*. Observe the strange position of *tuī*; when two important and emphatic words or ideas are closely connected (as *parentēs* and *timērent atque ōdiscent*), they are given a prominent position usually at the beginning of a sentence, and the less important parts of the sentence follow after; cf. *haec res ūnūs est propria Caesaris* = *this exploit belongs to Caesar alone*. A. & G. 344, e; B. 348, 349; G. 671; 672, a; 676; H. 561, III. — *nec* (shortened form of *neque*, *ne* + *que* = *and* . . . *not*), cop. conj., connects the coördinate clauses *parentēs . . . ōdiscent* and (*tū*) *possēs*, each of which belongs to the *protasis*, i.e. the subordinate part with *sī*.

LINE 35. *eōs*, acc. plur. m. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; direct obj. of *plācāre*; *eōs* refers to *parentēs*. Observe that though *parentēs* = *pater et māter*, they are referred to in *eōs* in the mas.; it is the regular rule in Latin for the masculine gender to take precedence over the feminine; so *hominēs* = *mankind* (men and women) is masculine. — *ullā*, abl. sing. of the adj. *ullus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rationē*. *Quisquam* = *any one* (at all) and *ullus* = *any* (at all) are mainly used in negative sentences (cf. *nec ullā* here), in sentences implying negation, e.g. *quis* (= *nēmō*) *ex his rēbus ūllum gaudium capere potest?*, and in sweeping statements, e.g. *sōlis candor illustrior est quam ūllius ignis* = *the brilliancy of the sun is brighter than that of any fire*. — *rationē*, abl. sing. of *ratio*, -ōnis, f. 3d; *rationē* + the attribute *ullā* is the abl. of manner. *Rationē* is one of the few ablatives that may express manner without the addition of *cum* or an epithet. — *plācāre*, pres. inf. act. of *plācō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (akin to *placeō* and *φιλῶ*); complementary inf., predicative with *possēs*. — *possēs*, 2d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. of *possum*, *posse*, *potuī*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* = *able* + *sum*); coördinate and in the same construction with *timērent atque ōdiscent* above, to which it is joined by *nec*; agrees

would retire, I believe, to some place or other out of their view. As the case stands, your native land, the common	ab eōrum oculis aliquō concēderēs : 38 from of them (= their) eyes somewhere you would withdraw:
nunc tē patria, quae commūnis est parēs 39 now you your country which common is the parent	

with the subj. *tū* understood in the second *sī* clause. — *ut*, adv. = *as*; *ut opinor* is parenthetical, and refers to the statement in the next line. Several editions read *tū* instead of *ut*: in this case *opinor* stands parenthetically by itself, and *tū* is subj. of *concēderēs*. The reading *ut* is adopted by the German editor Halm, who is followed in this text throughout. — *opinor*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *opinor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 (adj. *opinus* in compounds; perhaps akin to Greek *olopous* = *I think*; the act. *opinō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, is found in Cicero); the implied subj. is *ego*. Synonyms: (1) *opinārī* = *to fancy, think*, i.e. with no certain knowledge, cf. Cīc. *sapientis nihil opinatur* = *the wise man* (of the Stoics) *never forms opinions* = he never has doubts (in sarcasm); (2) *crēdere* = *to think, believe*, from conviction; (3) *putāre* (root *pu* = *to cleanse*) = *to think*, after clear reflection; (4) *existimāre* (*ex* + *aestimāre*) = *to think*, after logical consideration of all the facts; (5) *iudicāre* = *to think, judge, decide*; (6) *censere* = *to think*, esp. of official opinions, e.g. in the Senate; (7) *reri* = *to think*, after a prearranged consideration; (8) *arbitrārī* = *to think*, sometimes like *opinor*, but often in restricted etymological sense (*arbiter* = *an umpire*, *ar* = *ad* + *bitō* = *I go*, hence *one who goes to inquire*) = *to judge, decide*.

LINE 36. *ab* (*ab* before vowels or *h*, *a* or *ab* before consonants), prep.; gov. the abl. *oculis*, expressing separation. — *eōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; poss. gen., limiting *oculis*; *eōrum* refers to *parentēs*, l. 34. — *oculis*, abl. plur. of *oculus*, -ī, m. 2d; governed by the prep. *ab*. — *aliquō* (adverbial abl. n. sing. of the indef. pronominal adj. *aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, alius* + *quī*; cf. *quō, eō*), adv. = *somewhere*, cf. Chap. VIII, l. 27, in *aliquās terrās*; modifies *concēderēs*. The adverbial abl. n. of pronouns commonly denotes *place to which*, cf. *quō* = *whither*, *eō* = *thither*; whereas the abl. f. sing. = *place where*, cf. *aliquā, eā, quā*. — *concēderēs*, 2d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *concēdō, -ere, concessi, concessum*, 3 (*con* + *cēdō*); the implied subj. is *tū*; *concēderēs* is the verb of the *apodosis* (principal sentence) in the condition introduced by *sī*, l. 33. The imperfect tense signifies that the supposition is made regarding the present time; see the note on *metuerent*, Chap. VII, l. 21.

LINE 37. *nunc* (*num* + *ce*), adv.; *nunc* is here transitional, = the Greek *νῦν δέ* = *but now, but as the facts are*; the orator passes from merely hypothetical cases to the actual facts which must be considered. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *odit* and of *metuit*. — *patria*, gen. *pātriae*, f. 1st (noun formed from the adj. *pātrius, -a, -um*, = belonging to one's father, hence *fatherland*; cf. *pater, πατήρ, πατρίς* = *lineage or clan*, root *pa* = *to nourish*); nom. sing., subj. of *odit*. The natural order would be for the subj. to precede the object, but *tē* is emphatic and therefore stands prominently first, and moreover the subj. is somewhat long, owing to the adjectival enlargement *quae . . . nostrum*. — *quae*, nom. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *patria*, and is subj. of *est*. — *commūnis*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *commūnis, -e*, 3d (*con* + *mūnis* = *ready to be of service*, hence *commūnis* = lit. *serving together*, common; root *mu* = *to enclose, protect*, cf. *mūnus* = *a service, moenia, mūrus, murus* = *defence*, etc.); agrees with *parēs*. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj. *quae*. — *parēs* (akin to *pariō*), gen. *parentis*, m. and f. 3d; nom. sing., complement of *est* in the pred., hence in the same case as the subj. *quae*. A. & G. 176; B. 167, 168; G. 205, 206; H. 360. As a conspirer against this *parēs*, Catiline is called *parricida*; cf. Chap. XII, l. 13.

38	omnium	nostrum,	ōdit	ac	metuit	et	iam	mother of us all,
	all	of us,	hates	and	fears	and	already	hates you and fears
39	diū	nihil	tē	iūdicat	nisi	dē		you and has long
	for a long time	nothing	you	judges	unless	respecting		since judged you as
								one who thinks about

LINE 38. *omnium*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *nostrum*. — *nostrum*, gen. of the 2d personal pron. plur. *nōs* (sing. *ego*); poss. gen., limiting *parēs*. The gen. of the personal pronouns in -um (*nostrum*, *vestrum*) is usually partitive, and the form in -ī objective (*nostrī*, *vestrī*); but Cicero always uses the form in -um instead of that in -ī when *omnium* precedes. When a personal pron. is possessor, the possession is regularly marked by the poss. pron. corresponding, instead of by the gen. of the personal pron., e.g. *mea māter* not *māter mei*; but Cicero uses *omnium nostrum*, or *omnium vestrum* (i.e. when *omnium* precedes), especially when the limited noun is also modified by an adj. (as *parēs* is by *commūnis*). When there is no such adj., we often use expressions such as *quae est nostra omnium parēs*, in which the poss. adj. must stand before *omnium*, and *omnium* is idiomatic (agreeing as it seems with the gen. *nostrī*, denoting possession, whose place the poss. *nostra*, agreeing with *parēs*, takes). — *ōdit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of the defective verb *ōdī* (perf. form. with pres. meaning), inf. *ōdisse*, fut. part. *ōsūrus*; agrees with the subj. *patria*. That *ōdit* refers to pres. time and not to past is clear, for the pres. tense following *metuit* is coördinate. — *ac* (*ac* before consonants, except *c*, *g*, *qu*; *atque* before *c*, *g*, *qu*, and vowels), cop. conj.; joins *ōdit* and *metuit*. — *metuit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *metuō*, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, 3; coördinate with *ōdit*, and agrees with the same subj. *patria*. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects the previous sentences *patria . . . ōdit ac metuit* with the sentence following *iam . . . iūdicat . . . cōgilāre*. — *iam*, adv. of time; strengthens *diū*. Refer to the note on *iam*, Chap. I, l. 11.

LINE 39. *diū* (cf. *dīs*, *dūdum*, etc.), adv. of time; modifies *iūdicat*. — *nihil* (apocopated form of *nihilum*, -ī, n. 2d, *ne* = *not* + *hilum* = *a trifle*), acc. sing. of the indecl. noun *nihil*; direct obj. of *cōgilāre* in the acc. and inf. object-clause of *iūdicat*. The order simplified = (*patria*) *iam diū iūdicat tē nihil cōgilāre nisi aē parricidō suō*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. of *cōgilāre* in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *iūdicat*. — *iūdicat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *iūdicō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (cf. *iūdex*; probably *iūs* + *dicō*); understand as subj. a pron. in the nom. case referring to *patria*; *iūdicat* = *pronounces judicially* (as a *iūdex*), and the idea is that Catiline's country has held court over his habits and actions and pronounces him guilty of treason. *iūdicat* is the historic present (used in vivid narration) which is regular after *iam diū*, or *iam dūdum* = *pronounces now and has for a long time been pronouncing*, i.e. expresses past action continued into the present. Continued action in the past is similarly expressed by the historic imperf. + *iam diū* (*dūdum*), e.g. *iam diū iūdicābat* would = *had for a long time been pronouncing*. A. & G. 276, a; B. 259, 4; G. 230; H. 467, III, 2. — *nisi* (*nē* + *sī* = *if not*), conj., in elliptical construction after the neg. word *nihil*, and = *but*, except, besides; cf. the similar use of *et* with no verb following. The full idea is, *you plan nothing except (= unless you plan) for the country's destruction*. As a conj., *nisi* differs in use from *sī nōn*; *nōn* (in *sī nōn*) limits a single word, and so an opposing positive is expected; the *nī* of *nisi* limits the main clause, which is not accepted if the conditional clause be accepted; e.g. *nisi fallor, Rōmānus erat* = *either he was a Roman, if I am not mistaken or he was not a Roman, if I am mistaken*. A. & G. 315, a; B. 306; G. 591; H. 507, and 3, NOTE 3. — *dē*, prep. with the abl.; gov. *parricidō*. The two common meanings of *dē* are (1) of place, or separation, *from*, *down from*; (2) of reference, *about*, *concerning*. *Dē* may also express *source*, after verbs of receiving. A. & G. 153; B. 142; G. 417, 5; H. 434, I.

nothing but her de-	parricidiō	suō	cōgitāre :	hūius	tū 40
struction. Will you	impious ruin	her own	to meditate :	of this (country) you	
not show respect for	neque	auctōritātem	verēbere	nec 41	
her authority and	neither	the authority	will (you) reverence	nor	

LINE 40. *parricidiō*, abl. sing. of *parricidium*, -i, n. 2d (through *parricida* from *pater* + *caedō*); governed by the prep. *dē*. *Parricidium* = lit. *the murder of one's father*, and is particularly suitable here, as *patria* is personified (*parēns omnium nostrum*); hence it is practically a synonym of *interitus* or *exitum*; but even when there is no personification, *parricida* often = *a horrible criminal*, i.e. without implying the murder of a parent in literal fact, and *parricidium* similarly = *a horrible crime*, especially *treachery* to one's benefactor, and *treason* against one's country. The older forms are *paricida* and *paricidium*, and so the grammarian Roby derives from *pār* = *like*, on the ground that there are no other examples of *patri-* becoming assimilated to *parri-*; but it appears that Cicero once uses a form *patricida*, which proves that he accepts the derivation from *pater* and *caedō*. — *suō*, abl. sing. n. of the poss. pron. reflexive *suus*, -a, -um (cf. *sē*, and Greek *ἐς* = *σφε, οὔ, οἱ*; and *ἐός, σφός* adjectival); agrees with *parricidiō*; the reflexive *suō* refers back to the subj. *patria*; *suō* takes the place of the gen. *suī*, objective with *parricidiō*. — *cōgitāre*, pres. inf. act. of *cōgitō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*con* + *agitō* = *to turn over and over together* in one's mind, hence *to ponder upon*, *to scheme* in a bad sense); agrees with the subj.-acc. *tū* in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on the leading verb *iudicat*. *Cōgitō* may either be followed by a direct obj. or *dē* + the abl.; in this passage we find both, viz. *nihil = dē nullā rē*, and *āē parricidiō*. *Cōgitō*, as a *verbum sentienāi*, may also take the acc. and inf. — *hūius*, gen. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; poss. gen., limiting *auctōritātem*; *hūius* is emphatic, and limits not only *auctōritātem*, but also the objects in the coördinate clauses following, viz. *iudicium* and *vim*, hence it stands first in the sentence. — *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *verēbere*; *tū* is emphatic. When two pronouns (or two poss. adjectives, or a poss. adj. and a pron.) occur in contrast or any kind of close connection in the same sentence, Latin favors their juxtaposition, as *hūius tū* here (i.e. *Catiline's country* on the one hand and *Catiline himself* on the other); cf. *nōbis tua*, Chap. III, l. 9; *mē tibi*, Chap. V, l. 29; and *mei sī mē istō*, l. 20 of this Chapter. So also any words strongly contrasted may stand together, cf. *iubet cōsul hostem*, Chap. V, l. 52.

LINE 41. *neque* (*ne* + *que*), cop. conj., used correlatively with *nec* following; *neque . . . nec . . . nec* = *neither . . . nor . . . nor*; the *ne* of *neque* limits *verēbere*. Refer to the note, etc., on *neque*, Chap. III, l. 1. — *auctōritātem*, acc. sing. of *auctōritās*, -ātis, f. 3d (from *auctor*; cf. *augēō*, *augustus*); direct obj. of *verēbere*. — *verēbere* (another form of *verēberis*), 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of the deponent verb *vereor*, -ērī, -itus sum, 2 (= *I hold in reverential awe*, from root *var* = *to be wary*; cf. *verēcundus* = *modest*); agrees with the subj. *tū*. Observe: (1) the ending in *-re*, which occurs seven times in the fut. ind. in this speech, twice in the pres. subjunct., and not at all in the pres. ind.; whereas the ending in *-ris* is found six times in the pres. ind., once in the pres. subjunct., and not at all in the future. Other writers support the generalization which may be made from these tenses and figures, except as regards the fut. ind., for the ending in *-ris* is very common in this tense outside Cicero. (2) The question has no particle to distinguish it as such, and may only be understood as a question by the tones of the speaker's voice or by the interrogation mark in writing; see note on *expectās*, l. 10. (3) No conj. connects the clause *hūius tū*, etc., with the preceding clause *patria . . . iudicat*, etc.; the latter really stands in a causal relation to the former, and the logical form is as a rule observed in Latin, e.g. *nunc cum tē patria . . . oderit ac metuat et . . . iudicet, hūius tū*, etc.? But Cicero purposely avoids the logical subordination

42	iūdicium	sequēre	nec	vim	obedience to her
	(her) judgment	will you follow	nor	her violence	judgment? Will you
43	pertimēscēs?	Quae tēcum, Catilīna, sic			not fear her power?
	will you fear?	Which (country) with you, Catiline, thus			For in this way, Catiline, as it were, your
44	agit et quōdam modō tacita loquitur:				country pleads with
	treats and certain in a fashion (though) silent speaks:				you with silent elo-

when he wishes to make an impressive point, and uses instead short and vigorous simple sentences, placing the sentence which contains the pith of the argument last and allowing a pause for rhetorical effect (with *asyndeton*, as here). — *nec*, cop. conj., connecting the clauses of *verēbere* and *sequēre*.

LINE 42. *iūdicium*, acc. sing. of *iūdicium*, -ī, n. 2d (*iūdex*); direct obj. of *sequēre*; *iūdicium* is quasi-legal, and = *sententiam*, the official decision or verdict of the *patria* as *iūdex*. Supply *hūius* with *iūdicium*, like *hūius auctoritatem* above. — *sequēre* (another form of *sequēris*), 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of the deponent verb *sequor*, -ī, *secutus sum*, 3; the implied subj. is *tū*. *Sequēre* is here figurative = *will you follow*, i.e. obey, act in accordance with. — *nec*, cop. conj.; joins the clauses of *sequēre* and *pertimēscēs*. — *vim*, acc. sing. of *vis*, acc. *vim*, abl. *vi*, f. 3d (other cases in sing. very rare; the plur. is *virēs*, -ium, etc. = *virēs*; cf. *violentus*, and *is* = *strength*, *īquos* = *strong*, etc.); direct obj. of *pertimēscēs*. The proper meaning of *vis* in the sing. is *force, violence*, but sometimes it = *energy, quantity, number*; the plur. *virēs* = *strength*, and sometimes *military forces, troops*. Supply *hūius*, as above, with *vim*.

LINE 43. *pertimēscēs*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *pertimēscō*, -ere, *pertimui*, no supine, 3 (*per* intensive + *timēscō*, inceptive form of *timeō*; see note on *hebescere*, Chap. II, l. 15); the implied subj. is *tū*. *Pertimēscēs* is more forcible than the simple verb *timēbis*; for the distinction between *verēbere* and *pertimēscēs*, consult the synonymous nouns (which have corresponding verbs) in the note on *timor*, Chap. I, l. 6. — *Quae*, nom. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *patria*, l. 37, but is here merely connective = *patria enim*. The rel. at the beginning of a new sentence = a dem. pron. + a causal, adversative, or cop. conj. (as the context may require), and is due to a desire to mark the unity and interconnection of sentences in extended argument or narration; cf. the common phrase *quae cum ita sint*. A. & G. 180, f; 201, e; B. 251, 6; G. 610, and REM. I; H. 453. — *tēcum* (*tē* + *cum*), *tē* is the abl. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *cum*. *Cum* is the prep. (enclitic with the personal, reflexive, and rel. pronouns); gov. the abl. *tē*. — *Catilīna*, voc. sing. of *Catilīna*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — *sic* (*sī* + dem. suffix -ce), adv. of manner; modifies *agit*, and refers to what follows in ll. 45-63.

LINE 44. *agit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *agō*, -ere, *ēgi*, *actum*, 3; agrees with the subj. *quae*. *Agere cum* + the abl. = *to treat, confer, plead with*. *Agere* has more different meanings probably than any other Latin verb, e.g. (1) *set in motion, drive*, (2) *direct, guide*, (3) *spend, pass, of time*, (4) *do, perform, manage*, etc., (5) *incite, urge*, (6) *drive away*, of plunder, hence *rob*, (7) *pursue*, etc., etc. It is also used in many idioms, e.g. *grātias agere* = *to return thanks*; the imperative *age* = *come!* as an interjection; *actum est de* + the abl. = *it is all over or up with*, etc. Martial devotes an epigram to the illustration of some of these uses. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects the clauses of *agit* and *loquitur*. — *quōdam*, abl. sing. m. of the indef. pron. *quīdam*, *quaedam*, *quiddam* (*quoddam* is adjectival; see the note on *quīsdam*, Chap. II, l. 4); agrees with *modō*. As often, *quōdam* softens the violence of the figure by which words are, so to speak, put into the mouth of Catiline's native country; *quōdam modō* may be rendered *so to speak*; cf. Chap. VI, l. 47, *quādam declinātiōne*, and cf. the similar use of *aliquis*, and see the note on *aliquam*

quence: "For some years past there has been no crime except devised by you, no shameful deed but had your help; in
 "Nūllum iam aliquot annīs facinus exstitit 45
 "No now some within years misdeed has occurred
 nisi per tē, nūllum flāgitium sine tē; 46
 except through you, no villany without you;

mentem, Chap. VI, l. 38. — *modō*, abl. sing. of *modus*, -ī, m. 2d; abl. of manner, with which *cum* is not required, as *modō* is qualified by the attribute *quōdam*. — *tacita*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *tacitus*, -a, -um (in origin perf. part. pass. of *taceō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2, trans. and intrans., hence *tacitus* = passively silent, passed in silence, hidden, secret, actively silent, still); agrees with the subj. *quae* (= *patria*) *tacita* = (though) silent, actively. Observe: (1) *tacita* is practically adverbial = *taciū*. A. & G. 191; B. 239; G. 325, REM. 6; H. 443. (2) *tacita loquitur* is a good instance of the figure called *oxymoron* (ὀξύμωρον, neut. of ὀξύμωρος = pointedly foolish, from ὀξύς = sharp, keen + μωρός = dull, sluggish, foolish), i.e. the usage in one phrase of expressions which contradict one another. This figure is met with in both Greek and Latin, cf. Chap. VIII, l. 51, *cum tacent, clamant*, and Sophocles, *Antigone*, l. 74, *δῖα πανουργήσασα* = having wrought a holy crime. Other examples well known are *insaniēntis sapientiae* = of foolish wisdom, *strenua inertia* = vigorous idleness, *splendide mendax* = magnificently lying. Tennyson (speaking of Lancelot) affords us an excellent English example: *His honor rooted in dishonor stood, And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true*. A. & G. 386; B. 375, 2; G. 694; H. 637, XI, 6. — *loquitur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *loquor*, -ī, locūtus sum, 3; joined by *et* to *agit*, and agrees with the subj. *quae*. The figure by which lifeless objects or abstractions are represented as *persōnae* (= characters, as in a play, hence endowed with human qualities, e.g. reasoning power, speech, emotions, and the like) is called in Greek *προσωποποιία* (*personification*).

LINE 45. *Nūllum*, nom. sing. n. of the adj. *nūllus*, -a, -um (*ne* + *ūllus*); agrees with *facinus*. — *iam*, adv. of time; modifies the adverbial phrase *aliquot annīs*. — *aliquot*, indecl. numeral adj. (*alius* + *quot*); agrees with *annīs*. — *annīs*, abl. plur. of *annus*, -ī, m. 2d (for *am-nus* = that which goes round, hence a year, cf. Vergil, *volvenda diēs*; cf. the inseparable prepositions *ambi*, *amb-*, *am-*, e.g. *amplus* = lit. full all round, hence large; cf. also *ἀμφί* = on both sides round about); abl. of time within which. Time how long is expressed by the acc., e.g. *trēs diēs morātus est* = he lingered for three days; time when is expressed by the abl. alone, e.g. *primā luce* = at dawn; time within which is expressed (a) by the abl. alone, e.g. *hīs decem annīs nihil scripsit* = he has written nothing within these ten years, or (b) by the abl. with *in*, e.g. *in brevī spatiō* = within a brief period of time. — *facinus*, gen. *facinoris*, n. 3d (*faciō*); nom. sing., subj. of *exstitit*. See note on *sceleris*, Chap. IV, l. 9, for synonyms. — *exstitit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *existō*, -ere, *existiī*, *existitum*, 3 (*ex* = forth + *sistō*, used intransitively = I appear, esp. of one who appears in court on a fixed day; *sistō*, trans. = I make to stand; cf. *σῆδ*, *στήτη* trans., *ἔστην* intrans.); agrees with the subj. *facinus*.

LINE 46. *nisi* (*nē* + *ī*), conditional conj.; here = unless, except, in elliptical construction. Refer to the note on *nisi*, l. 39. — *per*, prep.; gov. the acc. *tē*. *Per* + the acc. often expresses agency, especially when the agent is the ultimate source of an action and not the actual doer; *per* + the acc. is necessary here, partly because *abs tē* may only follow a passive verb and partly because Catiline hired others to do some of the violent deeds which are hinted at. *Nūllum . . . per tē* refers generally to the crimes which stained Catiline's career from the time when he was quaestor in Sulla's army to the time when he conspired against Rome. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *per*. — *nūllum*, nom. sing. n. of *nullus*, -a, -um; agrees with *flāgitium*. — *flāgitium*, gen. *flāgit-ii* or -ī, n. 2d (akin to *flagrō* and *φλέγω* = I burn; hence *flāgitium* = a dis-

47	tibi	ūnī	multōrum	cīvium	necēs,	your case only has
	for you	alone	many	of citizens	the deaths,	the assassination of
48	tibi	vēxātiō	dīreptiōque	sociōrum		many citizens, the
	for you	the harassing	and the pillaging	of (our) allies		harassing and plundering of the allies,

graceful act done in the heat of passion); nom. sing., subj. of *exstitit* understood from the preceding sentence. The allusion is to Catiline's crimes of immorality, e.g. against the vestal virgin Fabia, who was a sister of Cicero's wife Terentia (for this crime Catiline was accused in B.C. 73, but escaped condemnation by the intercession of Q. Lutatius Catulus); cf. also Q. Cicero, (*Catilina*) *educatus in sororis stupris*. — *sine*, prep. with the abl.; gov. *ē*. — *tē*, abl. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *sine*.

LINE 47. *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of *personal interest* or *reference*, indicating the person to whose interest or advantage (or the reverse) an action takes place. A. & G. 235; B. 188, 1; G. 350, 352; H. 384, 1 and 2. — *ūnī*, dat. sing. m. of the numeral adj. *ūnus*, -a, -um; agrees with *tibi*; *ūnī* = *sōlī*. — *multōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *multus*, -a, -um; agrees with *cīvium*. — *cīvium*, gen. plur. of *cīvis*, -is, m. (sometimes f.) 3d; objective gen. with *necēs*. The objective gen. is common with nouns derived from verbs, such as *nex* from *neō*, *amor* from *amō*, etc. Refer to the note on *scelerum*, l. 29. — *necēs*, nom. plur. of *nex*, *necis*, f. 3d (root *nak* = *to perish, destroy*; cf. *neō* = *I kill*, *noxa* = *injury*, *noceō*, *perniciēs*, and *vexus* and *vepxus* = *corpse*); the pred. *impūnitae fuerunt ac liberae* must be understood from the next sentence. It is common in Latin for a verb to be expressed in one clause (agreeing with the subj. of that clause), and to be understood in the coördinate clauses; a similar principle is exemplified in the agreement of an adj. with the nearest of several substantives which it modifies. The plur. form *necēs* is rare; *nex* = (1) *a violent death*, (2) *murder, slaughter*; cf. the synonyms under *pestem*, Chap. I, l. 27. The allusion here is to the part taken by Catiline in the Sullan proscriptions. He is said to have been in his element when murdering the proscribed, whether at Sulla's orders, or because they were his personal enemies. He caused his own brother's name to be placed on the proscription list, because he had previously murdered him and feared trial. Catiline, at the head of some Gallic soldiery, killed many of the *equitēs*, and among them his brother-in-law Caecilius, and a relation of Cicero whose name was M. Marius Grātidiānus.

LINE 48. *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of *reference* (the person affected by the action), like *tibi* above. — *vēxātiō*, gen. *vēxātiōnes*, f. 3d (from verb *vēxō* = lit. *I move violently*, hence *I harass*; root *vagh* = *feh* or *ēh* = *veh*, *to move*, trans.; cf. *βχος* = *a carriage*, *vehō* = *I carry*; *vēxō* is frequentative of *vehō*); nom. sing., subj. of *fuit*. *Vēxātiō* . . . *sociōrum* refers to Catiline's oppression in the province of Africa which he governed as pro-praetor, B.C. 67. Even before Catiline left Africa in B.C. 66 to sue for the consulship, a deputation came to Rome from Africa to complain of the terrible extortion and misgovernment to which they had had to submit. Consequently Catiline was prosecuted in the court *de repetundīs*, and retired from his candidature. In B.C. 65 P. Clōdīus Pulcher was allowed to bring the trial on, but Catiline bribed him and the *iūdicēs*, and escaped condemnation (but only narrowly, for the senators on the jury condemned him, while the *equitēs* and *tribūnī aerārii* acquitted). — *dīreptiōque* (*dīreptiō* + *que*), *dīreptiō* is the nom. sing. of *dīreptiō*, -ōnis, f. 3d (from the verb *dīripīō*, *dīs* + *rapiō*, = *I plunder*); joined by *que* to *vēxātiō*, with which it expresses one idea, viz. oppression. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; joins *vēxātiō* and *dīreptiō*; *que* here, as generally, joins two words which have a close internal connection. — *sociōrum*, gen. plur. of *socius*, -i, m. 2d (substantival masc. of the adj. *socius*, -a, -um, = lit. *following to share*, hence *ally, partner*; root *sak* = *to follow*, cf. *sequor*); objective gen., limiting *vēxātiō* and *dīreptiō*. Up to the time of the Social War, *Socii* was the technical name for all

been unpunished and unrestrained. You have succeeded not only in disregarding laws and law-courts, impūnīta fuit ac libera; tū nōn solum 49
unpunished has been and unrestrained; you not only
 ad neglegendās lēgēs et quaestiōnēs, 50
to neglect [see NOTE] the laws and investigations,

citizens of Italian communities which did not possess the full Roman franchise; these were sometimes distinguished from the *Latīnī* (members of the Latin league, to whom Rome gave greater privileges than to other *socii*; their name was *Socii Latīnī*, or *nōmen Latīnum*, or *Socii Latīnī nōminis*). But in the field of war the *socii* and the *nōmen Latīnum* were distinguished from *Rōmānī militēs*; in the period preceding the Social War, the *socii* had to equip and pay infantry equal in number to what Rome furnished, and twice as many cavalry troops; the *socii* fought on the wings (*alae*), and provided the general's special body-guard. In B.C. 89, after the Social War, the full Roman *civitas* was reluctantly given to all the Italian communities, and thenceforward the subjects of Rome in foreign provinces were called *socii* (e.g. those in the province of Africa, here mentioned). Jūlius Caesar granted the Roman franchise freely to many peoples, and not very long afterwards all Roman subjects became Roman citizens also.

LINE 49. *impūnīta*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *impūnītus*, -a, -um (*in* = *not* + *pūnītus* = *punished*, perf. part. pass. of *pūnīō*); agrees with *vēxātiō*; the adj. is sing. because *vēxātiō* and *direptiō* are almost synonymous and express one idea. Catiline was in fact prosecuted in B.C. 64 by L. Luccius for the murders committed during the Sullan proscriptions, but Caesar, leader of the democrats, presided at the trial, and apparently for private reasons, and because he hoped to make political use of Catiline, secured a verdict of acquittal. Catiline's magnetic influence over good men and bad is exemplified by the fact that several *cōsulārēs* testified favorably respecting his character at this trial (or, as others think, at the trial *ad repetundis*). — *fuit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj. *vēxātiō* (which *direptiō* merely amplifies, without adding any essentially new idea). — *ac*, cop. conj.; joins the two predicate adjectives *impūnīta* and *libera*. — *libera*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *liber*, *libera*, *liberum* (akin to *libet*, hence *doing as one pleases, free*); agrees with the subj. *vēxātiō*; *libera* signifies that nothing hampered Catiline in his desire to oppress, and that he escaped the unpleasant consequences which would have befallen other men. — *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *valuisī*. *Tū* is very emphatic; cf. *tibi ūnī* above. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *solum*, or we may regard both *nōn* and *solum* as limiting *valuisī* understood in the first clause *tū . . . quaestiōnēs*. The phrase *nōn solum* (*nōn modo* or *nōn tantum*) . . . *vērū etiam* (*vērū quoque, sed etiam*) is employed when special emphasis is to be thrown on one of two words or ideas, the emphatic word or idea being that which follows the adversative conjunction. Cicero often used *nōn modo* and *nōn solum*, but very seldom *nōn tantum*. A. & G. 149, *e*; B. 343, 2; G. 482, 5; H. 554, I, 5. — *solum* (acc. n. sing. of *solus*, -a, -um; cf. adv. *multum*, *facile*, etc.), adv.; modifies *valuisī* understood (from below) in the clause *tū . . . quaestiōnēs*.

LINE 50. *ad*, prep.; gov. *neglegendās lēgēs*, expressing purpose. *Ad* + the acc. gerund or gerundive (attraction), like *causā* or *grātiā* + the gen. of the gerund or gerundive, = *ut* final + the subjunctive. — *neglegendās*, acc. plur. f. of *neglegendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *neglegō*, -ere, *neglēxi*, *neglectum*, 3 (*nec* + *legō*; the form *neglēgō*, etc., is incorrect); agrees with *lēgēs* in the construction of gerundival attraction. The gerundive is always used after a prep. with the acc., and not the acc. gerund + a direct object; but the gen. of the gerund is preferred to the gen. of the gerundive when the obj. of the gerund is a neut. pronoun, e.g. *haec perficiendī causā*. A. & G. 296-301; B. 337, 7; 339; G. 115, 3; 427-433; H. 543, 544. Refer to the note on *habendī*,

51 *vērūm etiam ad ēvertendās perfringendāsque* | but also in over-
 but even to overthrow and break through (them) | throwing and break-

Chap. I, l. 8. — *lēgēs*, acc. plur. of *lēx*, *lēgis*, f. 3d; acc. in the gerundial construction with *neglegendās*, governed by the prep. *ad*. The etymology of *lēx* is doubtful: (1) root *leg*, of *legō* = *I read*, hence of a resolution put in writing and read to the people so that they may sanction it and make it law; (2) root *lagh* = *lec*, *to lie*, denoting something *laid down*; this is improbable; (3) root *lig* = *to bind*, cf. *ligō*, *obligation*, *lictor*, etc., this appears the most likely derivation. A bill proposed to the people, but not yet sanctioned by them, was called, *rogātiō*, and the people were said *iubere* or *antiquare rogationem* according as they accepted or rejected it; as soon as a *rogātiō* was formally passed (*lata est*) it was *lēx*. Note the following phrases: (a) *lēgem abrogare* = *to repeal a law*; (b) *aliquid lēgi derogare* = *to repeal part of a law*; (c) *aliquid lēgi subrogare* = *to add new clauses to a law*. Roman law consists of the following: (1) the Twelve Tables, drafted in B.C. 450 at the earnest desire of the people, and comprising all that was important in early traditional law; (2) *lēgēs* passed in *comitia centuriata* with the sanction of the Senate (*senātūs auctoritas*); (3) *plēbiscita*, i.e. laws passed in *comitia tributa*; these were originally binding only on plebeians, but after the *lēx Hortensia*, B.C. 287, were binding without restriction on all Roman *civēs*; (4) *senātūs cōsulta* became practically *lēgēs*, if they were accepted, i.e. if they were not made null by *intercessiō*; these were common during the supremacy of the Senate, but their authority was disputed if they ran counter to any law passed in *comitia* (e.g. the *cōsultum ultimum*); (5) *ēdicta* of magistrates had the force of law during the year of office in which they were issued. The *lēgēs curiatae*, passed by the *comitia curiata*, were merely part of formal ceremony. — *et*, cop. conj.; joins *lēgēs* and *quaestiōnēs*. — *quaestiōnēs*, acc. plur. of *quaestiō*, -ōnis, f. 3d (from *quaerō* = *I investigate*); acc. in the gerundial construction with *neglegendās*; joined by *et* to *lēgēs*; *quaestiōnēs* = *law-courts*, or *criminal trials*. The two praetors presided at private or civil trials, while the national assembly, *comitia centuriata*, judged criminal trials. In specially grave cases the people appointed a *quaesitor* or *quaestor* (a special officer, not the annually elected treasury official) to preside; the first of these was appointed in 413 B.C. Such a court was called *quaestiō extraordinaria*. As crime increased with population, and the *comitia* grew less and less able to deal with complicated offences, the special commissions (*quaestiōnēs*) became the rule for trying serious crimes, until in time *quaestiōnēs perpetuae* were established, i.e. courts set apart for particular kinds of crime. The first of these was established in 149 B.C., viz. *quaestiō de repetundis* (of *restitution*), devoted to the trial of provincial governors. Other *quaestiōnēs perpetuae* followed in course, viz. *de peculātū*, *de ambītū*, *de maiestāte*. The president of the court was always one of the praetors (exclusive of the *praetor urbānus*, who tried civil suits between *civēs*, and the *praetor peregrinus*, who tried civil suits between foreigners, or between foreigners and Romans) or else an officer called *iudex quaestiōnis*. This officer merely sat as president, for the *iudices* and not he brought in the verdict. Sulla reorganized the criminal law system of Rome, and appointed two new praetors (eight in full number) to deal with the *quaestiōnēs* which he added, e.g. *de falsō* (of *forgery of wills*, etc.). The praetors were further increased by Jūlius Caesar to sixteen. Yet the people sometimes judged in *comitia* or appointed commissioners to judge (*extra ordinem quaerere*) crimes affecting religion or the lives of citizens, e.g. the profanation of the mysteries of the *Bona Dea* by Clōdīus, and the murder of Clōdīus by Milō's armed gang of adherents.

LINE 51. *vērūm* (adverbial acc. sing. n. of *vērū*, -a, -um), adversative conj., joining the preceding clause with the one following. — *etiam* (*et + iam*), adv., modifying *valuisse* and emphasizing the whole clause. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *ēvertendās perfringendāsque* (sc. *lēgēs et quaestiōnēs*); the construction is exactly similar to that of

ing through them. Those earlier mis- deeds of yours, although they were unendurable, I nev- ertheless did endure as well as I could. But now it is insuf-	valuistī. you have had power.	Superiōra Earlier	illa, those (offences),	quamquam although	52
	ferenda to be borne	nōn not	fuērunt, they were,	tamen, nevertheless,	ut as
	potuī, I could	tulī: I endured:	nunc now	vērō however	mē (that) I
				tōtam wholly	54

ad neglegendās lēgēs, etc., above. — *ēvertendās*, acc. plur. f. of *ēvertendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *ēvertō*, -ere, *ēverti*, *ēversum*, 3 (*ē* + *vertō* = *I overturn*); agrees in the construction of gerundival attraction with *lēgēs et quaestiones* which must be supplied from the coördinate clause above. This reading is only found in one MS., but is adopted by Halm, the great German authority on Cicero's speeches. *ēvincendās* and *vincendās* (in similar grammatical construction), the gerundives of *ēvincō* and *vincō* respectively, both have good MS. authority, and are frequently used with the sense of winning safely through difficulties. — *perfringendāsque* (*perfringendās* + *que*), *perfringendās* is the acc. plur. f. of *perfringendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *perfringō*, -ere, *perfrēgi*, *perfractum*, 3 (*per* = *through* + *frangō* = *I break*, root *bhrag* = *to break*, cf. *ῥήγνυμι*); joined by *que* to *ēvertendās* and in the same grammatical construction. The metaphor is that of *breaking through* the laws and courts as one might *break through* or *out* of fetters. The allusion is to Catiline's evasion of condemnation when accused of assault upon a vestal virgin, and also when accused of extortion in Africa. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; joins *ēvertendās* and *perfringendās*.

LINE 52. *valuistī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *valeō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2; agrees with the subj. *tū*. — *Superiōra*, acc. plur. n. of *superior*, -ius, adj. 3d (compar. of rare pos. *superus*, formed from the adv. *super*; superl. *summus* and *supremus*); agrees with the pron. *illa*. — *illa*, acc. plur. n. of the dem. pron. *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; direct obj. of *tulī*. — *quamquam* (*quam* + *quam*), concessive conj., followed by the ind. *fuērunt*. For the construction, etc., of *quamquam*, refer to the note and references given under *quamquam*, Chap. V, l. 29.

LINE 53. *ferenda*, nom. plur. n. of *ferendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātum*, irreg. (*φέρω*); agrees with *illa* understood as subj. of *fuērunt*. The gerundive *ferenda* is here adjectival in personal construction (see note on *habendī*, Chap. I, l. 8); *ferenda* + *fuērunt* = the 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. of the periphrastic pass. conjugation of *ferō*. See the note and references under *habenda est*, Chap. V, l. 12. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *fuērunt*. — *tamen*, adv., with adversative force. The adv. *tamen* frequently stands in the main clause after a concessive clause introduced by *quamquam*, *etsi*, or *quāmvīs*, i.e. *tamen* and a concessive particle are used correlatively. *Tamen* is also common as an adversative conj.; see note on *tamen*, Chap. I, l. 18. — *ut*, adv., followed by the ind. *potuī*. *Ut*, meaning *as*, *when*, *how*, is followed by the ind.; *ut* meaning *in order that* (of purpose), or *so that* (of result), or *that* (in final or consecutive substantival clauses) is followed by the subjunctive. See note on *ut*, Chap. I, l. 39.

LINE 54. *potuī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. of *possum*, *posse*, *potuī*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* + *sum*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. — *tulī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātum*, irreg.; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. The perf. *tulī* is from the root *tal* = *to lift*, *bear*; cf. the ante-classical *tulō*, perf. *tetulī*, which is a collateral form of *ferō*; cf. also *tollō*, *tolerō*, and *τῆλαι* = *to endure*. *Lātus* likewise is from root *tal* = *ilātus*. For a full list of synonyms, see the note on *patimur*, Chap. II, l. 15. — *nunc*, adv. of time; modifies *est ferendum*. *Nunc* emphatically contrasts the present circumstances with the past. — *vērō*, adv. used as

55	esse	in	metū	propter	ūnum	tē,	ferable that I should
	(am)	to be in	fear	on account of	alone	you,	be in a state of
56	quidquid		increpuerit		Catilinam		utter apprehension
	(that) whatever (thing)		has made a noise		Catiline		through just you
57	timēri,	nūllum	vidēri		contrā		alone; that, if a
	(is) to be feared,	(that) no	seems (lit. to seem)		against		rumor, no matter
							of what, spreads
							abroad, 'Catiline' is

conj. with adversative force; joins the preceding sentence with the sentence *nunc . . . nōn est ferendum*. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; subj.-acc. of the inf. *esse*. The acc. and inf. *mē esse in metū* is a substantival phrase and a subj. of *ferendum est*; similar subject phrases are *Catilinam timēri*, and *nūllum cōsilium vidēri*, etc., following. Observe that the inf. is properly a verbal noun, and may be used with or without a subj.-acc. as the subj. or object of a sentence; e.g. subj. *mentīri turpe est* = *lying is disgraceful*, or *tē mentīri turpe est* = *that you are lying is disgraceful*; obj. *pugnāre māvult* = *he prefers fighting*. A. & G. 270; B. 326-328; G. 280; H. 532, 538. — *tōtam* (adverbial acc. sing. f. of the adj. *tōtus*, -a, -um), adv., modifying *esse in metū*. The adj. *tōtum*, agreeing with *mē*, might have been used with similar meaning.

LINE 55. *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē*; in *metū* is predicative with *esse*, = *metuere*. — *in*, prep. with the abl.; gov. *metū*. — *metū*, abl. sing. of *metus*, *metūs*, m. 4th; governed by the prep. *in*. — *propter* (contraction from *propiter*, from *prope*, adv. or prep. = *near*, hence *propter* as adverb and sometimes as prep. = *near*, *close to*, but usually as prep. = *on account of*), prep. with the acc.; gov. *ū*. — *ūnum*, acc. sing. m. of the numeral adj. *ūnus*, -a, -um (gen. *ūnius*, dat. *ūnī*); agrees with *tē*; *ūnum* = *solum*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; gov. by the prep. *propter*.

LINE 56. *quidquid* (another spelling *quicquid*), nom. sing. n. of the indef. rel. pron. *quisquis*, no fem., *quidquid* (*quodquod* is the adjectival neut.); subj. of *increpuerit*. The adjectival form proper of this pron. is *quīquī*, *quaequae*, *quodquod*, of which the m. and f. forms are not used. *Quisquis* (like the interrog. *quis*) may sometimes be used adjectively, but only rarely in classical Latin. Though English idiom often employs the subjunct. with general relatives, such as *quicumque*, *quisquis*, *quotquot*, e.g. *quisquis est* = *no matter who he is* (or *may be*), the verb is ind. in Latin, except for special reasons, e.g. subordination in indirect discourse, or attraction of mood. — *increpuerit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. act. of *increpō*, -āre, -uī, -itum, I (*in* + *crepō*); agrees with the subj. *quidquid*; the subjunct. mood is used because the construction of the main clause to which *quidquid* is subordinate is oblique, i.e. acc. and inf. with the quasi-impersonal *nōn ferendum est* = *it is not to be endured that*, etc. A. & G. 336, 2; B. 314, 1; G. 650; H. 524. The perf. tense is in primary sequence with the inf. *timēri*, relatively to which it expresses past action. A. & G. 336, B; B. 318; G. 516-518; H. 525. *Quidquid increpuerit* (= lit. *no matter what has made a noise*) is a kind of disguised condition, = *if any rumor* or *whenever any rumor has arisen*. — *Catilinam*, acc. sing. of *Catilīna*, -ae, m. 1st; subj.-acc. of *timēri*; like *mē esse in metū* above, *Catilinam timēri* is a substantival phrase standing as subj. of the quasi-impersonal *ferendum est*.

LINE 57. *timēri*, pres. inf. pass. of *timeō*, -ēre, -uī, no supine, 2; agrees with the subj.-acc. *Catilinam*. These acc. and inf. phrases = substantival *quod* clauses, e.g. *quod Catilīna timētur* = *the fact that Catiline is feared*. — *nūllum*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *nūllus*, -a, -um (*ne* + *ūllus*; gen. *nūllius*, dat. *nūllī*); agrees with *cōsilium*. Observe the *asyndeta*, i.e. absence of coördination conjunctions between the subj.-infinitives *esse in metū*, *timēri*, and *vidēri*. — *vidēri*, pres. inf. pass. of *videō*, -ēre, *vidī*, *visum*, 2 (in the deponent use of the pass. = *I seem*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *cōsilium*. The

the word of dread; that apparently no plot can be set in motion against me that is not aided by your villainy. Where- fore get you gone, and root this terror	mē me tuō your Quam Which	cōnsilium design scelere wickedness ob on account of thing	inīrī to be initiated to be able abhorreat, shrinks away, rem thing	posse, which from nōn est not is discēde go away	quod ā 58 ferendum. 59 to be endured. hunc 60 and this
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inf. in personal construction (not as in English, *it seems that*, etc.), but *vidētur*, *vīsum est*, etc., may be impersonal with the sense, *it seems best*. The logical order of the infinitives in this passage is *vidēri posse inīrī* (= *seems to be able to be entered upon*), i.e. *posse* is explanatory of *vidēri*, and *inīrī* of *posse*. — *contrā*, prep.; gov. the acc. *mē*. Like most prepositions, *contrā* is often adverbial = *opposite*, *on the contrary*, *in reply*.

LINE 58. *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; governed by the prep. *contrā*. — *cōnsilium*, acc. sing. of *cōnsilium*, -i, n. 2d; subj.-acc. of *vidēri*; like the subj.-infinitives above, *cōnsilium vidēri* is subj. of *ferendum est*. — *inīrī*, pres. inf. pass. of *inēō*, *inīre*, *inīvī* or *inīū*, *inītum*, irreg. (*in* + *eō*); complementary or epexegetical inf. supplementing *posse*. — *posse*, pres. inf. of *possum*, *posse*, *potui*, no supine, irreg.; complementary or epexegetical inf. supplementing *vidēri*. — *quod*, nom. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *cōnsilium* and is subj. of *abhorreat*. — *ā*, prep. with the abl.; gov. *scelere*, expressing separation.

LINE 59. *tuō*, abl. sing. n. of the poss. pron. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *scelere*. — *scelere*, abl. sing. of *scelus*, -eris, n. 3d; governed by the prep. *ā*. Separation is regularly expressed by the abl. with a prep. (*ā*, *ab*, *dē*, *ē*, *ex*), usually with a verb compounded with the prep., as in this passage. The abl. without a prep. is used after verbs of *wanting*, *setting free*, and *depriving*. — *abhorreat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *abhorreō*, -ēre, -uī, no supine, 2 (*ab* + *horreō*, hence = lit. *I shrink back from*); agrees with the subj. *quod*; the subjunct. mood is consecutive after *quod* characteristic; but even if *quod* were not generic, the subjunct. would be required as in *increpuit*. The verb *abhorrere* often has no sense of repulsiveness or fear (implied by the literal meaning), but = *to be averse to*, *to be inconsistent with*. So here *abhorreat* simply = *abst*; we should rather have expected *ā quō tuum scelus abhorreat*, but Cicero has added liveliness to Latin literature by originating many such inversions and elegant methods of expression. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *ferendum est*. — *est ferendum*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the periphrastic pass. conjugation of *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātum*, irreg.; *est ferendum* is quasi-impersonal, = *it is not to be endured that*, etc., and (as in the case of many impersonal verbs) the clause that follows in the English is the real subject; thus the infinitives *mē esse in metū*, etc., are subject, and *est ferendum* = *is not a thing to be endured*.

LINE 60. *Quam*, acc. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with *rem*; *quam* is connective. *Quam ob rem* (*quamobrem*), *quōcirā*, *quā rē* (*quārē*), etc., are classed among the illative conjunctions. A. & G. 155, c; 156, e; B. 344; G. 449, B; 500-503; H. 310, 4; 554, IV. — *ob* (old form *obs*; akin to *apud*, and *erit* = *upon*, *to*, *toward*), prep. + the acc.; gov. *rem*. *Ob* is commonly used like *propter* = *on account of*. In composition, *ob* has the meaning *against*, *towards*, *before*, *at*, e.g. *obeō* = *I go towards*, i.e. *to meet*, *obicō* (*ob* + *iaciō*) = *I throw before* or *in the way of*. The *o* is usually assimilated before *f*, *g*, *p*, and *c*, e.g. *occidō* (*ob* + *caedō*), *offerō* (*ob* + *ferō*). — *rem*, acc. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; governed by the prep. *ob*. — *discēde*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *discēdō*, -ere, *discessī*, *discessum*, 3 (*dis* = *apart*, *away*, + *cēdō* = *I go*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. Cicero returns to the advice which is the main subject of Chap. V, cf. ll. 1-3, l. 51, etc. — *atque*, cop. conj.;

61	mihi timōrem ēripe, sī est vērus,	from my mind, so that, if it be well founded, I may es- cape overthrow, but if it be groundless, that sometime here- after I may finally cease to be afraid."
	from me fear snatch away, — if (the fear) is true	
62	nē opprimar, sīn falsus, ut tandem	lest I be crushed, but if (it is) false, that at length
63	aliquandō timēre dēsinam."	sometime to fear I may cease."
1	VIII. Haec sī tēcum, ut dīxi,	VIII. If your country were to ad- dress you with words
	These things if with you, as I have stated,	

joins *discēde* and *ēripe*. — *hunc*, acc. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *timōrem*; *hūnc* refers to ll. 54-59.

LINE 61. *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; indirect obj. of *ēripe*. Verbs of *taking away*, *prohibiting*, and the like may take the dat. of the indirect obj., but as a rule the abl. of separation with a prep. is preferred in prose, unless there is an emphatic notion of *personal interest* present, as there is in *mihi*. This dative is common in poetry and also in late prose. A. & G. 229, and *c*; B. 188, 2, *d*; G. 345, REM. 1; 347, 5; H. 385, 2 and 4, 2). — *ēripe*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *ēripō*, -ere, -uī, *ēreptum*, 3 (*ē* + *rapīō*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *sī*, conditional conj., followed by the ind. of logical condition. Observe that the *sī* clause does not depend on the main clause with *ēripe*, but on the clause *nē opprimar*. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; understood as subj. *timor* or a pron. referring to *timor*. — *vērus*, nom. sing. m. of the adj. *vērus*, -a, -um; predicative with *est*, and agrees with the subj. of *est*, viz. *timor* understood (from *timōrem*).

LINE 62. *nē*, negative final conj., followed by the subjunct. of purpose *opprimar*. For the uses of *nē*, refer to the note on *nē*, Chap. II, l. 2. — *opprimar*, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct pass. of *opprimō*, -ere, *oppressi*, *oppressum*, 3 (*ob* + *premō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. — *sīn* (*sī* + *nē*), conditional conj.; supply *est* from *vērus est* above. When two conditions are mutually exclusive, *sī* is used with the first, and *sīn* with the second; *sīn* = *if not* or *but if*, and is often strengthened by the addition of *minus*, *secus*, or *aliter*. It is common for *sīn* to be used without a verb, when the verb can easily be supplied, as in this passage. — *falsus*, nom. sing. m. of the adj. *falsus*, -a, -um; agrees with *timor* understood, and is predicative with *est* understood. We may supply omissions thus: *ēripe*, — *sī* (*timor*) *est vērus*, *nē opprimar*, *sīn* (*timor est*) *falsus*, *ut*, etc. *Fallō*, *falsus*, *fallāx*, σφάλω + *I mislead*, are akin, from root *spal* or *sphal* = *to deceive*, *disappoint*. — *ut*, final conj., taking the subjunct. of purpose *dēsinam*. A. & G. 317; B. 282; G. 545; H. 497. — *tandem* (*tam* + suffix *-dem*), adv. of time, modifies *dēsinam*.

LINE 63. *aliquandō* (*alius* + *quandō*), adv.; in combination with *tandem* renders the point of time more indefinite. — *timēre*, pres. inf. act. of *timeō*, -ere, -uī, no supine, 2; complementary inf. with *dēsinam*; *timēre* absolute = *timōrem habēre*. — *dēsinam*, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *dēsīnō*, -ere, *dēsivī* or more common *dēsīi*, *dēsītum*, 3 (*dē* + *sīnō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending.

LINE 1. *Haec*, acc. plur. n. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; direct obj. of *loquātur*. — *sī*, conditional particle; followed by the subjunct. *loquātur*. — *tēcum* (*ē* + *cum*), *ē* is the abl. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *cum*. *Cum* is the prep. + the abl.; gov. *ē*. — *ut*, adv. = *as*, hence followed by the ind. *dīxi*. — *dīxi*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *dicō*, -ere, *dīxi*, *dictum*, 3; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending.

such as I have de- scribed, ought she not to gain her de- sire, even though she could not employ force? What shall I say of your vol-	patria your country	loquātur, should speak,	nōnne not	impetrāre 2 to obtain (her wish)
	dēbeat, ought she,	etiam sī even if	vim violence	adhibēre nōn 3 to apply not
	possit? she may be able?	Quid, What (of the fact)	quod that	tū tē 4 you yourself

LINE 2. *patria*, gen. *patriae*, f. 1st; nom. sing., subj. of *loquātur*. — *loquātur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of the deponent verb *loquor*, *loquī*, *locūtus sum*, 3; agrees with the subj. *patria*. In the previous Chapter, ll. 44–63, the utterances of the personified *patria* are given in direct form; here the pres. subjunct. shows that such a conversation is an imaginary supposition, which is possible as a conception of the mind, no matter whether it be in fact possible or impossible. Conditions with the pres. or perf. subjunct. in *protasis* and in *apodosis* are best called *future ideal* (though the idea of time is sometimes scarcely present at all, and no other idea except that of the conceivability of the supposition). Contrast with the imperf. subjunct., *metuerent*, Chap. VII, l. 21. A. & G. 307, b, c; B. 303; G. 596, 1; H. 509. — *nōnne* (*nōn* + *ne*), interrog. adv., introducing the question *dēbeat impetrāre*, to which an affirmative reply is expected. — *impetrāre*, pres. inf. act. of *impetrō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*in* + *patrō* = *I accomplish*); complementary inf., with *dēbeat*. The regular meaning of *impetrāre* is *to obtain*, as the result of a petition.

LINE 3. *dēbeat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *adbeō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2 (for *dēhibeō* = *dē* + *habeō*); understand as subj. a nom. f. sing. pron. *ea* or *illa* referring to *patria*. *Dēbeat* is subjunct., like *loquātur* above, in *ideal future* condition. — *etiam* (*et* + *iam*), adv., modifying the condition with *sī*. — *sī*, conditional particle, followed by the concessive subjunct. *possit*. *Etiam sī* (*etiāmsī*), *even now if*, is used as a concessive conjunction; cf. other combinations of *sī*, *etsī* (*et* + *sī*, *even if*), *tametsī* (for *tamen etsī* = *yet even if*). The general rule is that the above particles are followed by the ind. or subjunct. moods, according to the general principles which govern the use of *sī*. However, the ind. is commoner than the subjunct., particularly after *etsī*; *etiam sī* is an exception, for it takes the subjunct. more often than the ind. mood. Observe that whereas *etsī* and *quamquam* may simply connect = *and yet, however* (limiting the entire sentence preceding), *etiam sī* is not so used, nor does it appear to be found except in conditional sentences. A. & G. 313, c; B. 309, 2; G. 604; H. 515, II. For other conditional particles, refer to the note on *quamquam*, Chap. V, l. 29. — *vim*, acc. sing. of *vīs*, f. 3d (abl. *vī*; gen. and dat. very rare; plur. = *vīrēs*, for *vīsēs*, -ium, etc.); direct obj. of *adhibere*. — *adhibere*, pres. inf. act. of *adhibeō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2 (*ad* + *habeō*); complementary inf., with *possit*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *possit*. *Nōn* is preferred with verbs; but *nōn* or *haud* with adjectives and adverbs.

LINE 4. *possit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of *possum*, *posse*, *potuī*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* + *sum*, through *pot-sum*); agrees with a pron. *ea* or *illa* understood, referring to *patria*. — *Quid*, acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; idiomatic acc. in the phrase *quid quod* = *what of the fact that*, etc.; the construction is elliptical, and some verb may be understood governing *quid*, e.g. *quid dicam aē hōc quod*, etc. *Quid*, when used alone (= *again*), and when followed by *quod*, marks a transition to a new idea. — *quod*, conj. = *that*, in the idiom *quid quod*, followed by the ind. *dedisti*. See the note on *quod*, Chap. IV, l. 32. — *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *dedisti*. Observe the emphasis on *tū*, which is intensified by the juxtaposition of *tē* and the addition of *ipse*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *dedisti*; *tē* is reflexive, i.e. refers back to the subj. *tū*.

5	ipse	in	custōdiam	dedistī?	quod	untary offer to put
	yourself	into	custody	have given?	that	yourself under sur-
6	vītandae	suspiciōnis	causā	ad		veillance? what of
	to be avoided	of suspicion	for the sake	at (= with)		your statement, made
7	M'. Lepidum	tē	habitāre	velle	dixistī?	with the object of es-
	Manius	Lepidus	yourself	to live	to wish	caping suspicion, that
						you were ready to
						take up your quarters

LINE 5. *ipse*, nom. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *ipse, ipsa, ipsum* (*is + pse* for *pte*, cf. *suōpte* = *suō + pte*); agrees with and intensifies *tū*. *Ipse* must be distinguished from *sē*; *sē* is always a pure pron. and is reflexive (i.e. denotes the same person or thing as the subj. of the sentence), whereas *ipse* is adjectival, and emphasizes a noun or pron. expressed or understood, e.g. *tū tē dedistī* = *you gave yourself*, but *tū ipse dedistī* = *you yourself gave*. *Ipse* is often better rendered *actually, very, in person, voluntarily*, etc. — in, prep.; gov. the acc. *custōdiam*. — *custōdiam*, acc. sing. of *custōdia*, -ae, f. 1st (from *custōs*); governed by the prep. *in*; *in custōdiam* here = *in custōdiam liberam*. *Custōdia libera* (the *φυλακὴ ἀδεσμος* of Dion Cassius) = *surveillance without imprisonment*, and was ordered by the Senate or magistrates when a Roman of high position was accused of a crime (e.g. against the state) which seemed to call for severer notice than an ordinary offence, for which bail was as a rule accepted. The defendant, pending his trial, was put in the safe-keeping of some distinguished citizen, who thereby became responsible for the prisoner's appearance on the day of trial. When an accused person offered to go *in custōdiam*, it was considered a sign that he was confident of honorable acquittal. Catiline's action was a bold attempt to avert suspicion and excite sympathy. Cicero's allusion is to the accusation which L. Aemilius Paullus had made (under the *lex Plautia de vi*) against Catiline of inciting to riot; this accusation was led up to by Cicero's disclosures before the Senate, Oct. 21st and 22d, and especially by the news that Mānlius had taken up arms against the state on Oct. 27th. As Catiline's plans were not yet fully matured, his offer of *libera custōdia* was simply a blind. Catiline's trial never took place, for he presently joined the camp of Mānlius. As regards the principle of *libera custōdia*, the student should note that after 461 B.C. no Roman citizen was imprisoned pending trial, for such imprisonment would have been inconsistent with the acknowledged right of a citizen to withdraw into voluntary exile at any time before an actual verdict was given against him. — *dedistī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *dō*, *dare, dedi, datum*, 1; agrees with the subj. *tū*. — *quod*, conj., repeated from *quid quod* above, and followed in the new clause by the ind. *dixistī*.

LINE 6. *vītandae*, gen. sing. f. of *vītandus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *vītō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (for *vicitō*, root *vic* = *to yield*); agrees with *suspiciōnis* in the construction of gerundival attraction; the gen. is dependent on *causā*. — *suspiciōnis*, gen. sing. of *suspiciō*, f. 3d; gen. in the gerundial construction (instead of the gerund *vītandī* + the direct obj. *suspiciōnem*; the gerund is rarely used except absolutely or with neut. pron. as object); the gen. depends on *causā*. — *causā*, abl. sing. of *causa*, -ae, f. 1st, used as a prep + the gen. (cf. *grātiā*); gov. *vītandae suspiciōnis*, expressing purpose. See the note on *causā*, Chap. III, l. 26. — *ad*, prep. gov. the acc. *M'*. (= *Mānium*) *Lepidum*. *Ad* is here used like *apud*, = *with, at the house of*.

LINE 7. *M'*. (= *Manium*), acc. sing. of *Mānlius*, -i, m. 2d; *praenomen* of *Lepidum*. — *Lepidum*, acc. sing. of *Lepidus*, -i, m. 2d; governed by the prep. *ad*. See the note on *Lepidō*, Chap. VI, l. 33. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. of *velle* in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on the verb of saying, *dixistī*. — *habitāre*, pres. inf. act. of *habitō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (frequentative of *habēō*, hence *I occupy continually, dwell, trans. and intrans.*); complementary inf. with *velle*. Synonyms: (1) *inquātere* = *to in-*

with Manius Lepidus? And yet, when you were not received in by him, you actually dared to come to me and asked me to hold you in charge in my house. When you	ā by	quō whom	nōn not	receptus having been received	etiam even	ad to	8
	mē me	venīre to come	ausus es you dared	atque and	ut that	domī meae at home my	9
	tē you	adservārem I should keep	rogāstī you asked.	Cum ā mē When from me	quoque also		10

habit, dwell in, of a body of people; (2) *commorārī* = to sojourn, of temporary, not fixed abode; (3) *habitāre* + acc., or with prep. *in*, *apud*, *cum*, = to dwell in, of individuals; *habitārī* = to be inhabited, may be used of the place. — *velle*, pres. inf. of *volō*, *velle*, *volui*, no supine, irreg.; agrees with the subj.-acc. *tū*. — *dixisti*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *dicō*, -ere, *dixi*, *dictum*, 3; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending.

LINE 8. *ā*, prep. + the abl.; gov. *quō*, expressing the agency after *receptus*; *ā quō* illustrates the connective use of the rel. pron., i.e. = *et ab eō*. — *quō*, abl. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *Lepidum* in gender and number, and is abl. of the agent governed by the prep. *ā*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *receptus*. — *receptus*, nom. sing. m. of *receptus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *recipiō*, -ere, *recēpi*, *receptum*, 3 (*re* + *capiō*); agrees with *tū*, the implied subl. of *ausus es*. *ā quō* . . . *receptus* is equivalent to a clause with *cum*. — *etiam* (*et* + *iam*), adv.; modifies *ausus es*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *mē*.

LINE 9. *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; governed by the prep. *ad*. — *venīre*, pres. inf. act. of *veniō*, -ire, *veni*, *ventum*, 4; complementary or epexegetical inf. with *ausus es*. A. & G. 271; B. 326; G. 423; H. 533. — *ausus es*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. of the semi-deponent verb *audeō*, -ere, *ausus sum*, 2; the subj. *tū* is implied. Refer to the note on *audeat*, Chap. II, l. 47. — *atque*, cop. conj.; joins the clauses of *ausus es* and *rogāstī*. — *ut*, final conj., introducing the complementary substantival final clause *ut . . . adservārem* in dependence on the leading verb of asking, *rogāstī*. Substantival final clauses follow (1) verbs of *willing*, *warning*, *urging*, *resolving*, *endeavoring*, and *demanding*, as with *rogāstī* in this passage; (2) verbs of *hindering*; (3) verbs of *fearing*. The negative particle is *nē*, sometimes *ut nē*. A. & G. 331; B. 295, 296; G. 546; H. 498. — *domī*, locative case of *domus*, -ūs, f. 4th (see note on *domus*, Chap. III, l. 4); *domī meae* = at my home is an adverbial extension of the pred. *adservārem*. Observe that *domī* = at home, but in the house is in *domō*, not *domī*. A classical variant for the usual locative *domī* is *domui*. When a poss. pron. accompanies *domī* or *domui* the case is regarded as gen. in form, and the pron. is therefore gen. in agreement, e.g. *domī meae* = at my house. The locative case denotes place where, and is used with the names of towns and small islands; it survives in a few general words, e.g. *domī*, *humī* = on the ground, *militiae* = in the field (of war), *vesperī* = in the evening, etc. A. & G. 258, d; B. 232, 2; G. 411, esp. REM. 4; H. 426, 2. — *meae*, gen. sing. f. of the poss. pron. *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with *domī*.

LINE 10. *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *adservārem*. — *adservārem*, 1st pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *adservō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*ad* + *servō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending; the subjunct. is final after *ut*, and the *ut* clause stands as object of *rogāstī*. — *rogāstī* (contracted for *rogāvisti*), 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *rogō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. For the contraction, see the note on *cōfirmāstī*, Chap. IV, l. 30; and for synonyms, etc., see the note on *rogō*, Chap. IV, l. 22. — *Cum*, temporal conj.; followed by the subjunct. *tuissēs*. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *mē*, denoting separation. — *mē*, abl. sing. of *ego*; governed by the prep. *ā*. — *quoque*, adv. or cop. conj.; as usual, its position is directly

11	id	respōnsum	tulissēs,	mē	nūllō	modō	had obtained your answer from me also, namely, that it was quite impossible for me to live in security within the same walls with you, seeing that I was already exposed
	that	answer	you had gained, (that) I	no	in way		
12	posse	īsdem	parietibus	tūtō			
	was (lit. to be) able	same	within the house-walls	in safety			
18	esse	tēcum,	quī	māgnō	in	periculō	
	to be	with you, who (= since I)	great	in		danger	

after the emphatic word. *Quoque* is less strong than *etiam*; *quoque* never begins a sentence. A. & G. 151, *a*; 345, *b*; B. 347, 1; G. 479; H. 554. I, 4.

LINE 11. *id*, acc. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; agrees with *respōnsum*; *id respōnsum* is explained by the acc. and. inf. *mē nūllō modō posse . . . continērēmur* below. — *respōnsum*, acc. sing. of *respōnsum, -i*, n. 2d (in origin the substantival neut. of *respōnsus*, perf. part. pass. of *respondeō, re + spondeō*); direct obj. of *tulissēs*. — *tulissēs*, 2d pers. sing. pluperf. subjunct. act. of *ferō, ferre, tuli, lātum*, irreg.; the implied subj. is *tū*; the subjunct. mood in the pluperf. and imperf. tenses follows *cum* temporal, the ind. in other tenses. See note on *cum*, Chap. III, l. 23. — *mē*, acc. sing. of *ego*; subj.-acc. of *posse* in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *respōnsum tulissēs*, = *cum respondiissem* or *cum ā mē audīvissem*. — *nūllō*, abl. sing. m. of the adj. *nūllus, -a, -um* (*ne + ūllus*; gen. *nūllius*, dat. *nūlli*); agrees with *modō*. — *modō*, abl. sing. of *modus, -i*, m. 2d; abl. of manner, with which *cum* is not required, as *nūllō* modifies *modō*.

LINE 12. *posse*, pres. inf. of *possum, posse, potuī*, irreg.; agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē*. — *īsdem*, abl. plur. m. of the determinative pron. *idem, eadem, idem* (*is + suffix -dem*); agrees with *parietibus*. In the declension notice that *m* changes to *n* before *d*; e.g. *eundem = cum + dem*. A. & G. 101, and *c*; B. 87; G. 103, 2; H. 186, VI, and FOOTNOTE C on page 73. — *parietibus*, abl. plur. of *pariēs, -etis*, m. 3d; abl. of the means, with *tūtō esse = lit. be safe by means of the same walls*; render *within the same walls*. *Pariēs* = properly a *party-wall*; *moenia = city-wall*; *murus* is often used like *moenia*, but is also the general word for *wall*. — *tūtō* (adverbial abl. sing. n. of the adj. *tūtus, -a, -um*), adv.; predicative with *esse*; the adj. *tūtum*, predicative, agreeing with *mē* would have had the same meaning. The superl. of *tūtō* is *tūtissimō*. Many adverbs are adverbial ablatives of adjectives, cf. *vērō, subitō, citō*; cf. also the abl. of pronouns and nouns, e.g. *quō, eō, quā, forte, cāsū*, etc. A. & G. 148, *c*; B. 77, 2; G. 91, *c, d*; H. 304, II.

LINE 13. *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *mē* above. — *tēcum* (*tē + cum*), *tē* is the abl. sing. of *tū*; governed by *cum*. *Cum* is the prep. + the abl., governing *tē*, and appended to *tē*, as regularly when its obj. is a personal, reflexive, or rel. pronoun. — *quī*, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *me*, and is subj. of *essem*. The rel. here has a causal sense, = *cum ego*, although it is not grammatically necessary to suppose so in order to account for the subjunct. *essem*, inasmuch as the clause following *respōnsum tulissēs* is indirect in form (*mē . . . posse*) and *essem* is the verb of the subordinate rel. clause. A. & G. 336, 2; B. 314, 1; G. 650; H. 524. Cicero's direct reply to Catiline may have been *ego nūllō modō possum īsdem parietibus tūtō esse tēcum, quī māgnō in periculō sum, quod īsdem moenibus continēmur*, but the wide separation of the rel. *quī* from the antecedent *ego*, and the natural expectation that a reason for the statement in the main clause would follow, makes it almost a certainty that the direct form of the rel. clause was *quī māgnō in periculō sim*. The rel. pron. is often used + the subjunct. when *cause* or *concession* is to be expressed, cf. *virum simplicem quī nōs nihil cēlet = guileless man, not to hide anything from us!* (i.e. since he does not hide); *illī quī obsidēs in castra misissent, tamen*

to great danger, owing to the fact that we were shut in together by the same city-walls, you went to the praetor Quintus Metellus. By	essem, quod isdem moenibus contineremur, 14 was because same by the city-walls we were enclosed, ad Q. Metellum praetorem venisti: 15 to Quintus Metellus the praetor you came: by
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arma depōnere nolēbant = *though they had sent hostages to the camp, they were yet unwilling to lay down their arms.* Whereas the ind. + *quī* states a fact, the subjunct. states *why* or *in spite of what* the action of the principal sentence takes place. When *quī* is causal, it is frequently conjoined with the particles *ut, utpote, or quippe*; there is only a slight difference between *quī* causal or concessive and *quī* characteristic. A. & G. 320, e; B. 283, 3; 633, 634; H. 517; 515, III, and NOTE 4. — *māgnō*, abl. sing. n. of the adj. *māgnus*, -a, -um; agrees with *periculō*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *periculō*. — *periculō*, abl. sing. of *periculum*, -i, n. 2d; governed by the prep. *in*.

LINE 14. *essem*, 1st pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj. *quī* = *cum ego*. The verb in the rel. clause regularly takes the person of the antecedent, *ego qui feci, tū qui fecisti, is qui fecit*, etc. The imperf. *essem* is in *historic* sequence, after the *historic* leading verb *tulissēs*. — *quod*, conj. giving a reason; followed by the subjunct. *continēremur* because the clause is subordinate in indirect discourse. *Quod* causal, in direct discourse, is followed by the ind. if the reason given is that of the speaker, but by the subjunct. if the reason be adopted on another's authority. A. & G. 321; B. 286, 1; G. 538-541; H. 516. — *isdem*, abl. plur. n. of the determinative pron. *idem, eadem, idem* (*is + dem, ea + dem, id + dem*); agrees with *moenibus*. — *moenibus*, abl. of the plur. noun *moenia*, -ium, n. 3d (see note on *moenia*, Chap. II, l. 32); abl. of the means, modifying *continēremur*. — *continēremur*, 1st pers. plur. imperf. subjunct. pass of *contineō, -ēre, -uī, contentum*, 2 (*con + teneō*); the subj. implied by the personal ending is *nōs*, i.e. *ego et tū*. In Latin, when two or more personal pronouns are subj. of one verb, the pron. of the 1st person is expressed before the 2d, and that of the 2d person before the 3d; the verb is plur., and the verb is in the person of the first of the pronouns, e.g. *et ego et tū audimus; et tū et ille auditis*. The subjunct. mood of the verb here is due to the subordination of the clause in a sentence of indirect form, *mī posse*, etc., and the tense is in *historic* sequence with the *historic* *tulissēs*. Had the leading verb been *primary*, e.g. *respōsum fers*, the subordinate verbs would have been *primary* also, i.e. (*quī*) *sim*, and (*quod*) *contineāmur*. A. & G. 336, B; B. 318; G. 516-518; H. 525.

LINE 15. *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *Q. (= Quintum) Metellum*. — *Q.* (abbreviation for *Quintum*), acc. sing. of *Quintus*, -ī, m. 2d; *praenōmen* of *Metellum*. — *Metellum*, acc. sing. of *Metellus*, -ī, m. 2d; governed by the prep. *ad*. *Metellus* was the *cognōmen* or *family-name* of a distinguished branch of the *gens Caecilia*. The person referred to is *Quintus Caecilius Metellus Celer*, who was praetor in B.C. 63, and consul in B.C. 60. He was a zealous supporter of the aristocratic party. He was sent to raise forces against Catiline in the Gallic and Picene districts, and by cutting off all retreat in the direction of the Alps, he forced Catiline to give battle to M. Petreius at Pistōria. Metellus died in B.C. 59. Distinguish him from his younger brother of the same name (except that his *agnōmen* was *Nepos*, not *Celer*), who was tribune in 62 B.C. and consul in 57 B.C., and supported Pompey against the aristocratic party. The younger brother was not praetor till B.C. 60. — *praetorem*, acc. sing. of *praetor*, -ōris, m. 3d (for *praetor*, from *prae + eō*); acc. in appos. with *Metellum*. — *venisti*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *veniō, -ire, vēni, ventum*, 4; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *quō*.

16	quō	repudiātus	ad	sodālem	tuum,	him, too, you were
	whom	having been refused	to	associate	your,	rejected, and off you
17	virum	optimum, M.	Metellum	dēmigrāstī,		went to your boon-
	a man	very good, Marcus	Metellus	you went off,		companion, the ad-
18	quem	tū vidēlicet	et ad	custōdiendum		mirable Marcus
	whom	you clearly	both as to	guarding		Metellus; you
						thought, of course,
						that he would be

LINE 16. *quō*, abl. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *Metellum*, and is governed by the prep. *ā* (abl. of the agent, with *repudiātus*). — *repudiātus*, nom. sing. m. of *repudiātus, -a, -um*, perf. part. pass. of *repudiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, I (from the noun *repudium*, perhaps *re* + *pudēō*); agrees with *tū*, the implied subj. of *dēmigrāstī*. The part. is in common usage, taking the place of a coordinate sentence, e.g. *ā quō* (= *et ab eō repudiātus es . . . et . . . dēmigrāstī*). A. & G. 292, REM.; B. 336, 3; 337, 2; G. 437; H. 549, 5. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *M. Metellum*. — *sodālem*, acc. sing. of *sodālis, -is, m.* (and f.), 3d (substantival use of the adj. *sodālis, -e*, 3d; from stem *ēθ*, cf. *ēθos* = *custom, suescō, cōnsuetūdō*, hence *sodālis* = *a regular or boon companion*); acc. in appos. with *M. Metellum*. — *tuum*, acc. sing. m. of the poss. pron. *tuus, -a, -um*; agrees with *sodālem*.

LINE 17. *virum*, acc. sing. of *vir, viri, m.* 2d; acc. in appos. with *sodālem* or *Metellum*. — *optimum*, acc. sing. of *optimus, -a, -um*, adj. (superl. of *bonus*; compar. *melior*); agrees with *virum*. *Virum optimum* is ironical, as is clearly shown by the remarks following *quem tū vidēlicet . . . putāstī*. Attributes are never added to proper names in Latin, so the excellent *Metellus* of English idiom = in Latin *Metellus, vir optimus*. — *M.* (abbreviation for *Marcus*), acc. sing. of *Marcus, -i, m.* 2d; *praenōmen* of *Metellum*. — *Metellum*, acc. sing. of *Metellus, -i, m.* 2d; governed by the prep. *ad*. There is much doubt as to the correct reading in this passage; many MSS. read *M. Marcellum*. But the reading *Metellum* occurs in the MSS. of Quintilian, who quotes the passage, and in three MSS. of Cicero; moreover, Dion Cassius seems to have confused the praetor Metellus and some other Roman of the same name. A certain M. Metellus was praetor in B.C. 69, and presided at the trial of *Verrēs*, but the man mentioned here can hardly be he, for Cicero's ironical praise proves him to be a person of very little worth. If *Marcellum* be adopted, distinguish from the Marcellus mentioned in l. 46. . . . There were two men, father and son, each named Marcellus, who took part in the conspiracy of Catiline. — *dēmigrāstī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *aēmigrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, I (*aē* + *migrō*); the implied subj. is *tū*. *Dēmigrāstī* is contracted from *dēmigrāvistī*; see the note on *cōfirmāstī*, Chap. IV, l. 30.

LINE 18. *quem*, acc. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *Metellum*, and is subj.-acc. of *fore* in the acc. and inf. object-clause of *putāstī*. — *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron. ; subj. of *putāstī*. — *vidēlicet* (contracted from *vidēre licet* = *it is permitted to see*), adv., modifying *putāstī*. *Vidēlicet* = *it is evident, clearly, forsooth, of course*, and, as often, is here ironical, thereby showing that Metellus really lacked in a marked degree the good qualities sarcastically ascribed to him. Compare the adv. *scilicet*, similarly formed = *scire licet*, and similar in meaning. — *et*, cop. conj.; used correlatively with *et* following; *et . . . et* = *both . . . and*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *custōdiendum*. *Ad* + the acc. of the gerund or gerundive expresses purpose; cf. the gen. with *causā*. After adjectives expressing *suitability* and like ideas, *ad* + the acc. gerund, etc., is common. — *custōdiendum*, acc. sing. of *custōdiendum, -i* (no. nom. ; dat. and abl. *custōdiendō*), gerund of *custōdiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum*, 4; governed by the prep. *ad*. The gerund is the verbal noun, and supplements the inf. as such; thus the inf. may stand as subj. (nom.) or obj. (acc.) in a sentence. The gerund supplies the other

very careful in keep-	diligentissimum	et	ad	susplicandum	19		
ing watch over you,	<i>most careful</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>as to</i>	<i>suspecting</i>			
very shrewd to suspect,	sagācissimum	et	ad	vindicandum	20		
and very resolute in bringing to	<i>most shrewd</i>	<i>and as to</i>	<i>punishing</i>	<i>most resolute</i>			
punishment! But	fore	putāstī.	Sed	quam	longē	21	
how far away, in your	<i>to be likely to be</i>	<i>you thought.</i>	<i>But</i>	<i>how</i>	<i>far</i>		
opinion, ought a man	vidētur	ā	carcere	atque	ā	vinculis	22
to be from the prison-	<i>does he seem from</i>	<i>prison</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>bonds</i>		

cases of the verbal noun, viz. acc. governed by a prep., gen., dat., and abl. A. & G. 295; B. 338; G. 425, ff; H. 541, 542.

LINE 19. *diligentissimum*, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *diligentissimus*, -a, -um, superl. of *diligēns*, adj. 3d (strictly pres. part. act. of *diligō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *quem*, and is a complement of *fore* in the predicate. Observe that *ad custodiendum* is dependent on *diligentissimum*. In spite of all surveillance Catiline found no one able to prevent him from proceeding with his schemes and attending treasonable meetings, e.g. at Laeca's house. — *et*, cop. conj.; joins *diligentissimum* and *sagācissimum*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *susplicandum*; *ad susplicandum* expresses purpose, and depends on *sagācissimum*. — *susplicandum*, acc. sing. of the gerund of *suspicio*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 deponent (cf. *suspiciō*; *sub* + *speciō*); governed by the prep. *ad*.

LINE 20. *sagācissimum*, acc. sing. m. of *sagācissimus*, -a, -um, superl. of *sagāx*, -ācis, adj. 3d of one termination (compar. *sagācior*, -ius); agrees with the subj.-acc. *quem* and is complement of *fore* in the predicate, like *diligentissimum* above. — *et*, cop. conj.; joins *sagācissimum* and *fortissimum*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *vindicandum*; *ad vindicandum* expresses purpose and depends on the adj. *fortissimum*. — *vindicandum*, acc. sing. of the gerund of *vindicō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (from *vindex*, *vindictis*, m. 3d); governed by the prep. *ad*. — *fortissimum*, acc. sing. m. of *fortissimus*, -a, -um, superl. of the adj. *fortis*, -e, 3d (akin to *firmus*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *quem* and is complement of *fore* in the predicate.

LINE 21. *fore*, fut. inf. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *quem*, in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *putāstī*. *Sum* also has the usual kind of inf. consisting of the fut. part. + the pres. inf., *futūrus esse*; so we occasionally find the imperf. subjunct. *forem* = *essem*. — *putāstī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *putō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; the implied subj. is *tū*; *putāstī* is contracted from *putāvistī*, like *dēmigrāstī*, l. 17 above. — *Sed*, adversative conj.; connects its own sentence with the sentences preceding, and introduces an idea in opposition to what has gone before. — *quam*, adv., interrog.; modifies *longē*. See note on *quam*, Chap. I, l. 2. — *longē* (compar. *longius*; superl. *longissimē*; formed from the adj. *longus*), adv., modifying the pred. *vidētur debere abesse*.

LINE 22. *vidētur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *videō*, -ēre, *vidī*, *vīsum*, 2 (*videor* in the sense *I seem*, not as pass. of *videō*); the subj. implied by the personal ending is a pron., e.g. *is*, which is the antecedent of *quī*. Observe that *vidētur* is not impersonal here; the verb *videor* is regularly used personally, except with the particular meaning *it seems best* (*vidētur*, etc.). — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *carcere*, expressing separation. A prep. is generally found with the abl. even when the verb expressing separation is compounded with a prep., viz. *ā*, *ab*, *āz*, *ē* or *ex*; but the abl. alone is used after verbs signifying to set free, deprive, or want. — *carcere*, abl. sing. of *carcer*, -is, m. 3d; gov. by the prep. *ā*. *Carcer* here = what is now known as the Mamertine Prison (*carcer Mamertinus*, a name for which there is no classical authority), viz. the *Tullianum* or state prison situated on one slope of the Capitoline hill. This was at first a fountain with a strong

23 abesse	dēbēre,	quī	sē	ipse	iam	cell and prison-
to be away	to owe (it)	who	himself	in person	already	fetters, when his own
24 dīgnum	custōdiā	iūdicārit?	Quae			lips have already
worthy	of surveillance	has judged?	Which things			pronounced him as
						deserving of private

jet of water (*tullus*), and was made a prison by Ancus Martius. To it was added a dungeon underneath, where condemned criminals were executed. Both parts survive to-day, but have been turned into chapels. The *Tullianum* was never used for penal imprisonment, a form of punishment scarcely known to the ancient Romans; but condemned criminals were detained there for short times, pending their execution, which took place there also. After execution, the bodies of the victims were displayed on the *Scalae Gemoniae*, a flight of steps opposite the gate, and finally cast into the Tiber. In the *Tullianum* several enemies of Rome were strangled, e.g. Jugurtha, Lentulus, Cethægus, etc. *Carcer* (akin to *arceō* and *ἔρκος*, hence a barrier, prison), and esp. the plur. *carcerēs*, is used of the barriers or starting-places in the arena from which competitors in foot and chariot races set off. — *atque*, cop. conj.; joins *ā carcere* and *ā vinculis*. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *vinculis*, expressing separation. — *vinculis*, abl. plur. of *vinculum*, -i, n. 2d (from *vinciō* = *I bind*); governed by the prep. *ā*. *Vinculum* is sometimes contracted to *vinculum*; cf. *pōculum* and *pōclum*. *Vincula* is the usual term for imprisonment. In his 4th oration Cicero, commenting on Caesar's proposal that Lentulus, etc., be imprisoned for life, expresses the opinion that such a punishment would be infinitely more exquisite and severe than death.

LINE 23. *abesse*, pres. inf. of *absum*, *abesse*, *āfuī*, irreg. (*ab* + *sum*); complementary inf. logically following *dēbēre*. — *dēbēre*, pres. inf. act. of *dēbeō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2; complementary inf. with *vidētur*. Refer to the note on *dēbeō*, Chap. VII, l. 3. — *quī*, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; subject of *iūdicārit*; the antecedent of *quī* is the unexpressed subj. of *vidētur*, viz. a pron. *is* or *ille*, referring to Catiline. — *sē*, acc. sing. of the reflexive pron. of the 3d pers. sing. or plur., *sē* or *sēsē* (gen. *sui*, dat. *sibi*, abl. *sē* or *sēsē*); subj.-acc. of *dīgnum* (*esse*) in the object clause of *iūdicārit*. — *ipse*, nom. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*; agrees with and intensifies the subj. *quī*; *ipse* may be rendered of his own accord. *Sē* and *ipse* are emphasized by their conjunction. — *iam*, adv. of time; limiting *iūdicārit*.

LINE 24. *dīgnum*, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *dīgnus*, -a, -um (for *dicnus*, root *dak* = *dic*, to be esteemed, hence worthy; cf. *decet*, *δοκέω*, etc.); agrees with the subj.-acc. *sē*, and is predicative with *esse* understood (parts of *sum* are frequently omitted, esp. the pres. ind. and pres. inf.). Cicero attempts to combat Catiline's appeal *ad misericordiam* (when he offered to go under house-arrest) by mockingly arguing that a man must deserve strict imprisonment in the state-prison if with his own mouth he declares himself a fit subject for house-arrest. — *custōdiā*, abl. sing. of *custōdia*, -ae, f. 1st; dependent on *dīgnum*. The adjectives *dīgnus*, *indīgnus*, *frētus*, and a few others are followed by the abl. case. — *iūdicārit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. act. of *iūdicō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; agrees with the subj. *quī*; *iūdicārit* is contracted from *iūdicāverit*. The subjunct. admits of two explanations: (1) that the *quī* clause gives a reason for the main clause, i.e. *quī* is causal = *cum is*; see the note on *quī*, l. 13; (2) that *quī*, which has no definite expressed antecedent, stands for a class, i.e. is the generic or characteristic rel., = *tālis ut*, followed by the consecutive subjunctive. A. & G. 320, a; B. 283; G. 631, 2; H. 503, 1. The tense is perf. in sequence with the leading verb *vidētur*, which is primary. — *Quae*, nom. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; subj. of *sint*; *quae* is connective, = *et haec*, and the clause sums up the facts previously stated. The phrase *quae cum ita sint* is a favorite with Cicero; cf. Chap. V, l. 1, and the references there given under *quae*.

custody? As this is the case, Catiline, if you cannot die with a calm mind, do you hesitate to depart to some other part of the world and sur-	cum ita sint, Catilīna, dubitās, sī ēmorī	25
	since so are, Catiline, do you hesitate, if to die	
	aequō animō nōn potes, abire in	26
	even with mind not you are able, to go away to	
	aliquās terrās et vitam istam, multis	27
	some (other) lands and life that, many	

LINE 25. *cum*, causal conj., taking the subjunct. *sint*; cf. Chap. V, l. 1. — *ita*, adv.; modifies *sint*. — *sint*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj. *quae*, and is subjunct. following *cum* causal. — *Catilīna*, voc. sing. of *Catilīna*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — *dubitās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. Observe (1) that *dubitō* = *I hesitate* is followed by an epexegetical or complementary inf. (*abire*), (2) that the question is not marked by an interrog. particle, but is expressed by the tone of voice (spoken) or a punctuation sign (written); *num* might have been used, as a reply in the negative is expected. — *sī*, conditional conj.; the ind. mood *potes* follows, i.e. the condition is logical, not ideal; *sī* here practically introduces a reason, = *seeing that*. — *ēmorī*, pres. inf. of the deponent verb *ēmorior, ēmorī*, no perf., 3 (*ē* + *morior*); complementary inf. with *potes*; *ēmorī* = *to die outright*, and it seems that suicide is suggested. The idea is this, that if Catiline cannot bring himself to commit suicide or confess his treason and submit to execution, he ought at least to have no hesitation about signing his own political death-sentence by retiring into exile. The old reading *morārī* = *to remain* (i.e. in Rome and among enemies) has been discarded by all the best modern editors.

LINE 26. *aequō*, abl. sing. m. of the adj. *aequus*, -a, -um; agrees with *animō* = *with a calm mind, with equanimity*. *Aequus* has several different meanings: (1) *plain, level*, cf. *aequor* = *a plain surface*, hence *the sea* (poetical) in its quiet state; (2) *equal*, cf. *aequālis* = *contemporary*; (3) *fair, just*; (4) *calm, resigned*, esp. + *animus*; (5) *favorable, kind*; (6) *aequum est* = *it is fair or reasonable*. — *animō*, abl. sing. of *animus*, -i, m. 2d; abl. of manner, with the modifier *aequō*. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *potes*. — *potes*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *possum, posse, potui*; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *abire*, pres. inf. act. of *abeō, abire, abii, abitum*, irreg. (*ab* + *eō*); complementary inf., following *dubitās*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *terrās*.

LINE 27. *aliquās*, acc. plur. f. of the indef. pronominal adj. *aliqui, aliqua, aliquod* (*alius* + *qui*); agrees with *terrās*; *aliquās* practically = *nesciō quās*; cf. *aliquō*, Chap. VII, l. 36. The adj. *aliqui* has the same indefinite force as the pron. *aliquis*; it appears that *aliquis* is not used adjectively. — *terrās*, acc. plur. of *terra*, -ae, f. 1st (see the note on *terrae*, Chap. I, l. 32, for synonyms, etc.); governed by the prep. *in*; as the plur. *terrās* can hardly have the special sense of *terra*, i.e. *country*, we may translate *to some other part of the globe*. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects the two object complementary infinitives of *dubitās*, viz. *abire* and *mandāre*. — *vitam*, acc. sing. of *vita*, -ae, f. 1st; direct obj. of *mandāre*. *Vitam fugae solitudinique mandāre* illustrates the literary refinements of elegance which Cicero was the first to impart to Latin prose; Caesar would have prepared a direct concrete expression, such as *tū fugae, etc., mandāre*. — *istam*, acc. sing. f. of the dem. adj. of the 2d pers. *iste, ista, istud*; agrees with *vitam*; *istam* as usual implies contempt. — *multis*, abl. plur. n. of the adj. *multus*, -a, -um; agrees with *supplicii*; *multis* refers to those offences for which Catiline was prosecuted but secured acquittal, and to others for which he was not, but ought to have been tried and punished.

28	suppliciiis	iūstis	dēbitisque	ēreptam,	render your miser- able life, snatched into safety from many a punishment justly due, to exile and solitude? "Put the
	from punishments	just	and due	snatched,	
29	fugae	sōlitūdini	que mandāre?	"Refer"	
	to flight	and to solitude	to commit?	"Refer" (the question),	

LINE 28. *suppliciiis*, abl. plur. of *supplicium*, -ī, n. 2d (from *supplex*, *supplicis*, adj. 3d, *sub* = *plicō*, hence *bending the knee*, (1) in entreaty, (2) as here, for punishment); abl. of separation, with *ēreptam*. The prep. with which the verb denoting separation is compounded usually accompanies the ablative, but is often omitted after verbs of *removing*, *excluding*, etc., and in a large number of technical expressions. A. & G. 243, b; B. 214, 2 and 3; G. 390, 1, and 2, NOTE 3; H. 413. It is, however, quite likely that *suppliciiis* is the dat. of separation which follows several compounds of *ab*, *de*, or *ex*, and indeed *ēripiō* appears to be common with this dative. But the dat. of separation is not very common in classical prose (though frequent in poetry and late prose) except when there is a strong notion of personal interest, and when the word in the dat. indicates a *person* (as opposed to *things*). A. & G. 229, and c; B. 188, 2, d; G. 345, REM. 1; H. 385, 2, and 4, 2). — *iūstis*, abl. plur. n. of the adj. *iustus*, -a, -um (from *iūs*); agrees with *suppliciiis*. When *multus* is one of *two* adjectives which modify a noun, the adjectives are connected by a cop. conj. (usually *et*); but when there are more than two adjectives, *multus* stands first and is not connected by *et* with the second. — *dēbitisque* (*dēbitis* + *que*), *dēbitis* is the abl. plur. n. of the adj. *dēbitus*, -a, -um (prop. perf. part. pass. of *dēbeō*, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2); agrees with *suppliciiis*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connects *ustis* and *dēbitis*. — *ēreptam*, acc. sing. f. of *ēreptus*, -a, -um; perf. part. pass. of *ēripiō*, -ere, *ēripiui*, *ēreptum*, 3 (*ē* = *out of* + *rapio* = *I snatch*); agrees with *vitam*; the participial extension *ēreptam* = a rel. clause *quae* (*vita*) . . . *ērepta est*. Synonyms: (2) *sūmō* (= *sub* + *emō*; the original meaning of *emō* is *I take*; later, *I buy*) = *I take*, so as to make use of, e.g. *togam*, *cibum*; (2) *dēmō* (*dē* + *emō*) = *I take away*, i.e. some part from the whole, in opposition to *addere*; (3) *adimō* (*ad* + *emō*) = *I take away* (*something from some one*), hence *I deprive* some one of a possession; (4) *ēripiō* = *I take or tear away* something from some one, implying violence in the agent and reluctance to yield in the person acted upon; (5) *auferō* (*ab* + *ferō*) = *I take away*, by force and with selfish motives.

LINE 29. *fugae*, dat. sing. of *fuga*, -ae, f. 1st (cf. *φύγη*, *φεύγω*, *fugio*, *fugō*, etc.; root *bhug* = *bhv* = *fug*, = *to bend or turn around*, i.e. oneself in flight); dat. of the indirect obj. dependent on *mandāre*. — *sōlitūdini* (*sōlitūdini* + *que*), *sōlitūdini* is the dat. sing. of *sōlitudo*, -inis, f. 3d (from the adj. *sōlus*; cf. *cōnsuetudo* from *cōnsuetus*); dat. of the indirect obj. dependent on *mandāre*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj., connecting *fugae* and *sōlitūdini*. — *mandāre*, pres. inf. act. of *mandō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*manus* + *dō*, hence *I put into the hands of some one*, *I commit*); like *abire*, to which *et* (l. 27) joins it, *mandāre* is a complementary inf. with *dubitās*, l. 25. — *Refer*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *referō*, *referre*, *rettulī*, *relātum*, irreg. (*re* + *ferō*); the implied subject is *tū*, referring to Cicero. *Dicō* and *ferō*, and their compounds, omit the final *ē* in the 2d pers. sing. of the pres. imperative act., and retain the long quantity of the 1st syllable of the simple verb, e.g. *aīc*, *dūc*, *ēdūc*; *faciō* also makes *fac*, but the compounds are regular, e.g. *perficiō* makes *perfice*; *ferō* makes *fer* in the simple verb and as the final syllable of compounds. A. & G. 128, c; B. 116, 3; G. 130, 5; H. 238. *Referre ad senātum* is the regular technical phrase for *laying a matter* before the Senate for discussion. The magistrate who had called the meeting and presided at it (the consul or consuls jointly, or another curule magistrate) first communicated any intelligence he might have to make (*rem ad senātum dēferre*), and then he put any question

question," say you, | inquis "ad senātum"; id enim postulās, et, 30
 "to the Senate"— | you say, "to the senate"; that for you demand, and,
 this is what you ask, | sī hīc ōrdō sibi placere 81
 and you say that, if | if this order (= Senate) to itself to seem good
 this council decrees

requiring discussion before the house (*rem referre*). This could not be done by a senator not holding office, but only by a magistrate entitled to summon a meeting. The putting of the subject forward was called *relātiō*. After this the magistrate was said *cōnsulere senātum* = to ask the opinion of the Senate, and this he did by asking individual senators for their views. It was usual to ask the magistrates elect to speak first in their order of precedence, then the *cōsulārēs*, *praetōrī*, etc., in order. Sometimes a division arose (*discessiō*) and the senators voted (*pedibus ibant*); but if a quick decision was required, the votes might be taken without discussion (*senātus cōsultum per relātiōnem*).

LINE 30. *inquis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of the defective verb *inquam*, irreg.; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. This verb is always post-positive, i.e. stands alone or with its subj. within the quotation which it introduces; cf. *quoth he*. The pres. ind. tense is complete, *inqu-am*, -is, -it, -imus, -itis (rare), -iunt; in the imperf. the only survival is *inquiēbat*; fut. *inquiēs*, *inquiet*; perf. *inquiisti*, *inquit*; imperative, *inque*, *inquiit*. A. & G. 144, b; B. 134; G. 175, 2; H. 297, II, 2. For synonyms, see the note on *diunt*, Chap. VI, l. 48. Possibly Catiline interrupted Cicero in his speech, and demanded that the Senate be asked whether it favored his exile or not; or else Cicero puts into words the thought which he imagined was running through Catiline's mind. At any rate *refer ad senātum* seems to show that Catiline believed the Senate would not be resolute enough to vote for his exile, and that Cicero was aware of this. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *senātum*. — *senātum*, acc. sing. of *senātus*, -ūs, m. 4th; governed by the prep. *ad*. — *id*, acc. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; direct obj. of *postulās*; *id* refers to the quotation *refer ad senātum*. — *enim*, causal conj.; introduces the sentence in which it stands as parenthetically explanatory of *refer ad senātum*. — *postulās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *postulō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (connected with *poscō*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. For synonyms, see the list given under *rogō*, Chap. IV, l. 22. — *et*, cop. conj.; joins *postulās* and *dīcis*.

LINE 31. *sī*, conditional particle, followed by the subjunct. *dēcreverit*. The condition is really a logical one, and the ind. would be used were it not for the fact that the *sī* clause is included in the indirect discourse dependent on *dīcis*; the condition is a reported one, and the verb of the *apodosis* is *obtemperātūrum esse* (not *dīcis*). The direct form = *sī hīc ōrdō sibi placere dēcreverit* (fut. perf. ind., not perf. subjunct. as it is in Cicero's words) *mē ire in exsilium, obtemperābō*. Observe that the *apodosis* or main clause of a conditional sentence in indirect discourse has its verb in the inf., except when in direct discourse it is an imperative or when the *apodosis* is interrog., in which cases in indirect discourse the verb must be subjunctive. A. & G. 337, 1 and 2; B. 319, A, B; G. 657; H. 527, I. Observe that the fut. perf. of the direct *protasis* becomes perf. subjunct. after a primary leading verb (as *dīcis* in this passage) in indirect speech; after an historic leading verb it would be pluperf. subj. (e.g. *dixisti sī hīc ōrdō dēcrevisses*, etc., *tū obtemperātūrum esse*). From the following model sentences it will be seen that in reported conditions of the logical type the tense in the *protasis*, and not the tense of the inf. (*apodosis*) is affected by the tense of the leading verb. (A) Present: dir. *sī mē cōsulīs, suādēō* = indir. *dīcō (dixī), sī mē cōsulās (cōsulērēs), mē suādēre*; (B) Future: dir. *sī mē cōsulēs, suādēbō* = ind. *dīcō (āixī), sī mē cōsulās (cōsulērēs), mē suāsūrum esse*; (C) Fut.-Perfect in *Protasis*: dir. *sī mē cōsulueris, suādēbō* = ind. *dīcō (dixī), sī mē cōsulueris*, i.e. perf. subjunct. (*cōsuluisse*), *mē suāsūrum esse*; (D) Imperf. or Aorist

32	dēcrēverit	tē	īre	in	that its decision is that you should go into exile, you will submit. I will not put the question, for such a proceeding is repugnant to my prin-
	shall decree (lit. have decreed)	(that) you	should (lit. to) go	into	
38	exsilium,	obtemperātūrum	tē	esse	
	exile,	about to submit	you are (lit. to be)		
34	dicis.	Nōn	referam,	id	quod
	you say.	Not	I will refer (it), that (= a thing) which		

Perfect: dir. *sī mē cōsulēbās* (or *cōsuluisſi*, aorist), *suāsi* = ind. *dīcō* (*dīxī*), *sī mē cōsulerēs* (*cōsulerēs*), *mē suāsisse*. — *hīc*, nom. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hīc*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *ōrdō*. — *ōrdō*, gen. *ordinis*, m. 3d; nom. sing., subj. of *dēcrēverit*. Cicero frequently uses *hīc ōrdō* as = *senātus*; in Livy *ōrdō* sometimes has a very different meaning = *centuria*, a century (of which there were sixty in every legion). — *sibi*, dat. sing. m. of the reflexive pron. *sē*, *suī*, etc.; refers back to the subj. *hīc ōrdō*, and is dat. of the indir. obj. governed by *placēre*. A. & G. 226; B. 187, II, and a; G. 346; H. 384, I; 385, I, II. — *placēre*, pres. inf. act. of the impersonal construction *placet*, *placēre*, *placuit* or *placitum est*, of the verb *placeō*, -*ere*, -*ui*, -*itum*, 2; *sibi placēre* is the obj. of *dēcrēverit*; the real subj. in acc. and inf. construction (following *dēcrēverit*) of *placēre* is the inf. clause *tē īre in exsilium*. Remember that though an impersonal verb appears to have no subject, the clause dependent on the impersonal verb is its logical subject. So here the literal sense is: *if this order shall decree that your going into exile pleases it, = if it shall decree that it is resolved upon your going into exile*.

LINE 32. *dēcrēverit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. act. of *dēcernō*, -*ere*, *dēcervi*, *dēcrtum*, 3 (*dē* + *cernō*); agrees with the subj. *hīc ōrdō*; for the tense and mood, see the note on *sī* above. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. of *īre*; *tē īre* is a substantival phrase, acting as logical subj. of the impersonal inf. *placēre* in the indir. object-clause of *dēcrēverit*. — *īre*, pres. inf. act. of *eō*, *īre*, *ivī* or *īi*, *itum*, irreg.; agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē*; *īre* acts as subj. of *placēre* after *dēcrēverit*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *exsilium*.

LINE 33. *exsilium*, acc. sing. of *exsilium*, -*i*, n. 2d; governed by the prep. *in*. Refer to the discussion of exile in the note on *exsilium*, Chap. V, l. 53. — *obtemperātūrum*, acc. sing. m. of *obtemperātūrus*, -*a*, -*um*, fut. part. act. of *obtemperō*, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātum*, 1 (*ob* + *temperō*); *obtemperātūrum* + *esse* (following) = the fut. inf. act. of *obtemperō*, agreeing with the sub.-acc. *tē* in the acc. and inf. object-clause of *dicis*. *Tē obtemperātūrum esse* is the *apodosis* or principal clause of the conditional sentence introduced by *sī* above; see the note on *sī* above. Synonyms: (1) *pārere* = *to obey*, and denotes an obedience to necessity or the will of one whose superiority is admitted; (2) *oboedire* (*ob* + *audire* = *to obey*, the generic verb, denoting obedience from whatever motive, necessity or choice; whereas *pārere* implies subjection or inferiority (cf. *pārentēs* = *imperio subiecti*, i.e. *subjects*), *oboedire* implies nothing; (3) *obtemperāre* = lit. *to restrain one's self towards some one else*, hence *to comply with the wishes of*, *to obey*, implying deliberation and self-restraint; (4) *dictō (aliquem) audientem esse* = *to obey orders*, in military reference; (5) *obsequi* (*ob* + *sequor*) = *to obey*, voluntarily. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. (reflexive) of the inf. *obtemperātūrum esse* in the object-clause of *dicis*. — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; *esse* + *obtemperātūrum* = the compound fut. inf. act. *obtemperō*.

LINE 34. *dicis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dīcō*, -*ere*, *dīxī*, *dictum*, 3; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. It seems probable that Catiline had received private assurance from senators of the aristocratic party that they would not proceed against the members of the conspiracy if Catiline retired voluntarily into exile. — *Nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *referam*. — *referam*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *referō*, *referre*, *rettulī*, *relā-*

ciples; nevertheless I	abhorret	ā	meīs	mōribus,	et	tamen	85
will let you see what	shrinks aloof from		my	character,	and	yet	
the members of this	faciam	ut	intellegās,	quid	hī	86	
Senate think about	I will contrive that		you may understand	what these men			
you. (<i>A pause.</i>) Go	dē	tē	sentiant.	Egredere	ex	urbe,	87
forth from the city,	about you	feel.		Go out	from the city,		

tum, irreg.; the subj. implied is *ego*. It would have been illegal for Cicero to put a motion involving exile before the Senate, for exile was not inflicted as a punishment but was by universal consent recognized as a means whereby an accused citizen might of his own free will escape condemnation and its penalties; moreover, the Senate was not a judicial court, and so could not pass sentence on Catiline. — *id*, acc. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; *id* is an idiomatic appositional acc., in apposition not with the full sentence *nōn referam*, but with the idea conveyed by the verb *referam*; we may render *I shall not put the question, for such an action is repugnant to my character*. See the references under *id*, Chap. III, l. 19. — *quod*, nom. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *id*, and is subj. of *abhorret*. In parenthetic explanations like this *quod* is often used without an antecedent *id*.

LINK 35. *abhorret*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *abhorreo*, -ēre, -uī, no supine, 2 (*ab + horreo*); agrees with the subj. *quod*. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *mōribus*, expressing separation in conjunction with the verb *abhorret*. — *meīs*, abl. plur. m. of the poss. pron. *meus, -a, -um*; agrees with *mōribus*. — *mōribus*, abl. plur. of *mōs, mōris*, m. 3d (in the sing. = *way, manner*; in the plur. = *manners, character*); governed by the prep. *ā*; in ll. 34-37 Cicero accounts for his refusal to comply with Catiline's suggestion on the ground of natural mildness of character and leniency, implying that if the motion of banishment were submitted, Catiline's condemnation was inevitable. — *et*, cop. conj.; joins the sentences *nōn referam* and *faciam*, etc. — *tamen*, adversative adv. (or conj.); signifies that the sentence contains an idea in opposition to what has preceded.

LINK 36. *faciam*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *facio*, -ere, *feci, factum*, 3 (*fiō* is used as the passive); the subj. *ego* is implied. *Facere, efficere, perficere, consequi*, and other verbs of *effecting*, are followed by *ut* + the subjunct.; the subjunct. is sometimes final, sometimes consecutive, hence the neg. may be *ut nōn* or *nē*; but in a large majority of cases the subjunct. is that of result, and *ut nōn* is the rule in classical prose. Observe that the *ut* clause is substantival, and is obj. of an active verb of *effecting* (as in this passage), and subj. of a passive verb. A. & G. 332; B. 297, 1; G. 553; H. 501, II. — *ut*, consecutive conj.; introduces the substantival clause of result *ut intellegās . . . sentiant*; the *ut* clause is object of *faciam*. — *intellegās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *intellegō*, -ere, *intellēxī, intellectum*, 3 (*inter + legō*; often incorrectly written *intelligō*); the subj. *tū* is implied. Refer to the note and synonyms under *intellegis*, Chap. I, l. 17. — *quid*, acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; direct obj. of *sentiant*; *quid . . . sentiant* is an indirect question in objective dependence on *intellegās*. See the note on *ēgeris*, Chap. I, l. 14. — *hī*, nom. plur. m. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hōr*; subj. of *sentiant*; *hī* = *senātōrēs quī hīc adsunt*.

LINK 37. *dē*, prep.; gov. the abl. *tē* = *concerning you*. — *tē*, abl. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *dē*. — *sentiant*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. acc. of *sentio*, -īre, *sēnsi, sēnsim*, 4; agrees with the subj. *hī*; the mood is subjunct. because *quid* introduces an indirect question (the direct = *quid hī cū tē sentiant?*) in dependence on *intellegās*. A. & G. 334; B. 300; G. 467; H. 528, 2; 529, I. — *Egredere*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative of the deponent verb *egredior, egredi, egressus sum*, 3 (*ē + gradior*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *ex*, prep. + the abl. (*ē* or *ex* before consonants,

38	Catilina,	liberā	rem publicam	metū;	in	Catiline; set the state
	Catiline;	free	the commonwealth	from fear;	into	free from fear; depart
39	exsilium,	sī hanc	vōcem expectās,	proficiscere.		into exile, if exile is
	exile,	if this	word you wait for,	set off.		the word for which
40	Quid	est,	Catilina?	ecquid	attendis,	you are waiting. (A
	What	is (it),	Catiline?	at all	do you give heed,	pause.) How now,
						Catiline? Are you
						taking any notice, do

ex before vowels and *h*); gov. *urbe*. It is usual to express separation by the abl. + a prep. (*ā, ab, de, ē, ex*), esp. + a verb. compounded with the preposition. — *urbe*, abl. sing. of *urbs, urbis*, f. 3d; governed by the prep. *ex*.

LINE 38. *Catilina*, voc. sing. of *Catilina*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — *liberā*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1; the subj. *tū* is implied. Observe the *asyndeta*; cf. the well known *vēnī, vidī, vici*. A. & G. 208, *ō*; B. 346; G. 473, REM.; H. 636, I, 1. — *rem*, acc. sing. of *rēs, rei*, f. 5th; direct obj. of *liberā*. — *publicam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *publicus, -a, -um*; agrees with *rem*. — *metū*, abl. sing. of *metus, -ūs*, m. 4th; abl. of separation, with *liberā*. Note that a few verbs meaning *to set free, deprive, want*, are followed by the abl. of separation without a preposition. Synonyms: (1) *metus* = *anxiety, apprehension*, esp. fear of imminent evil; (2) *timor* = *fear*, caused by timidity or cowardice; the generic word; (3) *formidō* = *terror* (Cic. says it = *metus permanēns*); (4) *pavor* = *distracting fear* (= *metus locō movēns mentem*, Cic.); (5) *verēcundia* = *reverential fear, awe*; (6) *horror* = *shuddering fear*, cf. *horrescō* = *I shiver*; (7) *trepidatiō* = *consternation*; cf. *trepidō* = *I hurry about in agitation*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *exsilium*, expressing *motion to*.

LINE 39. *exsilium*, acc. sing. of *exsilium, -ī*, n. 2d; governed by the prep. *in*. — *sī*, conditional particle; followed by the ind. *expectās*. — *hanc*, acc. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hoc*; agrees with *vōcem*; *hanc* is here emphatic, = *if this is the word you are waiting for* (referring to *exsilium*). — *vōcem*, acc. sing. of *vōx, vōcis*, f. 3d; direct obj. of *expectās*. — *expectās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *expectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1 (*ex* + *spectō*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *proficiscere*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative of the deponent verb *proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum*, 3 (inceptive form of *proficiō, prō* = *before* + root *fac* (*fic*) = *to place*, hence lit. *I put myself forward*, i.e. *set out*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. Here again Cicero returns to the object of his desire in delivering this speech, viz. that Catiline should leave Rome; whether he really went into exile or joined the camp of Mānlius was not a matter of much account to the orator. The exhortations *egredere . . . proficiscere* were doubtless made with great solemnity of manner, and Cicero paused to let his words take effect. Complete silence held the meeting, and Cicero proceeds to point the lesson which the silence conveys (*Quid est*, etc.).

LINE 40. *Quid*, nom. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; subj. of *est*. *Quid est* = the colloquial *how now!* — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj. *quid*. *Quid est* draws attention to the fact that no one protested when Cicero told Catiline to go into exile. Yet Catiline had friends among the senators present; cf. Chap. XII, ll. 19-28; but these had been crushed into silence by Cicero's scathing remarks, cf. Chap. IV, ll. 12-24. — *Catilina*, voc. sing. of *Catilina*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — *ecquid*, adv. = *at all*; modifies *attendis*. *Ecquid* is strictly the acc. neut. sing. of the interrog. pron. *ecquis*, no fem. form, *ecquid*; cf. the adj. *ecquī, ecqua* (*ecquae* rare), *ecquod*. Like *quid* in questions, *ecquid* is properly a kind of cognate acc. (of respect) with *attendis* = *are you paying any attention at all?* *Ecquis* is a strong interrog.; sometimes it combines with *nam*, e.g. *ecquaenam, equosnam*; the abl. *ecquō* is used adverbially. — *attendis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of

you at all observe the members' silence?	ecquid	animadvertis	hōrum	silentium?	41
They are submissive, they are silent. Why do you wait for their expressed authorization, when you	at all	do you observe	of these (men)	the silence?	
	Patiuntur,	tacent.	Quid	expectās	42
	They let (it pass),	they are silent.	Why	do you wait for	
	auctoritatem	loquentium,	quōrum	voluntatem	43
	the command	of (them) speaking,	of whom	the desire	

attendō, -ere, attendi, attentum, 3 (*ad + tendō* = lit. *I direct*, i.e. *my mind, to*; hence with or without *animus* = *I pay heed, observe*); the subject *tū* is implied.

LINE 41. *ecquid*, adv., modifying *animadvertis*. — *animadvertis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *animadvertō, -ere, animadverti, animadversum*, 3 (*animus + advertō* = *I direct attention to, I notice*; cf. *animus attendere*); the subj. *tū* is implied. Synonyms: (1) *videō* = *I see*, the generic word; (2) *cernō* = *I see clearly*, so as to discriminate; (3) *aspicere* (*ad + specio*) = *to look at*, whether with or without intent; (4) *spectāre* = *to look at steadily*, e.g. at the movement of the heavenly bodies; (5) *intueri* = *to gaze upon*; (6) *animadvertere* = *to see, notice*, as opposed to *overlooking* with the eyes. *Animadvertere* in this and many other passages implies not mere sensual perception but mental perception, = *to notice, pay attention to*. In this relation distinguish between: (1) *animadvertere* = *to notice mentally*, as opposed to *overlooking* (cf. above); (2) *notāre* = *to note, mark, observe*, so as to impress upon the memory (*ut memoriae haerere*, Dumesnil); (3) *observāre* = *to observe narrowly, to watch*, implying conscious effort and a desire to form a judgment about something (*ut iudicium ferāmus*, Dumesnil). Note the phrase *animadvertere in aliquem* = *to punish any one* (by an ellipse of *supplicio*). — *hōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hoc*; poss. gen., limiting *silentium*; *hōrum*, sc. *senātorum*, cf. *hi*, l. 36. — *silentium*, acc. sing. of *silentium, -i*, n. 2d (from *silens*, pres. part. act. of *sileō, -ēre, -ui*, no supine, 2; etymology doubtful); direct obj. of *animadvertis*, and probably also of *attendis*, though we may take *ecquid attendis* absolutely, i.e. *are you paying any attention?*

LINE 42. *Patiuntur*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *patior, pati, passus sum*, 3; understand as subj. *hi* (referring to the senators); *patiuntur* implies non-interference, and so is strictly appropriate here. See the synonyms under *patimur*, Chap. II, l. 15. — *tacent*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *taceō, -ēre, -ui, -itum*, 2; understand the subj. *hi*. *Silēre* = *to keep quiet* (as opposed to *strepere*, or *sonāre* = *to make a noise*), cf. *silentium* above; *tacēre* = *to be silent*, i.e. not to speak. Cicero takes full advantage of the opportunity which the prevailing silence gives him of creating a dramatic scene; observe the impressive effect produced by the simple means of omitting a cop. conj. between *patiuntur* and *tacent*, and substituting a pause in the delivery of the words. — *Quid*, adverbial acc. neut. sing. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*, = *why?*; introduces a question. Originally, as used with simple verbs, *quid* was an acc. similar to the cognate acc.; in longer and more involved sentences *quid* practically = *cūr*. — *expectās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *expectō, -āre, -avi, -atum*, 1 (*ex + specio*); the subj. *tū* is implied.

LINE 43. *auctoritatem*, acc. sing. of *auctoritās, -ātis*, f. 3d (from *auctor*; cf. *augeō*); direct obj. of *expectās*. *Auctoritatem* is here concrete, = *the expressed request*, with allusion to *sic hic ordo decesserit*, etc., in ll. 31–33 above. As a technical term *auctoritās* (sc. *senātus*) = a resolution which has received the approving sanction of a majority in the Senate and which would have become a *senātus consultum* but for the *intercessio* which invalidates it. — *loquentium*, gen. plur. m. of *loquens, -entis*, pres. part. of the deponent verb *loquor, -i, locutus sum*, 3; sc. *eōrum*, as antecedent of *quōrum*, and consider *loquentium* as agreeing with *eōrum*; the gen. is poss., limiting

44	tacitōrum	perspicias?	At	sī	hōc	idem	clearly perceive their unspoken desire?
	(being) silent	you perceive?	But	if	this	same thing	Yet if I had delivered the same message to this worthy young man, Publius
45	huic	adulēscētī	optimō,	P.	Sēstīō,	sī	
	this	to young man	excellent,	Publius	Sestius,	if	

auctōritātem. — *quōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *loquentium* (substantival, or *cōrum* understood); poss. gen., limiting *voluntātem*. — *voluntātem*, acc. sing. of *voluntās, -ātis*, f. 3d (Ind.-Eur. root *var* or *val* = Greek *βουλ*, *βολ* = *vol*, *to will, choose*; cf. *βούλομαι* and *volō* = *I will, wish*, and Homeric *ἐβόλοντο* for *ἐβούλοντο*); direct object of *perspicias*. Note the emphatic antithesis between *auctōritātem loquentium* (the expressed recommendation) and *voluntātem tacitōrum* (the unexpressed desire); also observe that classical Latin (more so in Caesar than in Cicero) prefers concrete attribution wherever possible.

LINE 44. *tacitōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *tacitus, -a, -um* (*taceō*); agrees with *quōrum*; emphatic. — *perspicias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *perspicō, -ere, perspēxi, perspicuum*, 3 (*per* + *speciō* = lit. *I look through*, hence *I see plainly*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *At*, adversative conj.; introducing a lively objection, which adds to the force of the argument. *At* is used: (1) to introduce a contrast, especially in argumentative sentences, = *but yet, but on the other hand*; (2) to make a qualification after a neg., or *sī, etsi*, etc., = *but yet, however, at least*; (3) to make a direct contradiction, = *but on the contrary*. *Atquē* is a stronger form of *at*. For a comparison of *at* and other adversative conjunctions, refer to the note on *tamen*, Chap. I, l. 18. — *sī*, conditional particle; introducing an unreal supposition respecting past time, and therefore followed by the pluperf. subjunct. both in the *protasis* (*dixissem*) and in the *apodosis* (*intulisset*); cf. the use of the pluperf. subjunct. in unreal wishes for the past, e.g. *utinam adfuissem* = *would that I had been present!* (but I was not present). A. & G. 308; B. 304; G. 597; H. 510. — *hōc*, acc. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hoc*; direct obj. of *dixissem*; *hōc* refers to *in exsilium proficiscere* above. — *idem*, acc. sing. n. of the determinative pron. *idem, eadem, idem* (for *is-dem, ea-dem, id-dem*); agrees with and emphasizes *hōc*. *Idem* is often used with a force similar to that of *ipse*, cf. *hōc ipsum*; but sometimes it adds an adverbial force, = *also, besides*, e.g. *idem parāvī commeātūs* = *I also got together stores of provisions*.

LINE 45. *huic*, dat. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hoc*; agrees with *adulēscētī*. — *adulēscētī*, dat. sing. of *adulēscēs, -entis*, m. (or f.) 3d (strictly = *adolēscēs*, pres. part. act. of *adolēscō*; as a noun or adj. the form *adulēscēs*, not *adolēscēs*, was preferred by classical writers); dat. in apposition with *Pūbliō Sēstīō*. Refer to the note on *adulēscētulō*, Chap. VI, l. 11. — *optimō*, dat. sing. m. of the adj. *optimus, -a, -um* (superl. of *bonus*; compar. *melior*); agrees with *adulēscētī*. — *Pūbliō* (abbreviated = *P.*), dat. sing. of *Pūblius, -i*, m. 2d; *praenōmen* of *Sēstīō*. — *Sēstīō*, dat. sing. of *Sēstius, -i* (*Sēxtius, -i* is another form), m. 2d; dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *dixissem*. Pūblius Sēstius was quaestor of Cicero's colleague C. Antōnius in this year (63 B.C.). He became tribune of the people in B.C. 58, and during his year of office (B.C. 57) he exerted himself to secure Cicero's recall from exile, and thereby secured the great orator's gratitude; this was manifested in the year 56 B.C. when Sēstius was accused (*dē vī*) of violent behavior during his tribunate, for, like *Milō*, he had kept an armed body-guard about his person to oppose Clōdīus and his riotous partizans. Cicero came forward to defend Sēstius (the speech still survives), and his oration and the influence of Pompey procured a verdict of acquittal. When the civil war broke out, Sēstius first of all sided with Pompey, but later became a partizan of Caesar. — *sī*, conditional particle; repeated from above for effect; the repetition of a

Sestius, or to the brave Marcus Mar- cellus, ere now and with the best justifi- cation the Senate would have laid vio- lent hands upon me, consul as I am, even	fortissimō virō M. Mārcellō dixissem, iam 46 very brave to a man Marcus to Marcellus I had said, already mihi cōsuli hōc ipsō in templō senātus 47 upon me the consul this very in temple the senate iūre optimō vim et manūs 48 with the right best violence and hands
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word at the beginning of a new clause is called *anaphora*. Observe that the repeated word often takes the place of a conj. (so *sī* here takes the place of a disjunctive conj. *or*). A. & G. 344, *f*; B. 350, 11, *b*; G. 636, NOTE 4; H. 636, III, 3.

LINE 46. *fortissimō*, dat. sing. m. of the adj. *fortissimus*, -a, -um (superl. of *fortis*, -e, 3d; compar. *fortior*); agrees with *virō*. *Fortissimō virō* and the like are stereotyped compliments, common in deliberative bodies, cf. the modern complimentary terms, *the honorable member*, etc. — *virō*, dat. sing. of *vir*, -ī, m. 2d; appositive of *Marcō Marcellō*. — *Marcō* (abbreviated = M.), dat. sing. of *Marcus*, -ī, m. 2d; *praenōmen* of *Marcellō*. — *Marcellō*, dat. sing. of *Marcellus*, -ī, m. 2d; dat. of the indirect obj. with *dixissem*. If *M. Marcellum* be read in l. 17 above, do not confuse with the Marcellus mentioned here. Marcus Claudius Marcellus was consul in B.C. 51, and must be carefully distinguished from (1) his cousin Gaius Claudius Marcellus, consul in B.C. 50, and (2) from his brother Gaius Claudius Marcellus, consul in B.C. 49. The Marcellus of this passage was an intimate friend of Cicero and a bitter opponent of Julius Caesar; e.g. he proposed in the Senate that Caesar's province be taken from him and given to some one else. When Pompey was driven from Italy, Marcellus went with him, and after the battle of Pharsalus (48 B.C.) retired into exile to Mytilēnē, where he studied philosophy. Cicero addressed several letters to him, advising him to return to Rome and demand political pardon. In 46 B.C. Caesar, at the earnest request of Gaius Marcellus and many senators, reluctantly pardoned Marcus, whereupon Cicero delivered his speech of thanks (which is now extant). Marcellus set out to return to Rome, but was murdered at Athens, and was buried in the Academy with high honors by the Athenians. Marcellus was noted for his ability as an orator and as a thinker, and for his strength of character. — *dixissem*, 1st pers. sing. pluperf. subjunct. act. of *dicō*, -ere, *dixi*, *dictum*, 3; the implied subject is *ego*; for the mood, see the note on *sī*, l. 44. — *iam*, adv. of time; modifies *intulisset*.

LINE 47. *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *intulisset*. Many trans. and intrans. compounds of *in*, *con*, *prae*, etc., govern a dat. of the indirect object. A. & G. 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; H. 386. — *cōsuli*, dat. sing. of *cōsul*, -is, m. 3d; appositive of *mihi*; *cōsuli* = a concessive clause, *although I am consul*, cf. *hōc ipsō in templō*, which signifies that even fear of irreverence towards the gods would not have restrained the Senate from doing violence to his person. — *hōc*, abl. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *templō*. — *ipsō*, abl. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*; agrees with *templō*; emphatic. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *templō*, expressing *place where*. — *templō*, abl. sing. of *templum*, -ī, n. 2d; governed by the prep. *in*. *Templum* = properly a *section marked out*, esp. for religious observances; hence *templum* = the *section* of the heavens observed by the augurs for omens; esp. the *section* of ground marked out for a building dedicated to worship of the gods, then of the building itself; cf. *tempus* = a *section* of time, *tondeo* = I shear, *τέμνω* = I cut (root *tam* = to cut). — *senātus*, gen. *senātūs*, m. 4th (*senex* = old); nom. sing., subj. of *intulisset*; *senātus* is here collective, = *senātōrēs*.

LINE 48. *iūre*, abl. sing. of *iūs*, *iūris*, n. 3d (root *yu* = to bind; cf. *iungō*); abl. of manner, with the attribute *optimō*. *Iūre* is one of a limited number of ablatives that

49	intulisset.	Dē tē autem, Catilina, cum	in this very temple.
	would have directed. About you but, Catiline, when		But in regard to you,
50	quiescunt, probant; cum patiuntur,		Catiline, their still-
	they are quiet, they approve; when they suffer,		ness means approval,
51	dēcernunt; cum tacent, clāmant: neque		their acquiescence is
	they decree; when they are silent, they cry out: and not		their vote, their si-
			lence is a shout. And

express manner adverbially without *cum*. — *optimō*, abl. sing. n. of *optimus*, -a, -um (superl. of *bonus*); agrees with *iūre*. — *vim*, acc. sing. of *vis* (abl. *vī*: gen. and dat. very rare; plur. *virēs*, -ium, for *visēs*; sing. = *violence*, plur. = *strength*); direct obj. of *intulisset*. Observe that *vim et manūs intulisset* = *would have laid violence and hands*, i.e. *violent hands*; the expression of a single idea, ordinarily requiring a noun + an adj. or a limiting gen., by two nouns connected by a cop. conj. is called *hendiadys* (ἐν δὶὰ δύοιν = *one thing by means of two*; cf. the stock example from Vergil, *pateris libāmus et durō* = *we pour libations from bowls and gold*, i.e. *from golden bowls*. A. & G. 385; B. 347, 4; G. 698; H. 636, III, 2. — *et*, cop. conj.; joins *vim* and *manūs*. — *manūs*, acc. plur. of *manus*, -ūs, f. 4th; direct obj. of *intulisset*; joined by *et* to *vim*.

LINE 49. *intulisset*, 3d pers. sing. pluperf. subjunct. act. of *inferō*, *inferre*, *intulī*, *illātum*, irreg. (*in* + *ferō*); agrees with the subj. *senātus*; for the mood, refer to the note on *si*, l. 44. — *Dē*, prep.; gov. the abl. *tē*. — *tē*, abl. sing. of *tū*; governed by the preposition *dē*. — *autem*, adversative conj.; connects this sentence with the preceding one, and introduces a contrast. — *Catilina*, voc. sing. of *Catilina*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — *cum*, temporal conj.; followed by the pres. ind. *quiescunt*. *Cum*, like all temporal particles, usually takes the ind. mood, but in the imperf. and pluperf. tenses takes the subjunct., because the time of the temporal clause depends on the time of the main clause. When the action in both clauses is coincident, *cum* takes the ind. in all tenses, and *tum* is often added in the principal clause; here the action of *quiescunt* and *probat* is contemporaneous; cf. below *patiuntur*, *dēcernunt*; *tacent*, *clāmant*. A. & G. 325; B. 288; G. 580-585; H. 521.

LINE 50. *quiescunt*, 3d pers. plur. ind. act. of *quiescō*, -ere, *quiesvī*, *quiesctum*, 2 (inceptive, formed from noun *quies* = *rest, quiet*; root *ki* = *to lie quiet*; cf. *civis*, *keīmai* = *I lie down*); understand as subj. *ei* or *illī*, referring to *senātus* (= the plur. *senātōrēs*), l. 47. — *probat*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *probō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (from adj. *probus* = *good*, hence *I think good, I approve*); understand *illī* or *senātōrēs* as subject. — *cum*, temporal conj.; with the ind. *patiuntur*. — *patiuntur*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *patior*, *pati*, *passus sum*, 3; the subject understood is the same as must be supplied with *quiescunt*, viz. *senātōrēs*; the same subj. is understood with the verbs following.

LINE 51. *dēcernunt*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *dēcernō*, -ere, *dēcrēvī*, *dēcrētum*, 3 (*dē* + *cernō*); understand the subj. *illī*, referring to *senātōrēs* (supplied with *patiuntur*). — *cum*, temporal conj.; with the ind. *tacent*. — *tacent*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *taceō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2; understand *senātōrēs* as subject. — *clāmant*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *clāmō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (root *kal* or *kla* = *to call*; cf. *calō* = *I summon*, *καλέω* = *I call*, *κλήσις* = *a call*, *con-cil-ium*, etc.); understand as subj. *ei* or *illī* referring to *senātōrēs* (the supplied subj. of *tacent*). *Cum tacent*, *clāmant* is a good example of *oxymoron*, for which consult the note and references under *tacita loquitur*, Chap. VII, l. 44. Observe the climax to which the three *cum* clauses lead: *they approve of your exile, they decree it, they shout to proclaim it*. — *neque* (*ne* + *que*), copulative coördinating conj.; *que* connects the sentence with the one preceding, and *ne* negatives *hī*; *neque hī solum* = *et nōn solum hī* (*clāmant*).

so it is not only with the senators (whose authority is forsooth so precious to you, though their lives are of no value) but also with yonder noble and respected gen-	hī solum, quōrum tibi auctoritās est 52 these men only, whose to you authority is videlicet cāra, vīta vilissima, sed 53 forsooth dear (and whose) life most cheap, but etiam illi equitēs Rōmānī, honestissimī atque 54 also those knights Roman, most worthy and
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LINE 52. *hī*, nom. plur. m. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; subj. of *clāmant* (readily supplied from the context); *hī* (*hōs*, *hōrum*, etc.) in this speech = *the senators*, and here there is a contrast between *hī* and *equitēs*. — *solum*, adv. (adverbial acc. sing. of *solus*); modifies *hī*, to which *equitēs* is opposed by *sed etiam* following. See the note on *nōn*, Chap. VII, l. 49. — *quōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; poss. gen., limiting *auctoritās* and *vīta*. — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of the indirect obj., with *cāra est*; if *tibi* be understood in the clause (*quōrum*) *vīta vilissima (est)*, it may be classed as a dat. of personal interest = *in your eyes*. — *auctoritās*, gen. *auctoritātis*, f. 3d (*auctor*); nom. sing., subj. of *est cāra* in the rel. clause; *auctoritās* = here either *authority* in general, or *authorization*, in allusion to ll. 31–33. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*; agrees with the subj. *auctoritās*; *est* must be understood in the next clause with *vīta*.

LINE 53. *videlicet*, adv. (for *vidēre licet*; see the note on *videlicet*, l. 18); modifies the pred. *cāra est*, and is ironical. Cicero ironically contrasts Catiline's assumed respect for the dignity and authority of the Senate (see ll. 31–33) and his desire to massacre its prominent members (see Chap. I, ll. 19–24). — *cāra*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *cārus*, -a, -um; agrees with the subj. *auctoritās*, and is predicative with *est*. — *vīta*, gen. *vītae*, f. 1st; nom. sing., subj. of the rel. clause (*quōrum*) *vīta vilissima (est)*, which is coordinate with the previous clause *quōrum auctoritās . . . est cāra*. Observe the absence of a cop. conj., connecting the two clauses (*asyndeton*), and also the mode of expressing contrast by arranging the principal words of the contrasted clauses in similar order (*anaphora*). A. & G. 344, f, i; B. 350, 11, b; G. 682; H. no reference. — *vilissima*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *vilissimus*, -a, -um (superl. of *vilis*, -e, adj. 3d = *cheap*, of *small price*, hence sometimes *poor*, *mean*); agrees with the subj. *vīta* (in the second rel. clause introduced by *quōrum*) and is predicative with *est* (supplied from the first rel. clause *quōrum auctoritās est cāra*). — *sed*, adversative conj.; joins its own clause with the one preceding. *Nōn solum* (*modo* or *tantum*) with one member is regularly followed by an adversative conj., esp. *sed* and *vērūm*, + *etiam* or *quoque*. Various combinations are to be found, but *nōn solum . . . sed etiam* is by far the most common.

LINE 54. *etiam* (*et + iam*), adv.; *sed etiam* introduces a qualification, esp. after *nōn solum* and similar expressions. — *illi*, nom. plur. m. of the dem. pron. *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; agrees with *equitēs*; *illi* is deictic, and = *the knights yonder*, to whose numbers, as they thronged about the temple-door, Cicero probably drew attention by a gesture. — *equitēs*, nom. plur. of *eques*, -itis, m. 3d (*equus*); a similar pred. must be supplied with the subj. *equitēs* as with *hī* above, viz. any one or all of the principal verbs *probant*, *dēcernunt*, *clāmant*, in ll. 50 and 51. Omissions are frequent in Latin, just as they are in most languages, when the word or words missing can be easily supplied from or suggested by the context. — *Rōmānī*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *Rōmānus*, -a, -um (*Rōma*); agrees with *equitēs*. — *honestissimī*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *honestissimus*, -a, -um (superl. of *honestus*, -a, -um, from *honōs*); agrees with *virī*. Synonyms: *noble* = (1) *nōbilis*, or *generōsus*, with reference to birth; (2) *bonus*, *honestus*, *ingenuus*, *liberalis*, *generōsus*, with reference to character. — *atque*, cop. conj.; joins the attributes *honestissimī* and *optimī*.

55	optimī	virī,	cēterīque	fortissimī	cīvēs,	glemen, the Roman knights, and all our other brave fellow-citizens, who surround this assembly — you yourself can see their thronging masses, you can note their enthusiasm, and
	excellent	men,	and the rest (of the) very brave			
56	quī	circumstant	senātum,	quōrum	tū et	
	who	stand around	the senate,	of whom	you both	
57	frequentiam	vidēre	et studia	perspicere	et	
	the thronging	to see	and the eagerness to perceive	and		

LINE 55. **optimī**, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *optimus*, -a, -um (superl. of *bonus*); agrees with *virī*. — **virī**, nom. plur. of *vir*, -i, m. 2d; appositive of *equitēs*. — **cēterīque** (*cēterī* + *que*): *cēterī* is the nom. plur. m. of the adj. *cēterus*, -a, -um (nom. m. sing. is not used; usually the plur. is found); agrees with *cīvēs*. *Cēterī cīvēs* = the 3d division of the Roman people, as distinguished from the *ordinēs* of senators and knights. Synonyms: (1) *cēterī* = the others, implying contrast or comparison; (2) *reliquī* (*relinquō*) = the rest, i.e. those remaining over from an enumeration, e.g. *reliquī decem* = the remaining ten; (3) *aliī* = others, but never the others. *Cēterus* appears to be derived from the dem. particle *ce* + a pron. corresponding to the Sanskrit *itara* = the other; cf. Greek *ἕτερος*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connects *equitēs* and *cīvēs*, which are coördinate in the same construction. — **fortissimī**, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *fortissimus*, -a, -um (superl. of *fortis*, -e, adj. 3d); agrees with *cīvēs*. *Fortissimī* is a kind of eulogistic commonplace; cf. *honestissimī atque optimī virī* above. — **cīvēs**, nom. plur. of *civis*, -is, m. and f. 3d (root *ki* = *ci* = to lie, hence of members of a community engaged in the ordinary routine of undisturbed civic life); joined by *que* to *equitēs*; a subj. of *proband* (*dēcernunt*, *clāmant*) understood from above.

LINE 56. **quī**, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent nouns *equitēs* . . . *cēterīque cīvēs*, and is subj. of *circumstant*. The temple of Juppiter, it will be remembered, was surrounded by a dense multitude of *equitēs* and loyal citizens, whose intention was to protect the consul and the Senate from harm, if (as seemed probable) the conspirators made an armed attack upon the meeting; cf. Chap. I, l. 8, *hic munitissimus habendī senātūs locus*. — **circumstant**, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *circumstō*, -āre, *circumstetī*, no supine, 1 (*circum* = around + *stō* = I stand); agrees with the subj. *quī*. Many intrans. verbs (like *stō*, *eō*, etc.), when compounded with *ad*, *ante*, *ob*, *circum*, *trans*, etc., become trans., and may be used either absolutely or with a direct obj. in the acc. case; cf. *illa* . . . *praeterēō*, Chap. I, l. 35. A. & G. 228, a; B. 175, 2, a; G. 331; H. 372. — **senātum**, acc. sing. of *senātus*, -ūs, m. 4th; direct obj. of *circumstant*; *senātum* here = the place of meeting. — **quōrum**, gen. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedents *equitēs cīvēsque*, and is a poss. gen. limiting *frequentiam*, *studia*, and *vōcēs*. Observe that in Latin (as in English), two coördinate rel. clauses preferably stand unconnected by a cop. conjunction; so the clauses of *quī* and *quōrum* in this passage. — **tū**, gen. tuī; nom. sing., subj. of *potuisti*; *tū* is emphatic. — **et**, cop. conj.; used correlatively with *et* below; *et* . . . *et* = both . . . and.

LINE 57. **frequentiam**, acc. sing. of *frequentia*, -ae, f. 1st (root *bhar*, or *bhrak* = *φρακ* = *farc*, *frequ*, to cram, to shut in fast; cf. *φράσσω* = I fence in, *farcio* = I stuff, *conferius* and *frequens* = crowded); direct obj. of *vidēre*. — **vidēre**, pres. inf. act. of *videō*, -ēre, *vidi*, *visum*, 2; complementary inf., completing the predication with *potuisti*, or with the pres. *potes* (understood from *potuisti*). — **et**, cop. conj.; connects the objective complementary infinitives *vidēre* and *perspicere*. — **studia**, acc. plur. of *studium*, -i, n. 2d (*studeō*); direct obj. of *perspicere*. — **perspicere**, pres. inf. act. of *perspiciō*, -ere, *perspēxi*, *perspectum*, 3 (*per* + *spiciō*, hence I see clearly); complementary inf.,

a short while ago you yourself could distinctly hear their voices. These same men, whose hands and weapons I have for a long time scarcely been able to keep off from you, I	vōcēs the voices	paulō a little	ante before	exaudire to hear clearly	potuistī. (you) were able.	58
	Quōrum Whose	ego I	vix scarcely	abs tē iam from you already	diū for a long time	59
	manūs hands	ac and	tēla weapons	contineō, (I) am holding back,	eōsdem (these) same men	60

with *potuistī*, or with the pres. *potes* understood. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects the objective complementary infinitives *perspicere* and *exaudire*.

LINE 58. *vōcēs*, acc. plur. of *vōx*, *vōcis*, f. 3d; direct obj. of *exaudire*; the allusion may be to bursts of applause from those knights who caught Cicero's remarks from time to time, e.g. when Cicero bade Catiline retire into exile. — *paulō*, adverbial abl. neut. sing. of the adj. *paulus*, -a, -um (*paullus*); abl. of measure of difference, modifying *ante*. This abl. is employed with comparative adjectives and adverbs, and with *ante* and *post* (which imply comparison); cf. *dīmidio minor*. — *ante*, adv. (cf. *antē*; *ante* is more common as a prep. + the acc.); limits *exaudire*. *Paulō ante* may be a reference to the time when Catiline was on his way to the senate; or it may refer to some dramatic episode in the course of the speech. At any rate a considerable body of citizens, gathered at the open folding-doors of the temple, followed the proceedings and acquainted the rest of the crowd outside with what was occurring within. — *exaudire*, pres. inf. act. of *exaudīo*, -ire, -īvi, -itum, 4 (*ex* + *audīo*); complementary inf., with *potuistī*. Synonyms: (1) *audire* = to hear, in general; *audire aliquem* = to hear some one; *audire ex (ab) aliquō* = to hear something from some one; (2) *exaudire* = to hear plainly, in spite of the distance of the sound or the low pitch of voice, etc.; (3) *auscultāre* (probably = *auscultāre*, from *auscula* = *auricula* = the external ear) + dat. *alicui* = to listen attentively to any one. — *potuistī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *possum*, *posse*, *potui*, no supine, irreg.; agrees with the emphatic subj. *tū*, l. 56; *potuistī* is the verb of the rel. clause with *quōrum*. Possibly *potes* is to be supplied with *videre* and *perspicere*, while *potuistī* alone goes with *paulō ante exaudire*; see the marginal translation. *Possum* is a verb which suggests a further action of the same subject, and is therefore assisted in its predication by a complementary or epexegetical inf., e.g. *videre*, *perspicere*, *exaudire*.

LINE 59. *Quōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quōd*; agrees with the antecedent *eōsdem*, and is a poss. gen. limiting *manūs* and *tēla*. When special emphasis is to be thrown on the principal sentence, the rel. clause stands out of its logical position and precedes the main clause. — *ego*, gen. *meī*; nom. sing., subj. of *contineō*; *ego* is emphatic. — *vix*, adv.; limits *contineō*. Distinguish: (1) *vix* is objective and negative, = almost not, scarcely; hence may often be used for *nōn*, e.g. *dīcī vix potest* = it can scarcely be said; (2) *aegrē* (adv. from *aeger*) = scarcely, with trouble, subjective, i.e. with reference to the person who feels troubled; e.g. *aegrē ferō* = I bear with difficulty, I chafe under; *aegrē* is affirmative. — *abs* (a form of *ā*, *ab*), prep.; gov. the abl. *tē*, expressing separation, in dependence on *contineō*. *Abs* is common with *tē*; in composition, *abs* is used before the letters *c*, *g*, *t*, and *p*. — *tē*, abl. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *abs*. — *iam*, adv. of time; strengthens *diū*; cf. *iam dudum*, *iam nunc*, etc. — *diū*, adv. of time; modifies *contineō*.

LINE 60. *manūs*, acc. plur. of *manus*, -ūs, f. 4th; direct obj. of *contineō*. — *ac*, cop. conj., connects *manūs* and *tēla*. — *tēla*, acc. plur. of *tēlum*, -ī, n. 2d; direct obj. of *contineō*. *Tēlum* = lit. a hitting thing, hence (1) a missile, esp. *spear*, *dart*, *arrow*, etc.; (2) a *weapon*, *sword*, etc., held in the hand. The old derivation from *τῆλε*

61 facile	addūcam	ut	tē	haec,	quae	shall without diffi-
easily	I will persuade	that	you this	(neighborhood),	which	culty induce to es-
62 vāstāre	iam	prīdem	studēs,			cort you all the way
to ravage	already	long since	you are eager,			to the city-gates, on
63 relinquentem	ūsque	ad	portās			condition only that
leaving (=if you leave)	as far as	to	the city-gates			you leave this city
64 prōsequantur.						and neighborhood
they attend.						which you have long
						since been eager to
						bring to ruin.

= *afar* (hence *missile*, i.e. as hurled from afar) is no longer accepted; so some derive from *tendō* (which = *I hurl* in poetry), as if for *tend-lum*; but the most likely derivation is from the Ind.-Eur. root *tak* or *tuk* = (1) *to hit*, (2) *to prepare*, (3) *to generate*, i.e. *tēlum* = *tec-lum*, cf. Greek *τόξον* = *a bow*. — *contineō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *contineō*, -ēre, -uī, *contentum*, 2 (*con* + *teneō*); agrees with the subj. *ego*. *Contineō* is the historic pres., regular with *iam diū*, *iam dudum*, etc., which is used when action begun in the past continues into the present; see the references under *hortor*, Chap. V, l. 45. The indicatives *contineō* and *addūcam* give a proper balance to the antithesis; otherwise we might have expected a concessive subjunct. *contineam* = *although I am only with difficulty keeping off*, etc. (see the note on *quī*, l. 13). — *eōsdem*, acc. plur. of *idem*, *eādem*, *idem*, determinative pron.; antecedent of *quōrum* and direct obj. of *addūcam*; *eōsdem* is more emphatic than *eōs* would be, and marks the antithesis between *vix contineō manūs* and *addūcam ut prōsequantur*.

LINE 61. *facile*, adv. (in origin the acc. sing. n. of the adj. *facilis*, -e, 3d); modifies *addūcam*. — *addūcam*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *addūcō*, -ere, *addūxī*, *adductum*, 3 (*ad* + *dūcō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. — *ut*, conj.; followed by the subjunct. *prōsequantur* in the substantive clause of purpose dependent on *addūcam*. Verbs of *willing*, *desiring*, *persuading*, *warning*, *exhorting*, etc., are followed by the final subjunctive, with *ut* or *nē*. A. & G. 331; B. 295, 1; G. 546, esp. NOTE 1; H. 498, 1. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *prōsequantur*. — *haec*, acc. plur. n. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; direct obj. of *relinquentem*; *haec* = *all this*, i.e. Rome and all the neighborhood. — *quae*, acc. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *haec*, and is direct obj. of *vāstāre*.

LINE 62. *vāstāre*, pres. inf. act. of *vāstō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (= to make *vāstus*, i.e. *desolate*; *vāstus* is akin to *vacuus* = *empty*); complementary inf. with *studēs*. — *iam*, temporal adv., strengthening *prīdem*; cf. *iam diū*, etc. — *prīdem* (from a root *pra* = *before*; cf. Greek *πρὸ*, *πρῶ*, and Latin *prae*, *primus*, *princeps*), adv. of time; limits *studēs*. With *iam* *prīdem* + the historic pres. *studēs*, cf. the similar Greek construction *πάλαι ἤδη ἐπιδυμεί*. — *studēs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *studeō*, -ēre, *uī*, no supine, 2; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending.

LINE 63. *relinquentem*, acc. sing. m. of *relinquēns*, -entis, pres. part. act. of *relinquō*, -ere, *relinquī*, *relictum*, 3 (*re* = *behind* + *linguō* = *I leave*); agrees with and extends *tē*, the obj. of *prōsequantur*. The part. *relinquentem* represents a disguised condition, = *addūcam ut tē, si haec, quae vāstāre iam prīdem studēs, relinquere volēs, ūsque ad portās prōsequantur*. A. & G. 310; B. 305; G. 600; H. 507, 1-3. — *ūsque*, adv. of extent in space (or time); modifies the adverbial phrase *ad portās*; see the note on *usque*, Chap. I, l. 1. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *portās*, expressing *motion to*. — *portās*, acc. plur. of *porta*, -ae, f. 1st; governed by the prep. *ad*. For synonyms, and note on the gates of Rome, refer to the note on *portae*, Chap. V, l. 3.

LINE 64. *prōsequantur*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. of the deponent verb *prōsequor*, *prōsequī*, *prōsecutus sum*, 3 (*prō* + *sequor*); understand as subj. a pron. *eī* or *illī*

IX. And yet, what use is there in my talking? Just imagine anything forcing you into subjection,	IX. Quamquam And yet	quid why	loquor? 1 do I speak?
tē (is it possible) you	ut that	ūlla any	rēs thing
			frangat? 2 may crush?

(referring to the persons indicated by *eōsdem*, l. 60). The subjunct. is final with *ut*; see note on *ut*. See the note on *adsequeris*, Chap. VI, l. 49, for a comparison of the different means which *sequor* assumes in composition with different prepositions. *Prōsequi* = to escort, usually in a good sense: so here Cicero means that the city will be so glad to get rid of him that just before he starts off it will be almost friendly to him, and accord him the honor of an escort (such as a man's friends were accustomed to give him when departing on a long journey).

LINE 1. *Quamquam* (*quam + quam*), conj., = *and yet*; connects the sentence with the one preceding, and has the force of an adversative conjunction. Observe that *quamquam* (and *etsi* also, but less often) may be used purely as a copulative conj.; usually it is a subordinate conj., used in concessive clauses, = *although*, and followed by the ind. mood. See the note on *quamquam*, Chap. V, l. 29. — *quid*, adverbial acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; here and in similar cases *quid* is practically an interrog. adv. = *cūr, why*? Originally the feeling of the case was present to consciousness, and *quid* was an acc. of the inner object (closely akin to the cognate acc.), e.g. *quid glōriāris* = *what (boasting) do you boast?* = *what does your boasting mean?* or *why do you boast?* — *loquor*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *loquor, loqui, locūtus sum*, 3; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending.

LINE 2. *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *frangat*. The usual position of the direct object is between the subject and the verb, e.g. *ut ūlla rēs tē frangat*, but *tē* is here spoken with great emphasis and scorn. — *ut*, conj.; introducing the exclamatory question *tē . . . frangat*. NOTE. The construction *ut* + the subjunct. in exclamatory questions is variously explained: (1) some think that *ut* is final and the subjunct. denotes *purpose*, and that the *ut* clause depends on a preceding sentence, e.g. *and yet why do I speak? (is it) in order that anything may crush you?* The interrogative form of the *ut* clause would thus mark the impossibility of the action suggested; (2) Allen and Greenough and others regard the construction as elliptical, and regard *ut* as the consecutive conj. + the consecutive subjunct., in a substantive clause of result dependent on some phrase or idea which may be supplied, e.g. (*spērandumne sit fore*) *ut ūlla rēs tē frangat*? = *can it be expected that anything will crush you?* In the words supplied *sit*, the deliberative subjunct., seems to be more suitable to the idea of the question than the ind. *est*. The above may very well be the origin of the construction; (3) some think the question is an indirect one, dependent on a principal verb understood, e.g. (*I do not know*) *how anything will ever crush you*; but this explanation of the construction is not satisfactory; (4) Gildersleeve and Harkness agree in thinking that the construction is not elliptical, but the former classifies under the head of Consecutive Sentences. Harkness renders *ut* as *how*, and considers the subjunct. potential, = *how should anything subdue you?* The last seems to be the preferable explanation. A. & G. 332, c; B. 277, a; G. 558; H. 486, II, NOTE. Frequently exclamatory questions with *ut* are accompanied by the interrog. particle *-ne* (inserted and appended to one of the emphatic words), e.g. *egone ut mentiar?* (Plautus) = *that I should speak falsely!* Observe that the question asks not what *is the case*, but what *might be the case*, and that a negative answer is always implied; moreover, the question expresses great indignation or surprise. The force of the exclamation is exactly like that of the exclamatory acc. and inf., cf. Vergil, *Aen.* I, l. 37, *Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam?* = *must I retire from my purpose baffled?* So here

3	tū	ut	umquam	tē	corrigās?	tū	you ever reforming	
	you	that	ever	yourself	may improve?	you	your character, you	
4	ut	ūllam	fugam	meditēre?	tū	ut	ūllum	giving even so much
	that	any	flight	may consider?	you	that	any	as a thought to exile
5	exsilium	cōgitēs?	Utinam	tibi	istam			or having any kind
	exile	may meditate?	Would that	to you	that			of notion of banish-
								ment! Ah, if only

Cicero might have said, *tēne ūllam rem frangere* = *is anything likely to crush you?* A. & G. 274; B. 334; G. 534; H. 539, III. — *ūlla*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *ūllus*, -a, -um (gen. *ullius*, dat. *ūlli*); agrees with *rīs*. *Ūllus* is only used in negative sentences, or those implying total negation; cf. the note on *ūllā*, Chap. VII, l. 35. Here *ūlla* is properly used, because the exclamatory question is equivalent to an indignant and emphatic negative statement. — *rēs*, gen. *rei*, f. 5th; nom. sing., subj. of *frangat*. — *frangat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *frangō*, -ere, *frēgi*, *fractum*, 3 (root *bhrag* = *to break*; cf. root *ḥrāg*, and *ḥrāgum* = *I break*); agrees with the subj. *rēs*; the subjunct. follows *ut* in the idiomatic construction discussed in the note on *ut* above.

LINE 3. *tū*, gen. *tui*; nom. sing., subj. of *corrigās*. Like *tē* above, *tū* is very emphatic, *YOU ever reform yourself!* — *ut*, conj., followed by the subjunct. *corrigās*, in exclamatory question; the construction is similar to that of the line above. — *umquam* (*unquam*), adv., modifies *corrigās*; the force of *umquam* in this sentence is parallel to that of *ulla* in the preceding sentence. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. (reflexive) of *corrigās*. — *corrigās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *corrigō*, -ere, *corrēxi*, *correctum*, 3 (*cum* + *regō*); agrees with the subj. *tū*; for the subjunct., see the note on *ut*, l. 2. — *tū*, nom. sing.; subj. of *meditēre*; emphatic. Observe the repetition of *tū* at the beginning of each question (*anaphora*); the exclamatory questions thus emphasized are far more forcible than would be denunciatory statements, and well illustrate Cicero's mastery of rhetoric and his skill in driving a point home.

LINE 4. *ut*, conj., introducing an exclamatory question, exactly as above. — *ūllam*, acc. sing. of the adj. *ūllus*, -a, -um; agrees with *fugam*; *ūllam* (like *ūlla* above) implies complete negation, *you think of exile indeed!* — *fugam*, acc. sing. of *fuga*, -ae, f. 1st (root *bhug* = *φύγ* = *fug*, *to turn one's self, to flee*; cf. *φύγῃ* = *flight, exile, fugiō*, *fugō*, etc.); direct obj. of *meditēre*. *Fugam* is here a synonym of *exsilium*; *φύγῃ* is the regular word for *exile* in Greek literature. — *meditēre*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of the deponent verb *meditor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1; agrees with the subj. *tū*; the subjunct. mood is in similar construction with *corrigās* and *frangat* above. In this oration Cicero uses the termination in -re twice in the pres. subjunct., and that in -ris once; for a comparison with other tenses, refer to the note on *verēbere*, Chap. VII, l. 41.

— *tū*, nom. sing.; subj. of *cōgitēs*; emphatic. — *ut*, conj., introducing an exclamatory question, exactly as in the sentences above. — *ūllum*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *ūllus*, -a, -um; agrees with *exsilium*.

LINE 5. *exsilium*, acc. sing. of *exsilium*, -ī, n. 2d; direct obj. of *cōgitēs*. See the note on *exsilium*, Chap. V, l. 53. — *cōgitēs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *cōgitō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*con* + *agitō*, hence *to turn over and over in the mind, to ponder upon*); agrees with the subj. *tū*; the subjunct. is in similar construction to *corrigās* and *frangat* above. — *Utinam* (*ut* + *nam*), adv. = *oh that! would that!* introduces a wish with the pres. subjunct. *duint* for the future. In wishes the optative or volitive subjunct. is always used, with or without the introductory particles *ut* (*utī*) *ō sī* (*rare*), *utinam*. The regular negative particle is *nē*, e.g. *nē fiat* = *may it not happen!* Sometimes a second wish may be added by *neque* (*rare* in classical Latin, and never in Caesar). *Utinam nē* and *utinam nōn* are both found. The pres. subjunct. of the verb

the immortal gods	mentem	dī	immortālēs	duint!	Tametsī	6
would put such an	intention	the	gods	immortal	may give!	Although
idea into your head!	videō,	sī	meā	vōce	perterritus	īre in
Although, if from ter-	I see,	if	my	by voice	frightened	to go into
ror at my words you						

is used when the wish, no matter how extravagant, is for the future; the imperf. subjunct., when the wish is for the present, and therefore unrealized; the pluperf. subjunct., when the wish is expressed for the past, and consequently also unrealized. A. & G. 267; B. 279; G. 260, 261; H. 483. — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; indirect obj. of *duint*. — *istam*, acc. sing. of *iste, ista, istud*, dem. pron. of the 2d pers.; agrees with *mentem*; observe that *istam* does not have the implication of scorn which *iste* usually has in the orations; see the note on *iste*, Chap. I, § 3.

LINK 6. *mentem*, acc. sing. of *mēns, mentis*, f. 3d; direct obj. of *duint*. — *dī*, nom. plur. of *deus, -i*, m. 2d (cf. *dīs, Iuppiter*, etc.); subj. of *duint*. The voc. sing. of *deus* is the same as the nom. sing.; in the plur. are found nom. *dei, dii*, and *dī* (contraction of *dii*), gen. *deorum* and *deum*, dat. and abl. *deīs, diīs, dīs*, acc. *deōs*. — *immortālēs*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *immortālis, -e*, 3d (*in* = *not* + *mortālis* = *mortal*, from *mors*); agrees with *dī*. — *duint*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subj. act. of an obsolete verb *duō* (perhaps an archaic form of *dō, I give*, but by many referred to some other root); agrees with the subj. *dī*; the subjunct. is optative with *utinam*, and the pres. tense marks the wish as one for the future. *Duim, duis, duit*, and *duint* are archaic survivals, found in solemn oaths or attestations, in legal formulae, and in the comic writers Plautus and Terence. For the letter *i* as the characteristic vowel (instead of the usual *a*), cf. the pres. subjunctives *sim* (of *sum*), *velim* (of *volō*), *nōlim* (of *nōlō*), *mālim* (of *mālō*), *possum* (of *possum*), etc. In ordinary phraseology *dent* (3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. act. of *dō, dare, dedi, datum*, 1) would have been used. A. & G. 128, *e*; B. 116, 4, *d*; G. 130, 4; H. 240, 3. — *Tametsi* (for *tamen etsi*), conj., used copulatively; connects the sentence with the one preceding, and adds adversative force to its own clause. Some take *tametsi* as a subordinate conj., = *although*, and introducing the clause *tametsi . . . imprudens* in concessive subordination to the main clause *utinam . . . duint*; but it is better to render *tametsi* as *and yet*, or *however*, connecting two principal sentences; cf. *quamquam* and *etsi*, which must frequently be considered as copulative.

LINK 7. *videō*, 1st pers. pres. ind. act. of *videō, -re, vidi, visum*, 2; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. — *sī*, conditional particle, introducing the *protasis* of the condition *sī . . . impendens*. Observe that the condition is reported in the form of an indirect exclamation dependent on *videō*. The direct form of the hypothesis = *sī . . . animum induxeris* (fut. perf. ind.), *quantis tempestas . . . impendet* = *if you (shall) make up your mind, etc. . . , how great a storm . . . threatens*, i.e. the *apodosis* is an exclamation, and so, in dependence on *videō*, may perhaps be better described as an indirect exclamation than an indirect question (the construction being identical in both cases; see the references under *exeris*, Chap. I, § 14). For indirect conditions, see the note and references under *sī*, Chap. VIII, § 31. — *meā*, abl. sing. f. of the poss. adj. *meus, -a, -um*; agrees with *vōce*. — *vōce*, abl. sing. of *vox, vocis*, f. 3d; abl. of the means or instrument, with *perterritus*. — *perterritus*, nom. sing. m. of *perterritus, -a, -um*, perf. part. pass. of *perterrō, -ere, -ui, -itum*, 2 (*per* intensive + *terrō* = *I frighten greatly*; cf. *permanens, perfarctus*, etc.); predicative, agreeing with the implied subj. of *induxeris*, viz. *tū*. Observe that the part. here takes the place of a clause coordinate with *si induxeris* and a cop. conj., e.g. *sī perterritus sis et . . . animum induxeris*; in such cases the part. always denotes action prior in time to that of the verb of the clause in which it stands, and serves to weld the sentence closer together in respect of unity and logical subordination. A. & G. 292, 222; B. 336, 3; 337, 2; G. 437; H. 549, 5. —

8	exsilium	animum	indūxeris,	quanta	make up your mind
	exile	your mind	you shall make up,	how great	to withdraw into exile, I see how violent
9	tempestās	invidiae	nōbīs, sī minus in		a storm of ill-will threatens to burst
	a storm	of ill-will	over us, if less (= not) for		over me, if not at the present moment
10	praesēns	tempus,	recentī memoriā scelerum		
	present	the time, (being) fresh	the memory of crimes		

ire, pres. inf. act. of *cō, ire, īvī, īī, itum*, irreg.; complementary inf. in the pred. with *animum indūxeris* and expressing the further action of the same subject which *animum indūxeris* implies. Many kinds of verbs imply a further action of the same subject, and are followed by the inf. alone without a subj.-acc., e.g. verbs of *knowing, daring, seeming, learning, beginning, ceasing*, etc. A. & G. 271; B. 326; G. 423; H. 533. — in, prep.; gov. the acc. *exsilium*.

LINE 8. *exsilium*, acc. sing. of *exsilium*, -ī, n. 2d; governed by the prep. *in*. — *animum*, acc. sing. of *animus*, -ī, m. 2d; direct obj. of *indūxeris*. *Animum inducere* is an idiom = lit. *to bring one's mind* to something, and may be rendered in English idiom by *to make up one's mind*. The noun *animus* figures in several idiomatic expressions, which may be readily studied in a reliable dictionary. For synonyms, see the note on *animō*, Chap. VII, l. 18. — *indūxeris*, 2d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. act. of *indūcō, -ere, indūxī, inductum*, 3 (*in* + *dūcō*); the subj. implied is *tū*; *indūxeris* is subjunct. because the hypothesis is indirect in form and dependent on the leading verb *videō*, and the tense is primary because *videō* is primary; see the note on *sī* above. — *quanta*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *quantus*, -a, -um (used as interrog., and as rel. often with correlative *tantus*; cf. *tam . . . quam, tālis . . . quālis*); agrees with *tempestās* and introduces the *apodosis* of the condition (*quanta . . . impendeat*), which is in the form of an indirect exclamation.

LINE 9. *tempestās*, gen. *tempestātis*, f. 3d (akin to *tempus*, from root *tam* = *to cut*; so *tempestās* = *a portion of time, a period*, in respect of its physical qualities, hence *weather, storm*, and figuratively *calamity*); nom. sing., subj. of *impendeat*. The metaphor, *a storm of unpopularity*, is a familiar one in English, as in Latin. — *invidiae*, gen. sing. of *invidia*, f. 1st (from the adj. *invidus*, cf. *invidē* = *I envy*); gen. of material, explaining of what the *tempestās* consists. A. & G. 214; B. 197, 202; G. 361; H. 395. — *nōbīs*, dat. plur. of *ego* (plur. *nōs*); dat. of the indirect obj., governed by the compound of *in, impendeat*. Intransitive verbs, compounded with *in, con, prae*, and other prepositions, frequently govern a dat. of the indirect object. A. & G. 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; H. 386. Observe that *nōbīs* is used instead of *mihi*; such pluralizing is rhetorical, and begins with Cicero; it is common in English in official references to one's self, cf. the royal or the editorial *we*; an excellent Latin example is the following (from Cicero): *librum ad tē dē senectūte misimus* = *we* (i.e. *I*) *have sent you a treatise on old age*. A. & G. 98, b; B. 187, II, a; G. 204, NOTE 7; H. 446, NOTE 2. — *sī*, conditional particle; *sī minus* is often used without the verb being expressed, but the omission can always be easily supplied from the context; so here we may supply *impendeat* with *sī minus* (= *impendet* of direct condition). Refer to the notes on *sī minus*, Chap. V, l. 6. — *minus*, adv., practically = *not*; modifies *impendeat*, which may be supplied with *sī*. *Minus* is the acc. neut. sing. of *minor*, *minus*, adj. 3d, compar. of *parvus*; superl. *minimus*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *tempus*.

LINE 10. *praesēns*, acc. sing. n. of *praesēns*, -entis, pres. part. of *praesum*; agrees adjectively with *tempus*. *Sum* and its compounds have no pres. part., except *praesum* and *absum*, which have *praesēns* and *absēns*. — *tempus*, acc. sing. of *tempus*, *temporis*, n. 3d (root *tam* = *to cut*, hence *a section of time*; cf. *τέμνω* = *I cut*); governed by the

13	sit	privāta	calamitās	et	ā	only such disaster be mine alone and do not involve the state in any peril. However, it is quite out of the question to expect you, you, I
	may be	private	disaster	and	from	
14	rei pūblicae	periculis	sēiungātur.	Sed		
	of the commonwealth	the perils	may be divided.	But		
15	tū ut vitiis tuis commoveāre, ut lēgum					
	you that by vices your	should be startled, that	of the laws			

Quirīlēs, hūius invidiae falsae atque iniquae tempestātem subire. — *dum*, conditional conj.; regularly followed by the subjunct. *sit* and *sēiungātur*. A proviso may be introduced by *dum* alone, or by *modo* alone, or by *dum modo* (*dummodo*) in combination; the negative is *dum nē*, or *modo nē*. A. & G. 314; B. 310; G. 573; H. 513, l. The verb, according to the sense, is either pres. or imperf. subjunctive. — *modo*, adv. = *only*, in combination with the conj. *dum*. *Modo* is often used alone as a conditional conj.; cf. *modo . . . intersit*, Chap. V, l. 8. — *ista*, nom. sing. f. of the dem. pron. of the 2d pers. *iste, ista, istud*; agrees with *calamitās* = *that misfortune* (of which you are the cause).

LINE 13. *sit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj. *ista calamitās*; the subjunct. mood is necessary after *dum modo*. — *privāta*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *privātus, -a, -um* (properly perf. part. pass. of *privō*); complement in the pred. with *sit*, and agrees with the subj. *calamitās*. *Privāta* = *personal*, i.e. affecting only Cicero, and that purely as an individual, and not in any way involving the state; cf. the proviso in the following coordinate clause. Refer to the note on *pūblicā*, Chap. I, l. 20. — *calamitās*, gen. *calamitātis* f, 3d (from *calamus* = *straw* or *a reed*, hence lit. *damage to the crop*, then *loss, misfortune*, in general); nom. sing., subj. of *sit*. *Calamitās* in Cicero almost invariably expresses *political misfortune* or *ruin*, very seldom *calamity* or *misfortune* in the general sense. See the synonyms given in the note under *calamitāte*, Chap. V, l. 30. It may be here pointed out that *to suffer loss* is expressed in Latin by *damnum facere, iacturam facere, calamitātem accipere* (not by *damnum*, etc., *pati* = *to submit to loss*), the particular noun being selected according to the nature of the damage, for which see the list of synonyms. — *et*, cop. conj.; joins *sit privāta* and *sēiungātur*. — *ā*, prep. with the abl.; gov. *periculis*, expressing separation in combination with the verb *sēiungātur*.

LINE 14. *rei*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; poss. gen. limiting *periculis*; in English we would rather say *peril to the state*. — *pūblicae*, gen. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus, -a, -um* (for derivation, etc., see *pūblicā* and note, Chap. I, l. 20); agrees with *rei*; *rei pūblicae*, as usual, represents one idea, and = *of the state*. — *periculis*, abl. plur. of *periculum, -i*, n. 2d (akin to *porta, exterior, περᾶω* = *I pass through*, etc., from root *par* = *to go through*; hence, *periculum* = *something to be gone through*, with an added notion of difficulty, and so *a trial, danger*); governed by the prep. *ā*. — *sēiungātur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. pass. of *sēiungō, -ere, sēiūnxī, sēiūnctum*, 3 (*sē* or *sēd*, old prep. + the abl. = *apart, without*, only used in composition in classical Latin + *iungō*; cf. *sēcūdo, sēcernō*, etc.); agrees with the subj. *calamitās*, and is subjunct. in similar construction to *sit*, above, with which its clause is connected by the conj. *et*. — *Sed*, adversative conj.; introduces an oppositional idea, but as a conj. preserves the interconnection of thought between its own and the previous sentence.

LINE 15. *tū*, gen. *tui*; nom. sing., subj. of *commoveāre* (*pertimescās* and *cēdās*). *Tū* is emphatic by position, and scornful; moreover, it should be remembered that the nom. of the personal pronouns is only expressed for emphasis or contrast. — *ut*, final conj.; followed by the subjunct. of purpose *commoveāre*; the *ut* clause is a complementary substantial final one, and is part of the subj. of *est postulandum* (the rest of the subj. being completed by the other *ut* clauses following). Final substantial clauses (with *ut* or *nē* +

say, to be startled at your misdoings, terri- fied at the penalties of the law, or yield to the superior claim	poenās pertimēscās, ut the penalties you should dread, that	temporibus 16 (= exigencies)
	rei pūblicae cēdās, nōn est 17 of the common weal you should yield, not is	

the subjunct.) accompany verbs of *willing, warning, beseeching, urging, demanding, resolving*, etc., and the substantival clause acts as subj. when the verb of *willing*, etc., is pass. (as here), as obj. when the verb of *willing*, etc., is active. It should be noted that the inf. is often used with many verbs of the above classes; it is common with *postulō*, esp. in early Latin, but *rogō*, *quaesō*, *flāgitō*, *pōscō*, and *orō* all preferably (and some invariably) take *ut* and the subjunctive. A. & G. 331; B. 295, 296; G. 546, and NOTES I and 3; H. 498. — *vitīis*, abl. plur. of *vitium*, -ī, n. 2d (root *vi* = to *entwine*, hence *vitium* = lit. a *twist*, hence *fault, offence, vice, defect*; related are *vītis* = a *vine*, *viēō* = I *plait*, *līra* = a *willow*, and our word *with*); abl. of the means, with *commoveāre*, or else abl. of the cause. — *tuīs*, abl. plur. n. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *vitīis*. — *commoveāre*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. pass. of *commoveō*, -ere, *commōvī*, *commōtum*, 2 (*con* + *moveō*); agrees with the subj. *tū*; the subjunct. is final, following *ut*. Note the ending in -re instead of in -ris, and note the comparisons in the note on *verēbere*, Chap. VII, l. 41. *Commovere* and *permovere* imply greater violence of motion or of agitation than the simple verb *movēre*. — *ut*, final conj.; followed by *pertimēscās* = a complementary final clause, like the one above. Observe the *asyndeta*, i.e. the absence of conjunctions to connect the coördinate substantival clauses. — *lēgum*, gen. plur. of *lēx*, *lēgis*, f. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *poenās*; *lēgum poenās* = the penalties ordained by the laws.

LINE 16. *poenās*, acc. plur. of *poena*, -ae, f. 1st (cf. *pūniō*; similar in form is the connection between *moenia* and *mūniō*); direct obj. of *pertimēscās*. Synonyms: (1) *poena* (πoινῆ) = originally *punishment* in the shape of a fine, then *punishment* in general; (2) *multa* = a *fine*; (3) *supplicium* (*supplex*, sub + *plēcō*) = (a) *bending down* in entreaty, hence *supplication*, (b) *bending down* to receive punishment, hence *execution*; (4) *castigātiō* (*castum* + *agere* = to *correct*, cf. *pūrgō* for *pūrum agō*, hence) = *correction*, for the purpose of improving, the means used being *verba* or *verbera* (*words* or *lashes*). Similar distinctions exist between the verbs, viz.: (1) *poenā afficere aliquem* or *poenās ab aliquō petere* (*expetere*, *repetere*); *pūnīre* is less common; (2) *multāre*; (3) *supplicium sūmere*; (4) *castigāre*. — *pertimēscās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *pertimēscō*, -ere, *pertimui*, no supine, 3 (*per* + *timēscō*, inchoative form of *timēō*); the subj. *tū* is implied; the subjunct. follows *ut* final; cf. *commoveāre*. The inceptive verb is specially appropriate here, for it suggests that fear of the law would be a new experience for Catiline. — *ut*, final conj.; followed by the subjunct. of purpose, *cēdās*, similar in construction to *commoveāre* and *pertimēscās*. — *temporibus*, dat. plur. of *tempus*, *temporis*, n. 3d; dat. of the indirect obj., with *cēdās*. A. & G. 226; B. 187, II; G. 346; H. 384, I. *Tempora* here = the *needs of the time*, the *exigencies of the state*, in reference to a political crisis; the meaning is that it is impossible to expect that Catiline would set a higher value on the needs of the state than on his own desires, and sacrifice the latter to the former.

LINE 17. *rei*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; poss. gen., limiting *temporibus*. — *pūblicae*, gen. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rei*. — *cēdās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *cēdō*, -ere, *cessī*, *cessum*, 3; the implied subj. is *tū* (expressed with the first verb *commoveāre*, and understood with those following in like construction). Cicero uses this verb = to *give way* to in other passages with similar meaning, e.g. *rei pūblicae cēdere* (speech for Sulla). A few editors read *concēdās*, the compound of *cēdō*, and this used to be the popular lection; but now *cēdās* is recognized as the better and more authoritative

18	postulandum.	Neque	enim	is	of the state's neces-
	to be demanded.	Neither	for that (kind of) man		sity. For you are
19	es, Catilina,	ut tē aut pudor	umquam		not at all the kind
	you are, Catiline,	that you either shame	ever		of man, Catiline, to
20	ā turpitudine	aut metus ā periculō	aut		be ever reclaimed by
	from baseness	or fear from danger	or		a sense of shame from
					the path of dishonor,

reading. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *postulandum est*. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *sum, esse, fui*; *est* + *postulandum* = the 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the periphrastic pass. conjugation of *postulō*, and is quasi-impersonal = *it is not to be asked that you should be startled*, etc., etc.; observe that the substantival clauses (*that you should be startled*, etc., etc.) are really the subj. of *postulandum est*, i.e. we may render *that you should be startled*, etc., *is a thing not to be expected*.

LINE 18. *postulandum*, nom. sing. n. of *postulandus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *postulō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (akin to *pōscō*); may be considered impersonal with *est*, hence the neut. sing., or as neut. in agreement with the nearest of the subject-complementary *ut* clauses, and understood with each of the rest. A. & G. 113, d; 129; B. 337. 7, δ, 1; G. 251; H. 234; 466, NOTE. For synonyms, refer to the note on *rogō*, Chap. IV, l. 22. — *Neque* (*ne* + *que* = *and . . . not*), cop. conj.; *neque* + *enim* connects the sentence with the previous one; *neque* negatives the pred. *is es*. — *enim*, causal conj., which, in combination with *neque*, connects this and the preceding sentence; *neque enim* = καὶ γὰρ ὅν in Greek. Remember that *enim* is always post-positive, and that *nam* (in prose) is always pre-positive. — *is*, nom. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; *is* is predicative, and agrees in gender and number with *tū* (the implied subj. of *es*). *Is* here practically = *tālis*, i.e. *you are not the man to*, etc. (*the kind of man*, or *such a man as to*, etc.).

LINE 19. *es*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *sum, esse, fui*; the subj. implied by the personal ending is *tū*. — *Catilina*, voc. sing. of *Catilina*, -ae, m. 1st; the case of address. — *ut*, consecutive conj.; followed by the subjunct. of result *revocāverit*. This sentence admirably illustrates the kind of subjunct. found in clauses of relative characteristic, for we might very well have had in this passage: *neque enim is es, quem aut pudor . . . revocāverit*, i.e. the character of the verb is identical, whether the consecutive clause be introduced by *quem* or by *ut*. A. & G. 319; B. 284; G. 552; H. 500. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *revocāverit*. — *aut*, disjunctive conj., used correlative with *ut* following, = *aut* (*either*) . . . *aut* (*or*) . . . *aut* . . . (*or*). Disjunctives: (1) *aut*, when each alternative excludes the other (as do *pudor* and *metus*, and *metus* and *ratio*); (2) *sive* (*seu*) offers a choice between two names of the same thing; (3) *vel* (*ve*) is the weakest conj., and merely gives a choice between two alternatives. Correlatives are *aut . . . aut*, *sive . . . sive*, etc., but not *aut . . . sive* or other dissimilar combinations. A. & G. 156, c; B. 342; G. 494; H. 554, II, 2. — *pudor*, gen. *pudōris*, m. 3d (from verb *pudeō*); nom. sing., a subj. of *revocāverit*. Synonyms: (1) *pudor* = *sense of shame*, *modesty* (in opposition to *impudentia*); (2) *pudicitia* = *purity*, *chastity* (in opposition to *impudicitia*). — *umquam*, adv.; limiting *revocāverit*. *Umquam* was not found in the old common texts, but occurs in Quintilian's quotation of this passage, and is adopted by modern editors of the Catilinarian speeches.

LINE 20. *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *turpitudine*, expressing *separation* with the verb *revocāverit*. Remember that separation is usually expressed by a prep. and the abl. (*ab, dē, ex*), except with a few simple verbs, e.g. *liberō, privō*, etc. — *turpitudine*, abl. sing. of *turpitudō*, -inis, f. 3d (from adj. *turpis*; cf. *fortitudō* from *fortis*); governed by the prep. *ā*. Observe that *pudor* is contrasted with its natural opposite *turpitudō*, and

from pursuits of danger by fear, or from madness by reason.	ratio	ā	furōre	revocāverit.	Quam	21
Wherefore, as I have already frequently	ob	rem,	ut	saepe iam dixī,	Which	22
	on account of	thing,	as	often already I have said,		

that a similar opposition is felt between *metus* and *periculum*, and between *ratio* and *furor*: Prof. Wilkins quotes a very apposite passage from the speech in behalf of Cluentius: *vicit pudorem libidō, timōrem audācia, ratiōnem āmentia*. — *aut*, disjunctive conj.; joins *pudor* and *metus*. — *metus*, gen. *metūs*, m. 4th; nom. sing., a subj. of *revocāverit*, which must be supplied from the coördinate clause *ratio ā furōre revocāverit*. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *periculō*, expressing *separation*. — *periculō*, abl. sing. of *periculum*, -i, n. 2d; governed by the prep. *ā*. — *aut*, disjunctive conj.; joins *metus* and *ratio*.

LINE 21. *ratio*, gen. *ratiōnis*, f. 3d; nom. sing., subj. of *revocāverit*; *ratio* = here *sound reasoning, proper judgment*. *Ratio* has many different meanings, of which the most important are: (1) *reckoning, calculation*; (2) *a list, register*; (3) *a sum, number*; (4) *a business affair, transaction*; (5) *relation, reference, in the abstract*; (6) *respect, regard, concern, consideration*, e.g. *ratiōnem habere*; (7) *course, conduct, manner*; (8) *condition, sort*; (9) *the reasoning faculty, judgment, reason*; (10) *a motive, reason*; (11) *in rhetoric, an argument, based on reasoning*; (12) *reasonableness, propriety, rule, order*; (13) *theory, doctrine*; (14) *knowledge*, etc. From the above it may be seen that *ratio* is a word of frequent occurrence in Latin, esp. in philosophical treatises. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *furōre*, expressing *separation*. — *furōre*, abl. sing. of *furor*, -is, m. 3d (from verb *furō* = *I rage*); governed by the prep. *ā*. — *revocāverit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. act. of *revocō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*re* = *back* + *vocō* = *I call*); agrees with the subj. *ratio*; the subjunct. is consecutive with *ut* above. Note that *revocāverit* is sing., and agrees only with the nearest (*ratio*) of its three subjects, being understood with each of the first two; frequently it happens that the verb. will be sing. in agreement with the nearest subject, even though one or more subjects of plural number precede the sing. subject. A. & G. 205, d; B. 255, 2 and 3; G. 285, EXCEPTION 1; H. 463, I. Of course, the regular rule is that the verb will be plural if there be more than one subject. Many editors read *revocārūt*, the contracted form of *revocāverūt*; for references, etc., consult the note on *cōfirmāstī*, Chap. IV, l. 30. — *Quam*, acc. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with *rem*. *Quam ob rem, quā rē*, and other adverbial phrases with the rel., are classed as *illative* conjunctions like *itaque, igitur*, etc.; see the references under *quārē*, Chap. V, l. 36. *Quam ob rem* connects the sentence with the preceding one, and denotes that the statement which it introduces is a logical result of previous argument or discussion.

LINE 22. *ob*, prep.; gov. the acc. *rem*. Synonyms: *because of* = (1) *ob*, as indicating the objective reason; (2) *propter*, stating the subjective reason; (3) *causā* (following its gen.), stating the purpose in view; (4) *per*, stating the permitting or the hindering cause, esp. + *licet* or *posse*, e.g. *per tē licet* = *it is allowed so far as you are concerned*; *per actālem pugnāre nōn potest* = *he is unable to fight on account of his age*; (5) *proae* + the abl., stating the hindrance, and only in negative clauses, e.g. *proae lacrimis loquī nōn possum* = *I am not able to speak for (because of) my tears*. — *rem*, acc. sing. of *rēs, rei*, f. 5th; governed by the prep. *ob*. — *ut*, adv. = *as*; followed by the ind. *dixī*. *Ut*, meaning *as* or *when*, is in direct discourse followed by the ind. mood. — *saepe* (compar. *saepius*, superl. *saeplissimē*), adv.; modifies *dixī*. — *iam*, adv. of time; modifies *dixī*. — *dixī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *dico*, -ere, *dixi*, *dictum*, 3; the subj. implied by the personal ending is *ego*. "Leave Rome" is the burden of Chap. II, and indeed of the whole oration.

23	proficiscere;	ac,	sī	mihi	inimicō,	ut	said, take yourself
	set out;	and,	if	against me	enemy,	as	off; and if you want
24	praedicās,	tuō	cōnflāre	vīs	invidiam,		to fan the flame of
	you proclaim,	your	to blow (= excite)	you wish	ill-will,		hatred against me,—
25	rēctā	perge	in	exsilium:	vix		your personal enemy,
	straightway	proceed	into	exile:	scarcely		as you openly declare
26	feram	sermōnēs	hominum,	sī	id		me,— make haste
	I shall bear	the talk	of men,	if	this		away into exile. If
							you do that, I shall
							find it hard to endure

LINE 23. *proficiscere*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative of the deponent *proficiscor*, *proficisci*, *profectus sum*, 3 (*prō* + root *fac*, in compounds *fic*, with inchoative termination, = lit. *to put one's self forward, to set out*); the subj. implied by the personal ending is *tū*. — *ac*, cop. conj.; connects the sentence with the previous one. — *sī*, conditional particle, followed by the ind. *vīs*. In logical conditions (i.e. those which assert that *if this is (was, will be) so and so, that is (was, will be) so and so*, without consideration of possibility, probability, and simply as a formula) the verb of the *protasis* is ind., and the verb of the *apodosis* must be either ind., imperative, or subjunct. in one of its independent uses. A. & G. 306; B. 302; G. 595; H. 508, and 4. — *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; dat. of the indirect obj. with *cōnflāre*. Remember that compounds, trans. and intrans., of *con*, *ad*, *ante*, *ob*, *prae*, *in*, etc., take the dat. of the indirect obj., and trans. compounds like *cōnflāre* have also an acc. of the direct obj., e.g. *invidiam* following. — *inimicō*, dat. sing. of *inimicus*, -ī, m. 2d (substantival mas. of the adj. *inimicus*, -a, -um, from *in* = *not* + *amicus* = *friendly*); in apposition with *mihi*; *inimicō* . . . *tuō* = an adjectival enlargement of *mihi*, *quem inimicum esse tuum praedicās*. *Inimicus* = a personal enemy, whereas *hostis* = a public enemy, i.e. a foreign state. — *ut*, adv. = *as*; with the ind. *praedicās*.

LINE 24. *praedicās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *praedicō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*prae* = *before all, openly* + *dicō* = *I proclaim*; akin to *dicō*, from root *dak* = *to show*; cf. *δελκνυμι*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. Carefully distinguish *praedicō* (1st conjug.) = *I proclaim*, from *praedico* (3d conjug.) = *I foretell, predict*. The adverbial clause *ut praedicās* modifies *inimicō tuō*, as its position clearly indicates; see the note on *inimicō* above. — *tuō*, dat. sing. m. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *inimicō*. — *cōnflāre*, pres. inf. act. of *cōnflō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*con* + *flō* = *I blow*; root *bhal*, *bhla*, *bhlu* = *to blow, swell, flow*; cf. *flōrēō* = *I bloom, blow*, of flowers, *fluō*, *flō*, etc.); complementary object-inf. of *vīs*. For the construction of verbs of wishing, see the note on *māllem*, Chap. VII, l. 28. The metaphor is taken from *blowing* the fire of the blacksmith's forge. — *vīs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of the irreg. verb *volō*, *velle*, *voluī*, no supine; the implied subj. is *tū*. — *invidiam*, acc. sing. of *invidia*, -ae, f. 1st (*invidēō* = *I envy, I feel ill-will towards*); direct obj. of *cōnflāre*. *Invidia* is not so well rendered in English by the kindred word *envy*, as by *hatred, ill-will, odium, unpopularity* (subjective or objective).

LINE 25. *rēctā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *rectus*, -a, -um, used adverbially, with *viā* understood, = *straightway*; modifies *perge*. — *perge*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *pergō*, -ere, *perrēxi*, *perrēctum*, 3 trans. and intrans. (*per* + *regō*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *exsilium*, expressing *motion to*. — *exsilium*, acc. sing. of *exsilium*, -i, n. 2d; governed by the prep. *in*. — *vix*, adv., limiting *feram*; *vix feram* is idiomatic, = *I shall find it hard to endure*; cf. *aegrē ferre*, and see the note on *vix*, Chap. VIII, l. 59.

LINE 26. *feram*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of the irreg. verb *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātum*; the subj. *ego* is implied. — *sermōnēs*, acc. plur. of *sermō*, *ōnis*, m. 3d (akin to

what men will say of	fēceris,	vix	mōlem	istius 27
me; if you go into	you shall have done;	scarcely	the burden	that
exile at the consul's	invidiae, sī	in	exsilium	iussū cōsulis 28
orders, I shall find	of ill-will, if	into	exile	by order of the consul

serō = I weave, from root *svar* = to arrange, bind together, hence words woven together, conversation, discourse; others derive from root *svar* = to tune, sound, cf. *susurrus* = whispering, *σὺρυξ* = a musical pipe; direct obj. of *feram*. Cicero here and in some other passages seems to use *sermō* in an uncomplimentary sense, = the comments, remarks of censure, cf. *in sermōnem hominum atque vituperātiōnem venire* (speech in Verrem). Synonyms: (1) *sermō* = (a) conversation among several, (b) colloquial speech, language, e.g. *sermō cotidiānus*, *sermō patrius* = native speech; (2) *lingua* = lit. the tongue, hence utterance, language, speech; (3) *orātiō* (from *orāre* = originally to speak, from *ōs*, *ōris*, n. 3d = the mouth) = (a) speech, i.e. the ability to express thoughts in words, e.g. *ferae orātiōnis expertēs sunt* = beasts are devoid of the faculty of speech; (b) a speech, oration, i.e. a discourse artistically arranged and put together; (c) style of expression, e.g. *orātiō pura*. — *hominum*, gen. plur. of *homō*, *hominis*, m. 3d (old form *hemō*; akin to *humus* = the earth); poss. gen., limiting *sermōnēs*; *hominum* = of men, in general, cf. *omnēs hominēs* = every one. Synonyms: (1) *homō*, *hominēs* = a man (men, mankind), as distinguished from the gods on the one side and the lower animals on the other; (2) *vir* = a man, as distinguished from a woman, or a husband as distinguished from a wife; a special meaning is *hero*. The general word for men = mankind is *hominēs*, including male and female members of the human race. — *sī*, conditional particle; with the ind. *fēceris*, in a logical hypothesis. — *id*, acc. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; direct obj. of *fēceris*; *sī id fēceris* = *sī in exsilium exieris*.

LINE 27. *fēceris*, 2d pers. sing. fut.-perf. ind. act. of *faciō*, -ere, *fēcī*, *factum*, 3; the implied subj. is *tū*; *sī id fēceris* is the *protasis* of the condition, while *vix feram*, etc., is the *apodosis*, the usual order of the clauses being reversed. — *vix*, adv., limiting *sustinēbō*. — *mōlem*, acc. sing. of *molēs*, -is, f. 3d (etymology uncertain; = (1) a mass, hence (2) a huge structure, (3) a dam, mole, (4) weight, bulk, (5) labor, difficulty, (6) a large number, a crowd); direct obj. of *sustinēbō*. — *istius*, gen. sing. of the dem. pron. of the 2d pers. *iste*, *ista*, *istud*; agrees with *invidiae*; *istius* = of which you will be cause.

LINE 28. *invidiae*, gen. sing. of *invidia*, f. 1st; gen. of the substance or material, explaining *mōlem*. — *sī*, conditional particle; with the ind. *ieris*, in a logical condition. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *exsilium*, expressing motion to. — *exsilium*, acc. sing. of *exsilium*, -i, n. 2d (from *exsul*; the forms *exul* and *exilium* are not correct); governed by the prep. *in*. — *iussū*, abl. sing. of *iussus*, -ūs, m. 4th (cf. *iussum*, -i, n. 2d, from *iubē*; only the abl. sing. *iussū* is in use); abl. of cause, modifying *ieris*. Cause (by reason of which, or in accordance with which anything is said to be or to be done) is usually expressed by the abl. without a prep., esp. in combination with verbs of emotion (e.g. *doleō*, *laetor*, *exultō*, *gaudeō*, etc.), perf. participles pass. (e.g. *odiō adductus*, *commōtus*, etc.), or adjectives (e.g. *amōre dignus*, *ardens*). It may also be expressed (1) by the abl. with *ab*, *aē*, *ex*, or *prae*, e.g. *ex invidia labōrāre* = to suffer from unpopularity (Cic.), (2) by the acc. with *ob*, *per*, *propter*, e.g. *propter timōrem fugerunt* = on account of their fear they fled. Observe that a number of ablatives of cause, including *iussū*, are phraseological, and are used in combination with a poss. adj. or a poss. gen., e.g. *cōsulis* (or *meū*, *tuū*, etc.) *iussū*, *missū*, *rogatū*, *cōsiliū*, *arbitratū*, *hortatū*, *meā auctoritatē*, etc.; these are all verbals. A. & G. 245; B. 219; G. 408; H. 416. — *cōsulis*, gen. sing. of *cōsul*, -is, m. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *iussū*.

29	ieris,	sustinēbō.	Sin	autem	it hard to bear up under the burden of the odium which you have excited. If on the other hand you would rather pro- mote my credit and renown, depart with your savage gang of
	<i>you shall have gone,</i>	<i>I shall support.</i>	<i>But if</i>	<i>however</i>	
30	servīre	meae	laudī	et	
	<i>to work for</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>(for) glory</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>renown</i>
					<i>you prefer,</i>
31	ēgredere	cum	importūnā	scelerātōrum	manū,
	<i>go out</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>savage</i>	<i>of criminals</i>	<i>your band,</i>

LINE 29. *ieris*, 2d pers. sing. fut.-perf. ind. act. of the irreg. verb *eō, ire, ivi* or *iī, itum*; the implied subj. is *tū*. In the condition *sī in exilium . . . sustinēbō* observe that the verb of the *protasis* is fut.-perf., and that of the *apodosis* fut.-simple; this is a very common variation with Cicero from the fut.-simple in both clauses; the fut.-perf. in both clauses of a future condition is comparatively rare in Cicero. — *sustinēbō*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *sustineō, -ere, -ui, sustentum*, 2 (*subs*, old form of *sub*, + *teneō*; from the supine *sumentum* is formed the frequentative verb *sistentō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. *Sustinere* = *to sustain, bear, support aloft*, i.e. a burden which presses one down, metaphorically; *sustentare* = *to sustain*, in the sense of *to keep, maintain, support*, a very different sense from that of *sustinere*. For synonyms of *sustinere*, see the note on *patimur*, Chap. II, l. 15. — *Sin* (*Sī* + *nē*), conditional particle, = *but if, if however*; with the ind. *māvis*, in a logical hypothesis. When two conditions exclude one another, the first is led by *sī*, and the second by *sin*; *sin* is frequently strengthened by *autem, vērō, minus, secus*, or *aliter* (*sī minus, sin minus*, and *sin aliter* are especially common in the sense *if not, if otherwise*, without a verb, which can be supplied from the context). — *autem*, adversative conj. (always post-positive); connects the clause with the previous one, and adds further oppositional force to *sin*.

LINE 30. *servīre*, pres. inf. act. of *serviō, -ire, -ivi, -itum*, 4 (*servus*); objective complementary inf. with *māvis*; *servīre* is one of the number of verbs that govern a dat. of the indirect object. — *meae*, dat. sing. f. of the poss. adj. *meus, -a, -um*; agrees with *lauāi*. — *laudī*, dat. sing. of *laus, laudis*, f. 3d (for *claus*, so *laudō* for *claudō*, from root *kleu* = *to hear*; cf. *clueō* or *cluō*, and *κλώω* = *I hear myself called* in some way, *I am called*, *clārus* and *κλυτός* = *renowned, glōria*, etc.); dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *servīre*. *Laudī* here has the second of the three following meanings of *laus*: (1) *praise*; (2) *glory, fame, renown*; (3) *merit, credit*, as the ground of praise. — *et*, cop. conj. joins *laudī* and *glōriae*. — *glōriae*, dat. sing. of *glōria, -ae*, f. 1st; dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *servīre*; joined by *et* to *laudī*; *meae*, expressed with *laudī*, is understood with *glōriae*. — *māvis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *mālō, malle, mālui*, no supine, irreg. (*magis* + *volō* = *I wish rather, I prefer*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal termination.

LINE 31. *ēgredere*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative of the deponent verb *ēgrediōr, ēgredi, ēgressus sum*, 3 (*ē* + *gradior*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *cum*, prep.; gov. the abl. *manū*, expressing *accompaniment*. — *importūnā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *importūnus, -a, -um*; agrees with *manū*. The original meaning of *importūnus* is *unsuitable, out of place*, hence *harsh, rude, dangerous, outrageous, savage*, etc., according to the nature of the substantive with which it is used. — *scelerātōrum*, gen. plur. of *scelerātus, -i, m.* 2d (substantival mas. of *scelerātus, -a, -um*, perf. part. pass. of *scelerō* = *I pollute*, cf. *scelus*); gen. of the substance or material, explaining of what *manū* consists. *Scelerāti, perditī*, and *latrōnēs* are Cicero's favorite terms for Catiline's associates. — *manū*, abl. sing. of *manus, -ūs*, f. 4th (root *ma* = *to measure*, hence *the hand, as the measuring thing; band, gang, company* is a later sense); governed by the prep. *cum*.

criminals, betake yourself to Manlius, uprouse the worth- less among the citi- zens, cut yourself off from honest men, make offensive war upon your country, revel in your wicked	cōnfer tē ad Mānlium, concitā perditōs 82 betake yourself to Manlius, rouse up abandoned
cīvēs, the citizens,	sēcerne tē ā bonīs, 83 separate yourself from the loyal (men),
infer patriae bellum, exsultā impiō 84 carry in upon your country war, exult impious	

LINE 32. *cōnfer*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *cōnferō*, *cōnferre*, *contulī*, *collātum*, irreg. (*cōn* + *ferō*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. *Ferō* and its compounds omit the final *e* of the 2d pers. sing. of the above tense; cf. *dīc*, *fac*, *dūc*, *ēdūc*, etc. (but *per**fic*e, *cōn**fic*e, etc., with compounds of *faciō*). *Sē cōnferre* is a common synonym of simple verbs of motion, e.g. *veniō*, *eō*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. (reflexive) of *cōnfer*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *Mānlium*. — *Mānlium*, acc. sing. of *Mānlius*, -i, m. 2d; governed by the prep. *ad*. Refer to the note on *Mānlium*, Chap. III, l. 16. — *concitā*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *concitō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I (frequentative form of *conciō* or *conciō*); the subj. *tū* is implied. Observe the string of imperatives beginning with *ēgredere*, l. 31, and note the crisp directness of the injunctions given through them, which is heightened by the *asyndeton*. — *perditōs*, acc. plur. m. of the adj. *perditus*, -a, -um (properly perf. part. pass. of *perdō*, -ere, *perditi*, *perditum*, 3, from *per* + *dō* = *I make away with, destroy*); agrees with *cīvēs*. Synonyms: (1) *amittere* (*ā* + *mittō*) = *to lose*, with or without blame; (2) *perdere* = *to lose*, by one's own fault; hence *perditi* = *men morally lost*, i.e. *corrupt, profligate, abandoned*.

LINE 33. *cīvēs*, acc. plur. of *civis*, -is, m. (and f.) 3d; direct obj. of *concitā*; the *perditi cīvēs* are contrasted with the *boni cīvēs* (see the clause following). — *sēcerne*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *sēcerno*, -ere, *sēcervī*, *sēcētum*, 3 (*sē* = *apart* + *cernō* = *I distinguish*); the implied subj. is *tū*. *Cernō*, though its usual meaning is *I see, perceive*, implies *discrimination*, as it is derived from the root *skar* = *kpi* = *cer*, cf. *xplw* = *I separate, I judge*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. (reflexive) of *sēcerne*. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *bonīs*, expressing *separation*. — *bonīs*, abl. plur. m. of the adj. *bonus*, -a, -um (compar. *melior*, superl. *optimus*); *bonīs* is here substantival, and the abl. is governed by the prep. *ā*. *Bonus* and *boni*, substantival, are political terms, = *loyal citizens*; they are frequently applied by Cicero to members of the aristocratic party (*optimātēs*). Refer to the note on *bonōrum*, Chap. I, l. 7.

LINE 34. *infer*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *īnferō*, *īnferre*, *intulī*, *illātum*, irreg. (*in* + *ferō*); the implied subj. is *tū*. *Bellum īnferre* + the dat. = *to invade*. — *patriae*, dat. sing. of *patria*, -ae, f. 1st (= *patria terra*, from the adj. *patrius*); dat. of the indirect obj., governed by *infer*. Compounds of *in*, *ob*, *prae*, etc., govern a dat. of the indirect obj., and if trans. take also the acc. of the direct obj. — *bellum*, acc. sing. of *bellum*, -i, n. 2d (for *duellum* = *war* between two nations, from *duo*; cf. *perduellio* = *treason*, and the English word *duel*); direct obj. of *infer*. *Bellum* is the regular word used by Latin writers for *war* between Rome and a foreign nation; thus it is implied that Catiline has forfeited all right to be considered a Roman citizen. — *exsultā*, 2d pers. sing. pres. imperative act. of *exsultō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I (frequentative form of *exsilio*, hence lit. = *leap about, bound*, i.e. *revel, exult*); the implied subj. is *tū*. — *impiō*, abl. sing. n. of the adj. *impius*, -a, -um (*in* = *not* + *pius* = *reverent, dutiful*); agrees with *latrōcinio*. *Pius* does not = *pious*, but rather *loyal, dutiful*, i.e. displaying proper respect and deference for a higher authority, esp. the authority of one's parents, the gods, or one's country (so in the frequent Vergilian phrase, *pius*

35	latrōciniō,	ut	ā	mē	nōn	ēiectus	ad	brigandage, so that
	in brigandage,	that	by	me	not	cast forth	to	it may be seen that
36	aliēnōs,	sed		invītātus		ad	tuōs	you went forth not
	strangers	but		invited		to	your friends	into the midst of
								strangers, as one cast
37	isse	videāris.	Quamquam	quid	ego			forth by me, but into
	to have gone	you may seem.	And yet	why	I			the midst of friends
								who had invited you.
								And yet why should

Aenās); the neg. *impiō* is therefore appropriate in this passage, as Catiline treats his country, not with dutiful obedience, but with armed hostility.

LINE 35. *latrōciniō*, abl. sing. of *latrōcinium*, -i, n. 2d (cf. *latrōcinor* = *I practise highway robbery*, from *latrō* = *a robber, brigand*; root *lu* or *lav* = *to get booty*; cf. *lola* = *booty*, *λατρεύω*, *ληΐσθαι* = *I seize booty, lucrum* = *gain*); abl. of the cause, with the verb of emotion *exsultā*. A. & G. 245; B. 219; G. 408; H. 416. Cicero here uses *latrōcinium* to correct *bellum* above, as the latter was too honorable a word to apply to Catiline's hostile attitude. *Latrō* originally = *a mercenary soldier* (*λατρεύων*, i.e. fighting for hire); mercenary soldiers have little or no respect for life or property, and so their marauding habits soon earned for them a reputation no better than that of highwaymen. Varrō derives from *latus* = *the side*, i.e. of the general, as if *latrōnēs* were the body-guard — an amusing instance of ancient etymological inaccuracy. — *ut*, conj.; followed by the subjunct. *videāris*. Observe that *ut . . . videāris* may be regarded as a *purpose* clause (denoting the intention in Cicero's mind in ordering Catiline to leave Rome and take the field), or as a *result* clause (denoting the natural consequence of such action as Cicero would have Catiline take). Both ideas seem to be blended, just as they do in English with *that* introducing the clause. The use of *nōn* in the clause does not guide us, for *nōn* does not limit the verb *videāris* but only the word *ēiectus*. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *mē*, expressing the *agency*. — *mē*, abl. sing. of *ego*; governed by the prep. *ā*. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; limits *ēiectus*. — *ēiectus*, nom. sing. m. of *ēiectus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *ēiciō*, *ēicere*, *ēicī*, *ēiectum*, 3 (*ē* + *iaciō*); agrees with *tū* (the implied subj. of *videāris*); the participles *ēiectus* and *invītātus* are predicative, and take the place of infinitives, e.g. *ut ā mē nōn ēiectus esse (et isse) ad aliēnōs, sed invītātus (esse et) ad tuōs isse videāris*. See the references under *perterritus*, l. 7. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *aliēnōs*, expressing *motion to*.

LINE 36. *aliēnōs*, acc. plur. of *aliēnus*, -i, m. 2d = *a stranger, foreigner* (substantival mas. of the adj. *aliēnus*, -a, -um, formed from *alius*, hence = *belonging to another, strange, foreign, unfriendly*, etc.); governed by the prep. *ad*; with *ad aliēnōs* supply *isse* from below. — *sed*, adversative conj., connecting *nōn ēiectus ad aliēnōs (isse)* with *invītātus ad tuōs isse*. — *invītātus*, nom. sing. m. of *invītātus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *invītō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (for *in-vic-itō* = *in-vec-itō*, from *in* + root *vak* = *voc, vec, to sound, speak, call*; akin to *vōx, vocō, vŏ*, etc.); agrees with *tū*, the implied subj. of *videāris*; *invītātus* is predicative, and for use see *ēiectus* above. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *tuōs*, expressing *motion to*. — *tuōs*, acc. plur. of *tui*, -ōrum, m. 2d (substantival mas. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; cf. the substantival neut. *tua*, -ōrum, = *your possessions*; so *mei, mea, sui, sua*, etc.); governed by the prep. *ad*. *Tui* substantival = *your friends, your party*. The substantival use of adjectives is very common in Latin; see A. & G. 188, 189; B. 236-238; G. 204, NOTES 1-4; H. 441.

LINE 37. *isse*, perf. inf. act. of *eō, ire, īvī* or *īi, itum*, irreg.; complementary inf. with *videāris*. *Isse* is a contracted form of *iisse*. — *videāris*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. poss. of *videō, -ere, vīdī, vīsum*, 2 (the pass. *videor* usually = *I seem*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *Quamquam* (*quam* + *quam*), conj., = *and*

I urge you, seeing that I know that you have already sent men on to await you under arms at Forum Aurelium — seeing that	tē	invitem,	ā	quō	iam	sciam	38
	you	should invite,	by	whom	already	I know	
	esse praemissōs,	quī	tibi	ad	Forum	39	
	(men) to have been sent on,	who	for you	at	Forum		
	Aurēlium	praestōlārentur	armātī?	cū	40		
	Aurelium	should stand ready	armed?	by whom			

yet; connects the sentence with the previous one in oppositional relation. *Quamquam*, *cum*, *etsi*, etc., which usually introduce subordinate clauses, not seldom serve as co-ordinating conjunctions; thus *quamquam* here = *at tamen* = *but yet*. The meaning of the following passage (to l. 47) is that it is not really necessary to urge Catiline to leave Rome, as it is well known that he has already made independent arrangements to do so as a rebel. — *quid*, adverbial acc. neut. sing. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid* (practically = *cūr, why*); introduces the question following. *Quid*, as an acc. of the inner obj., = *with reference to what?*; see the note on *quid*, l. 1. — *ego*, nom. sing. of the 1st personal pron.; subj. of *invitem*. The subj., though a personal pronoun, is here expressed in order to make a contrast with *tū*; pronouns, personal or poss., frequently stand next to one another in this way.

LINE 38. *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *invitem*. — *invitem*, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *invitō, -āre, -āvī, -dum*, 1; agrees with the subj. *ego*; the subjunct. is *deliberative*. The *deliberative* subjunct. is used in questions implying *doubt, indignation*, or else the *impossibility* or *futility* of doing something; *quid invitem* here expresses *futility*. There is little difference between this and the potential subjunctive. Allen & Greenough regard it as developed from the *hortatory* subjunct., e.g. *quid dicam* = *what am I to say*, = *dicam, quid?*, i.e. *let me say, what?*; when once established in the pres. tense, it might be easily transferred to the past, e.g., *quid dicerem* = *what was I to say?* A. & G. 268; B. 277; G. 265; H. 484, V. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *quō*, expressing *agency*. — *quō*, abl. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees in gender and number with the antecedent *tū*, and is governed by the prep. *ā*. — *iam*, temporal adv.; modifies either *sciam* or *esse praemissōs*. — *sciam*, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *sciō, -ire, scivī, scitum*, 4 (root *ski* = *to split, distinguish*; cf. *secō* = *I cut, kēdʒw* = *I split*, etc.); the implied subj. is *ego*; the subjunct. is causal, i.e. *ā quō iam sciam* = *cum iam ā tē sciam*, etc., *seeing that I know*, etc. When *quī* is followed by the causal subjunct., *ut, utpote, or quippe* frequently accompanies the relative; *quī* is sometimes used with the concessive subjunctive. A. & G. 320, e; B. 283, 3; G. 633, 634; H. 517; 515, III, and NOTE 4.

LINE 39. *esse praemissōs*, perf. inf. pass. of *praemittō, -ere, praemisi, praemisum*, 3 (*prae* = *before* + *mittō* = *I send*); *esse praemissōs* is the regular combinate perf. inf. pass., = *esse* + the perf. part. pass.; agrees (*praemissōs* adjectively) with *eōs* or *hominēs* understood as subj.-acc. (being the implied antecedent of the rel. *quī* following) in the acc. and inf. construction (*ā quō . . . armātī*) dependent on the leading verb *sciam*. — *quī*, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with *eōs* or *hominēs* understood as subj.-acc. of *praemissōs esse* and as antecedent of the rel. pronoun; subj. of *praestōlārentur*. — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of the indirect obj., with *praestōlārentur* (as a compound of *prae*). — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *Forum Aurēlium* = *at Forum Aurelium*. — *Forum*, acc. sing. of *Forum, -i*, n. 2d; governed by the prep. *ad*.

LINE 40. *Aurēlium*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *Aurēlius, -a, -um*; agrees with *Forum*. *Forum Aurēlium* (or *Forum Aurēli*; cf. *Appi Forum* on the *via Appia*, and *Forum Iūlium* or *Iūli* in *Gallia Narbonensis*), now called *Montalto*, is a small town in Etruria,

41	sciam	pactam	et	cōstitutam	cum	I know you have settled and arranged a
	<i>I know</i>	<i>to have been agreed</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>to have been arranged</i>	<i>with</i>	
42	Mānliō	diem?	ā	quō	etiam	day with Manlius —
	<i>Manlius</i>	<i>the day?</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>whom</i>	<i>also</i>	<i>seeing moreover that</i>
				<i>eagle</i>	<i>that</i>	

situated on the great *via Aurēlia* (running north from Rome to Pisa); it is called after the road on which it stood, cf. *Forum Appii*. This and other small towns of a similar kind of name were originally settlements made for the comfort of workmen building the roads (e.g. the *via Appia* and the *via Aurēlia*), where they might have shelter at night, store food, and the like. — *praestōlārentur*, 3d pers. plur. imperf. subjunct. of the deponent verb *praestōlor*, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 (*prae* + root *stol* = *to set, place*, cf. στέλλω = *I set, send, στέλλος* = *an expedition*); agrees with the subj. *quī*; *praestōlārentur* is the final subjunct., expressing purpose, for *quī* = *ut ei*. A. & G. 317; B. 282; G. 545; H. 497. The tense is imperfect, in accordance with the regular rule of tense sequence in subordinate clauses, in dependence on the historic *esse praemissōs*. A. & G. 336, B; B. 318; G. 516-518; H. 525. — *armātī*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *armātus*, -a, -um (properly perf. part. pass. of *armō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 = *I equip with arms* (*arma*, -ōrum, n. 2d)); agrees with and adjectively enlarges the subj. *quī*. Cicero might have said *ā quō iam sciam armātōs praemissōs esse, quī . . . praestōlārentur*, but by using *armātī* in the rel. clause instead of *armātōs* in the main clause, and by placing *armātī* at the end of the *quī* clause, the fact that Catiline's friends bore arms to resist lawful authority is made specially prominent and emphatic. — *cui*, dat. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *ei*, l. 38 (which is also antecedent of *quō*, l. 38, and of *quō*, l. 42); dat. of the agent with the participles (with which supply *esse*) *pactam* and *cōstitutam*. It should be remembered that the dat. of the agent is regular after a gerund or gerundive, and also common after compound passive tenses, and esp. after perf. participles passive. Except with the gerund or gerundive, there is generally a strong idea of personal interest in the so-called dat. of the agent, and the dat. is in most cases a dat. of a personal pronoun; cf. the Greek τὰ μὲν παρὰ γένετα. This dat. recurs in the 2d Oration, cf. *quem ad modum esset ei ratiō bellī dēscripta*, and again MIHI cōsultum ac prōvisum est. A. & G. 232, a; B. 189, 2; G. 354; H. 388. Observe that *cui sciam* states a reason, like *ā quō iam sciam* above. All the Mss. read *cum sciam*, but modern editors all read *cui* as preserving the rel. character of the clauses.

LINE 41. *sciam*, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *sciō*, *scīre*, *scīvi*, *scītum*, 4; the subj. *ego* is implied. *Sciam* is a causal subjunct.; see *sciam*, l. 38. — *pactam*, acc. sing. f. of *pactus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *paciscō*, -ere, no perf., *pactum*, 3, or perhaps the perf. part. (used passively, cf. *comitātus*, etc.) of the more common deponent form *paciscor*, -ī, *pactus sum*, 3 (root *pag* = *παγ* = *pag*, or *pac*, *to bind fast*; cf. *πάγω* (*ἐ-παγ-ην*) = *I fix, pangō*, etc.); agrees with the subj.-acc. *diem*; with *pactam* supply *esse*, = the perf. inf. pass., agreeing with *diem* in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *sciam*. — *et*, cop. conj.; joins *pactam* (*esse*) and *cōstitutam* (*esse*). — *cōstitutam*, acc. sing. f. of *cōstitutus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *cōstituō*, -ere, -uī, *cōstitutum*, 3 (*con* + *statuō* = *I cause to stand*, from root *sta* = *to stand*; hence *cōstituō* = *I set up, arrange, appoint, establish*); like *pactam* (to which it is joined by *et*), *cōstitutam* agrees with the subj.-acc. *diem*, and similarly *esse* must be supplied (= the perf. inf. passive). — *cum*, prep.; gov. the abl. *Mānliō*.

LINE 42. *Mānliō*, abl. sing. of *Mānlius*, -ī, m. 2d; governed by the prep. *cum*. — *diem*, acc. sing. of *diēs*, -ei, m. 5th (*diēs* here has the less common f. gender; in the plur. the gender is regularly m.); subj.-acc. of *pactam* (*esse*) and of *cōstitutam* (*esse*) in the acc. and inf. object-clause (indirect discourse) of the leading verb *sciam*. The allusion in *pactam . . . diem* may be to the date of Catiline's departure from Rome, so

I know that you have sent on also that wonderful silver eagle,— *argenteam, quam tibi ac tuīs* 43
silver, which to you and to your (party)

that the men sent on to Forum Aurēlium might know exactly when to expect him, or to the date when Mānlius would be in arms, cf. Chap. III, ll. 11–17; possibly, to avoid delay, Catiline's junction with the rebel forces and Mānlius' armed movement were timed for one and the same day. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *quō*, expressing agency. — *quō*, abl. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *ē*, l. 38 (which is antecedent also of *quo*, l. 38, and of *cui*, l. 40), and is governed by the prep. *ā*. Observe that *quō*, like the relatives referred to above, is causal, and so the verb *sciam*, l. 46, is subjunctive. This sentence is slightly involved; rearranged it reads *ā quō etiam aquilam illam argenteam praemissam esse sciam; quam . . . futuram* and *cui . . . fuit* are adjectival enlargements of *aquilam*, and are inserted parenthetically, hence the verb of each clause (viz. *cōfido* in the one, and *cōstitutum fuit* in the other) is in the ind. mood, although the clauses are in form subordinate to the acc. and inf. object-clause *aquilam praemissam esse*. — *etiam* (*et + iam*), adv., modifying either *sciam* or *praemissam esse* below. — *aquilam*, acc. sing. of *aquila*, -ae, f. 1st (possibly root *ac = swift, sharp*; cf. *okvōs = swift, oktor = swifter, ācer*, etc.); subj.-acc. of *praemissam esse* (l. 47) in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *sciam* below. The silver eagle referred to was, according to Sallust, Chap. 59, the one which Marius had had when he overcame the Cimbri (“*quam bellō Cimbricō C. Marius in exercitū habuisse dicēbatur*”). NOTE A. It appears that before the time of Marius there had been only one standard for a whole Roman army, and not a particular one for each legion; according to Ovid, this *signum* consisted of a bundle of hay set upon the end of a long pole. According to Pliny, before Marius the eagle was only one of five kinds of standards, the others being a representation in bronze or silver of a wolf, boar, minotaur, and horse. Marius, in his second consulship, fixed the *aquila* (usually of silver, in later times of gold) with outstretched wings as the legionary standard, and it was intrusted to the *primipilus* and carried in the front line (whereas it had been carried in the third line, viz. the *triarii*). While the *aquila* always continued to be the principal standard, there were several other *signa* or *vexilla*, for each cohort and each century had its own standard (some supposing that *signum = the standard of a cohort*, and that *vexillum = the standard of a centuria*, though this distinction is not strictly kept by Roman writers). The purpose of the standards was to guide the evolutions, etc., of the soldiers, e.g. *signa inferre = to advance, signa convertere = to wheel*, etc. NOTE B. Prof. Beesly and a few other scholars quote Catiline's superstitious care and adoption of the old *aquila* which Marius had used among their reasons for describing Catiline as the accepted leader of the democratic party. Thus Prof. Beesly says, “He was the successor in direct order of the Gracchi, of Sāturninus, of Drusus, of Sulpicius, and of Cinna, and was recognized as such both by friends and enemies.” But an overwhelming majority of modern classical authorities maintain that, while Catiline might have taken this position, he lacked the necessary strength and decision of character to do so, and set his own selfish desires before the political necessities of the popular party. Thus Caesar, who had hoped to make political use of him, presently withdrew his support as Catiline's political sponsor, and Catiline became a discontented revolutionist, possessed of no real influence with the better part of the popular party. — *illam*, acc. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *ille, illa, illud*; agrees with *aquilam*; *illam* is emphatic. When *ille* follows a noun, it = *that well-known, that famous, or that notorious*; the usual place of the dem. pronouns is before the nouns which they qualify.

LINE 43. *argenteam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *argenteus*, -a, -um (from the noun *argentum*, -ī, n. 2d = *silver*; root *arg = Sanskrit raj = Greek dpr = Latin arg, to be*

44	omnibus	cōfidō	perniciōsam	ac	fūnestam	the very eagle (which will, I trust, prove
	all	I trust	baleful	and	fatal	baleful and fatal to
45	futūram,	cui	domi	tuæ	sacrārium	you and all your confederates) to whose
	to be about to be,	for which	at house	your	the shrine	

bright, to shine; cf. Sanskrit *rajatam* = silver, ἄργυρος = silver, *argilla* = white clay, etc.); agrees with *aquilam*. Silver, and sometimes bronze, was the most common metal of which *aquilae* were made; gold *aquilae* became more common later, esp. during the empire. — *quam*, acc. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *aquilam*, and is subj.-acc. of *futūram* (*esse*) in the acc. and inf. object-clause dependent on *cōfidō*. Observe: (1) that the *quam* clause by no means defines *aquilam*, but *quam* rather = *et eam*; (2) that *quam* is a subordinate clause in indirect discourse, and yet the verb *cōfidō* is ind.; the reason is that neither the *quam* clause nor the clause of *cui* following is an integral part of the indirect discourse, but is a kind of “aside” comment made parenthetically by the speaker. — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of the indirect obj., with *perniciōsam ac fūnestam, futūram*. — *ac*, cop. conj.; joins *tibi* and *tuis*. — *tuis*, dat. plur. of *tui, -orum*, m. 2d = *your friends* (*kinsmen, party*, or other appropriate noun); dat. of the indirect obj., like *tibi* above, to which it is joined by *ac*. *Tui, -orum*, is the mas. plur. of the poss. adj. *tuus, -a, -um*, used substantively; cf. *bona* = lit. *good things*, hence *property, possessions*.

LINE 44. *omnibus*, dat. plur. m. of the adj. *omnis, -e*, 3d; agrees with *tuis*. — *cōfidō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of the semi-deponent verb *cōfido, -ere, cōfissus sum*, 3 (a perf. *cōfidī* is sometimes found; so *diffidī* and *diffissus sum* from *diffidō*; *cōfidō* is a compound of *con* and the semi-deponent *fidō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. For semi-deponents refer to the note on *audeat*, Chap. II, l. 47. — *perniciōsam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *perniciōsus, -a, -um* (from *perniciōs*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *quam*; *perniciōsam* is predicative, being a complement of *futūram* (*esse*). — *ac* (short form of *atque*), cop. conj.; connects *perniciōsam* and *fūnestam*. — *fūnestam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *fūnestus, -a, -um* (formed from the noun *fūnus, fūneris*, n. 3d = *death, funeral*; hence *fūnestus* = *fatal*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *quam*, and is predicative like *perniciōsam*, to which it is joined by *ac*.

LINE 45. *futūram*, acc. sing. f. of *futūrus, -a, -um*, fut. part. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *quam* in gender and number; with *futūram* must be supplied *esse* = the fut. inf. of *sum*, agreeing with *quam* in the acc. and inf. object-clause dependent on *cōfidō*. — *cui*, dat. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *aquilam*. Observe: (1) that, like the preceding clause *quam . . . futūram*, the clause *cui . . . fuit* is parenthetic, and so, in spite of its being subordinate in indirect speech, the verb remains ind. instead of being subjunct. (for subjunct. it would have to be, if the clause were really a part of the indirect discourse; see the note on *vilemus*, Chap. I, l. 24); (2) that the connection of coördinate rel. clauses by a cop. conjunction is avoided in Latin just as it is in English (*asyndeton*); hence the *cui* clause follows the *quam* clause without any connecting word. — *domi*, locative case of *domus, -ūs*, f. 4th (with several 2d decl. case-forms); denotes *place where*, and modifies the pred. *cōstitutum fuit*. For the locative case, consult the note on *Rōmae*, Chap. IV, l. 28; and for the cases of *domus*, see the note on *domus*, Chap. III, l. 4. — *tuæ*, gen. sing. f. of the poss. adj. *tuus, -a, -um*; agrees with *domi* (the locative), which, for purposes of adjectival attribution, is regarded as equivalent to a genitive. — *sacrārium*, nom. sing. of *sacrārium, -ī*, n. 2d (from adj. *sacer*); subj. of *cōstitutum fuit*. Catiline is said to have paid peculiar veneration to the eagle which was Marius' legacy, and to have declared *sacred* a certain room of his house in which he kept the eagle. A parallel is intended between the *sacrārium* of Catiline (“a shrine of crime”) and the *sacrārium* or little chapel in which the legionary

service you dedicated	scelerum [tuorum]	cōstitutum	fuit,	sciam	46
in your own house	of villainies [your]	established	was	I know	
your secret chamber	esse praemissam?	Tū	ut	illā	47
of crime? What an	to have been sent forward?	You	(is it possible)	that that	
idea, to suppose that	carere diutius	possis,	quam	venerari	48
you could for any	to do without longer	you may be able,	which	to reverence	
length of time do					

eagle was kept in camp; when the army was in camp, the eagles were always kept near the general's headquarters (*praetorium*) in a spot which the soldiers held *sacrum*. The superstitious Roman soldiers were fearful of anything that might bring ill-luck upon their arms; hence they paid adoration to the eagle as the emblem of their success; cf. Dion Cassius, who speaks of the eagle's repository as *vedes* (= a temple). The nouns *sacrum*, *sacrarium*, and *sacellum* may be used of a chapel, but often they signify a portion of ground made sacred by the presence of an altar, and not necessarily covered over.

LINE 46. *scelerum*, gen. plur. of *scelus*, *sceleris*, n. 3d; subjective gen., limiting *sacrarium*. Some editors consider *scelerum tuorum* as an interpolation; *tuorum* has not very good authority in the Mss., but *scelerum* is well supported. — *tuorum*, gen. plur. n. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *scelerum*. *Tuorum* is bracketed, because it should probably be omitted; however, Hahn retains it. — *cōstitutum* fuit, 3d pers. sing. periphrastic perf. tense pass. of *cōstituō*, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, 3 (= *cōstitutum*, nom. sing. n. of the perf. part. pass. of *cōstituō* + *fuit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *sum*); agrees with the subj. *sacrarium*; the verb is ind., because the clause is not ind. in form, but included parenthetically within the ind. object-clause of *sciam*. For the difference between *cōstitutum* fuit and the ordinary perf. pass. *cōstitutum* est, refer to the note on *cōstituti fuerunt*, Chap. VII, l. 15. — *sciam*, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *sciō*, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, 4; the implied subj. is *ego*; the mood is subjunct., because *ā quō* is causal (see note on *sciam*, l. 38).

LINE 47. *esse praemissam*, perf. inf. pass. of *praemitto*, -ere, *praemisi*, *praemissum*, 3 (*prae* + *mittō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *aquilam*, l. 42, in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *sciam*; as is the rule in combinate passive infinitives, the participle agrees adjectively with the subj.-accusative. — *Tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *possis*; *tū* is emphatic. — *ut*, conj., followed by the subjunct. *possis*; *tū ut* . . . *possis* is the exclamatory idiom explained in the note on *ut*, l. 2. — *illā*, abl. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; *illā* refers to *aquilam*, l. 42; the abl. case is governed by *carere*. Verbs and adjectives expressing *plenty* or *want* are followed by the abl. of that of which there is abundance or lack; occasionally, however, the gen. case takes the place of the abl., and the gen. is preferred after *egeo* and *indigeō*. A. & G. 243, f; 223, NOTE; B. 214, I; G. 405; H. 414, I; and 410, V, 1.

LINE 48. *carere*, pres. inf. act. of *careō*, -ēre, -uī, no supine, 2 (fut. part. *cariturus*; akin to *kelow* = *I shear*); complementary inf., expressing the further action of the same subject which *possis* suggests. — *diutius*, adv.; modifies *carere* *possis*; *diutius* is the compar. of *diū*, superl. *diūtissimē*. — *possis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of *possum*, *posse*, *potui*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* + *sum*); agrees with the subj. *tū*; the pres. subjunct. is employed in exactly similar construction to *ut* . . . *frangat*, l. 2. — *quam*, acc. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *illā*, and is direct obj. of *venerari*. — *venerari*, pres. inf. pass. of *veneror*, -ārī, *ātus sum*, 1 deponent (cf. Sanskrit root *van* = *to tend, worship*; the act. form *venerō*, -āre, no perf., *venerātum*, 1, is only rarely found); complementary or prolativ. inf., predicative with *solēbas*. Observe that Cicero puts a bad construction on every action of Catiline, e.g. he calls the *sacrarium*, where he kept the *aquila*, a secret chamber of crime.

49	ad	caedem	proficiſcēns	solēbās,	ā	without that eagle,
	to	bloodshed	going forth	you were wont, from		which it was your
50	cūius	altāribus	saepe	istam	impiam	constant custom to
	of which	the altars	often	that of yours	impious	worship when setting
						forth on an errand
51	dexteram	ad	necem	cīvium	trānstulistī?	of bloodshed, from
	right hand	to	the murder	of citizens	you transferred?	whose altar you have
						often turned away
						your sinful hand to
						the murder of citi-
						zens!

LINE 49. *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *caedem*; *ad* here denotes both *purpose* and *motion*. — *caedem*, acc. sing. of *caedēs*, -is, f. 3d (cf. *caedō* = *I cut, kill*; root *skidh* = *σχιδ* = Latin *scid*, *cid*, *caed* = *to cut, cleave*; cf. *σχίσω* = *I split*); governed by the prep. *ad*. — *proficiſcēns*, nom. sing. m. of *proficiſcēns*, -entis, pres. part. of the deponent verb *proficiſcor*, -ī, *profectus sum*, 3 (*pro* + inceptive form of root *fic* = lit. *I put myself forward*, hence *set out*); agrees with *tū*, the implied subj. of *solēbās*. Participles may be used attributively, like adjectives, or predicatively, in the place of a clause; *proficiſcēns* here = *cum vīs proficiſcī*. Observe that, like the pres. ind., the pres. part. may mark *attempted* or *intended* action; so *proficiſcēns* = *when intending to set out*; there is little difference between this and the fut. participle. — *solēbās*, 2d pers. sing. imperf. ind. of the semi-deponent verb *solēō*, -ēre, *solitus sum*, 2; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. Remember that semi-deponents have active forms of the pres.-stem tenses, but as they lack perf.-active stems, the perf. tenses are supplied in the passive form, but with active meanings. A. & G. 136; B. 114, 1; G. 167, 1; H. 268, 3; 465, 2, NOTE 2. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *altāribus*, expressing *separation* in combination with *trānstulistī*. Observe: (1) that the rel. word begins a rel. clause, unless it be governed by a prep., in which case the prep. stands first and the rel. second; (2) that the clause *ā cūius altāribus . . . trānstulistī* is coördinate with the preceding rel. clause *quam venerārī . . . solēbās*, and that they stand together without connection by a cop. conj.; this is preferred in English as well as in Latin.

LINE 50. *cūius*, gen. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *illā* (i.e. *aquilā*), and is poss. gen. limiting *altāribus*. — *altāribus*, abl. of the plur. noun *altāria*, -ium, n. 3d (from the adj. *altus* = *high*); governed by the prep. *ā*. The regular word for *altar* is *āra*, -ae, f. 1st; *altāria* (which may be used in plur. sense = *altars*, or in sing. = *an altar*) = properly the upper or higher (*altus*) part of the *āra* upon which the sacrifices were set, but by *synecdoche* commonly signifies the altar itself, cf. *carīna* = lit. *keel*, hence = *nāvis*; so many other poetical words. A. & G. 386; B. no reference; G. 695; H. 637, IV. — *saepe* (compar. *saeptius*, superl. *saeptissimē*), adv.; modifies *trānstulistī*. — *istam*, acc. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *iste, ista, istud*; agrees with *dexteram*. — *impiam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *impius, -a, -um* (*in + pius*); agrees with *dexteram*; see the note on *impio*, l. 34.

LINE 51. *dexteram*, acc. sing. of *dextera*, -ae, f. 1st (more often as *dextra*, -ae, f. 1st; the f. sing. of the adj. *dexter, dextera* or *dextra, dextrum* or *dextrum*, with *manus* supplied, root *dak* = *to take hold of*; cf. *δεξιός* = *on the right hand*, *ἀμφιδέξιος* = *with two right hands*, i.e. using either hand equally well, *dexterous*, etc.); direct obj. of *trānstulistī*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *necem*. — *necem*, acc. sing. of *nex, necis*, f. 3d (root *nak* = *to destroy*; cf. *necō* = *I kill*, *vékus* = *a corpse*); governed by the prep. *ad*. — *cīvium*, gen. plur. of *civis*, -is, m. and f. 3d; objective gen., following *necem*. — *trānstulistī*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *trānsferō, trānsferre, trānslātum*, irreg. (*trāns + ferō*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending.

X. Ere long you will go whither those raging and unbridled passions of yours long since began to hurry you; for such a	X. Ibis tandem aliquandō, quō tē 1 You will go finally some time, whither you iam pridem ista tua cupiditās effrēnāta 2 already long ago that of yours desire uncurbed ac furiōsa rapiēbat. Neque enim tibi 3 and raging began to hurry. Neither for to you
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LINE 1. *Ibis*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *eō*, *ire*, *ivī* or *iī*, *itum*, irreg. (compounds make perf. in *-iī*, not in *-ivī*, e.g. *exiī*, *abiī*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *tandem* (*tam* + suffix *-dem*), adv.; modifies *ibis*. — *aliquandō* (*alius* + *quandō*), adv.; strengthens *tandem*, cf. the opening words of Oration II. — *quō* (abl. of *quī*), rel. adv. = *whither*; introduces the clause *quō . . . rapiēbat*. *Quō* denotes *place whither*, and *quā* denotes *place where*; cf. the corresponding dem. adverbs *eō* = *thither*, and *ecā* = *there*. *Quō . . . rapiēbat* = that Catiline will be hurried into civil war. For other uses of *quō*, see the note on *quō*, Chap. V, l. 2. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *rapiēbat*.

LINE 2. *iam*, adv. of time; strengthens *pridem*. *Iam* frequently combines with and adds force to other adverbs, cf. *iam diū*, *iam dūdum*, *iam nunc*, etc. — *pridem* (root *pra* = *prī*, *pro*, *before*, + suffix *-dem*), adv. of time; modifies *rapiēbat*. — *ista*, nom. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *iste*, *ista*, *istud*; agrees with *cupiditās*. Observe that *tua* assigns the possession to the proper person, and *ista* lends it demonstrative emphasis and at the same time expresses the speaker's contempt. — *tua*, nom. sing. f. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, *-a*, *-um*; agrees with *cupiditās*. For the combination *ista tua*, cf. *furor iste tuus*, Chap. I, l. 3. — *cupiditās*, gen. *cupiditātis*, f. 3d (from the adj. *cupidus*, formed in turn from the verb *cupiō*; cf. the Sanskrit root *kup*, which expresses violent emotion, e.g. (1) *to be angry*, (2) *to desire strongly*); nom. sing., subj. of *rapiēbat*. The relation of *cupiditās* to synonyms, e.g. *optiō*, etc., may be gathered from a consideration of the kindred verbs, *cupiō*, *optō*, etc.; see the note on *cupientem*, Chap. I, l. 34. — *effrēnāta*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *effrēnātus*, *-a*, *-um* (*ex* + part. *frēnātus*, of *frēnō*; or else direct perf. part. pass. of *effrēnō*, *-āre*, no perf., *effrēnātum*, 1; *frēnum* = a bridle, *frēnō* = *I curb*, *firmus*, and *fortis* are akin, from root *dhara* = *to hold in*); agrees with *cupiditās*. Catiline, at the mercy of his passions, is compared to the driver of a runaway horse; *furiōsa* and *rapiēbat* following admirably sustain the familiar metaphor.

LINE 3. *ac*, cop. conj.; joins *effrēnāta* and *furiōsa*. — *furiōsa*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *furiōsus*, *-a*, *-um* (formed from the noun *furia*, *-ae*, f. 1st = *rage*, *madness*; cf. *furō*); agrees with *cupiditās*; joined by *ac* to *effrēnāta*. — *rapiēbat*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. act. of *rapiō*, *-ere*, *-ui*, *raptum*, 3 (root *rap* = *to seize*; cf. *rapiaus*, *raptor*, *rapinā*, and Greek root ἀρπ, ἀρπάζω = *I seize*, *plunder*, ἀρπάζ = *grasping*, etc.); agrees with the subj. *cupiditās*. The imperf. tense has particular force, which may be interpreted by either of the following explanations or perhaps by a combination of both: (1) the emphasis may be laid on the gradually accelerated progress of Catiline's defection, and the imperf. is the *historic* imperf. which is used in narrative in close conjunction with *iam diū*, *iam pridem*, etc., marking the continuation of an action begun in the past to a period nearer the present; (2) the emphasis falls on the remoteness in regard to time of Catiline's first tendency towards treason, and the imperf. is *inchoative* (*inceptive*), = *began to hurry*. A. & G. 277; B. 260; G. 231-234; H. 468, 469. — *Neque* (*ne* + *que*), neg. cop. coördinating conj. = *and not*; connects the sentence with the preceding one. — *enim*, causal conj.; in combination with *neque*, connects the sentence in the light of an explanation with the preceding sentence. *Neque enim* cor-

4	haec	rēs	adfert	dolōrem,	sed	quandam	course, so far from
	this	thing	does bring	sorrow,	but	certain	causing you pain, af-
5	incrēdibilem	voluptātem.	Ad	hanc	tē		fords you altogether
	incredible	a pleasure.	For	this	you		inconceivable delight.
							It was for this career

responds to the common Greek idiomatic combination *καὶ γὰρ οὐ* = *and . . . for . . . not*; the explanation is that there is an ellipse of an idea easily supplied after *καὶ* (*que*), which idea is explained by the clause with *γὰρ* (*enim*) by means of denying a supposition contrary to the one ellipsed; e.g. in the present passage we may supply as follows: *AND (you will go willingly), FOR this revolution does NOT cause you pain.* — *tibi*, dat. sing. of *tū*; dat. of the indirect obj. dependent on *adfert* (a compound of *ad*); *tibi* is emphatic by position.

LINE 4. *haec*, nom. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *rēs*; *haec* refers to Cicero's general description of Catiline's attitude, and *haec rēs* signifies not merely his departure to the camp of Manlius (*ibis tandem*, etc.) but the fact of the existence of civil war. — *rēs*, gen. *rei*, f. 5th; nom. sing., subj. of *adfert*. — *adfert*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *adferō* (*offerō*), *adferre* (*offerre*), *attulī*, *allātum* (*adlātum*), irreg. (*ad* + *ferō*); agrees with the subj. *haec rēs*. — *dolōrem*, acc. sing. of *dolor*, -ōris, m. 3d (*doleō*); direct obj. of *adfert*. Synonyms: *grief*, *pain* = (1) *aegritūdō*, the generic word, whose application was in Augustan times confined to mental disorder, though afterwards extended to bodily disorder and disease; cf. Cicero *aegritūdini subiiciuntur angor, maeror, dolor, luctus, aerumna, afflictatiō*; (2) *dolor* (*aegritūdō crucians*, i.e. *torturing grief*, Cic.) = either *pain* of body, or *grief* of mind; in the latter case it is opposed to *gaudium*; (3) *maeror* (= Cicero's *aegritūdō flēbilis*, i.e. *tearful grief*) = *grief*, *melancholy*, and its expression by the countenance or by weeping; (4) *angor* (Cicero's *aegritūdō premēns*) = *sharp pain*, of mind or body; (5) *luctus* (from *lugeō*; Cicero defines as *aegritūdō ex eius qui cārus fuit interitū*) = *grief*, *mourning*, esp. for the death of a relative or dear friend; it also signifies the outward demonstration of the emotion by means of sombre garb, lamentations, etc., cf. Livy, *senātūs cōsultō diēbus trīginta luctus est finītus* = *by a decree of the senate the mourning was brought to an end in thirty days*; (6) *maestitia* = *lasting melancholy*; (7) *tristitia* (from adj. *tristis*) = *sadness, sorrow*, which exhibits itself in gloomy looks, as opposed to *laetitia* (= *joy, gladness*, exhibited in the countenance). — *sed*, adversative conj.; connects and opposes *neque adfert dolōrem* and *quandam . . . voluptātem* (*adfert*). — *quandam*, acc. sing. f. of the indef. pron. *quidam*, *quaedam*, *quiddam* (adjectival neut. *quoddam*); agrees with *voluptātem*. *Quandam* serves to apologize for so direct an accusation, and softens the violence of *voluptātem* in the reference to treasonable doings. See the note on *quāsdam*, Chap. II, l. 4, for the apologetic force which sometimes attaches to *quidam* and *aliquis*. Observe that the *m* of *quam-dam* changes to *n* before *d*: so *quendam* for *quemdam*, *eundem* and *eandem* (from *īdem*, *is* + *-dem*), etc.

LINE 5. *incrēdibilem*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *incrēdibilis*, -e, 3d (*in* = *not* + *crēdibilis* = *believable*; *crēdō*); agrees with *voluptātem*. — *voluptātem*, acc. sing. of the noun *voluptās*, -ātis, f. 3d (from the adj. and adv. *volup*, shortened for *volupis*; cf. the adjectives *voluptārius* and *voluptuosus*; the root is *val* = Greek *ἐλπ*, *to hope, desire*, as *ἐλπίζω* (for *ἐελπιζω*) = *I hope*); direct obj. of *adfert* (understood after *sed* from *adfert* in the preceding coördinate clause). — *Ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *amentiam*; *ad* here expresses purpose or end in view, with reference to each of the coördinate verbs following, *peperit*, *exercuit*, and *servāvit*. — *hanc*, acc. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *amentiam*. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *peperit*, and understood as direct obj. of *exercuit* and *servāvit*. Like *tibi* in l. 3, *tē* is rendered emphatic by its position.

of madness that nature brought you into the world, that inclination trained you, that fortune reserved you. Never have you set your heart upon peace, nay more,	āmentiam madness	nātūra nature	peperit, brought into life,	voluntās your inclination	6
	exercuit, has trained,	fortūna fortune	servāvit. has preserved.	Numquam tū Never you	7
	nōn not	modo (sc. not)	ōtium, peace,	sed nē but not	bellum quidem war even

LINE 6. *āmentiam*, acc. sing. of *āmentia*, -ae, f. 1st (formed from the adj. *āmēns*, = *ab + mēns*, out of one's senses, mad); governed by the prep. *ad*. — *nātūra*, gen. *nātūrae*, f. 1st (from *nātus*, perf. part. of *nāscor*, for *gnāscor*; root *gna* or *gan* = *to beget*, bring forth; cf. *gignō*); nom. sing., subj. of *peperit*. — *peperit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *pariō*, -ere, *peperi*, *partum*, 3 (fut. part. *paritūrus*; cf. *parturiō*, *pars*, *pārēō*, and perhaps *pārō*); agrees with the subj. *nātūra*. Distinguish the parts, conjugation, and meaning of: (1) *parō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 = *I make ready, prepare*; (2) *pārēō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum; 2 = *I appear*, or, in different relation, *I obey*; (3) *pariō* = *I bring forth*, conjugated as described above. — *voluntās*, gen. *voluntātis*, f. 3d (akin to *volō*, *voluptās*, etc.); nom. sing., subj. of *exercuit*; observe the absence of conjunctions to connect this sentence with the one preceding and the one following (*asyndeton*). *Voluntās* = simply *inclination*, the literal sense, and not *policy*, in the sense of *political inclination*. Sallust states that while a youth Catiline entered upon a career of violence and crime, in which he found extraordinary satisfaction and delight.

LINE 7. *exercuit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *exerceō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2 (*ex + arceō*); agrees with the subj. *voluntās*. — *fortūna*, gen. *fortūnae*, f. 1st (lengthened from *fors*, akin to *ferō*; *fors* = *whatever brings itself*, hence *chance*; cf. *fortasse*, *fortuitus*, etc.); nom. sing., subj. of *servāvit*. Cicero here takes a fatalistic view, and represents Catiline as a criminal, spared the ordinary punishments which would have fallen to any one but Catiline, in order that he might accomplish a special destiny. Synonyms: (1) *fors* = *chance, luck*; (2) *fortūna* = *the fortune* which intermingles with individual lives; often personified, as the goddess of fortune; (3) *felicitās* (root *fe*, cf. *secundus*) = *the happy conditions* caused by fortune; (4) *rēs secundae* = *fortune, prosperity*, lit. *fortunate events*, concrete. — *servāvit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *servō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; agrees with the subject of *fortūna*. — *Numquam* (*ne + unquam*), adv.; limits *concupistī*. — *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *concupistī*; *tū* is emphatic, and as spoken reflects the speaker's contempt.

LINE 8. *nōn*, neg. adv.; in the phrase *nōn modo* (*nōn*), which modifies *ōtium concupistī*, followed by the adversative combinate *sed nē . . . quidem*. Just as an affirmation is made by *nōn modo* (*solum* or *tantum*) . . . *sed (verum) etiam* (*quoque*), so a negation may be made by *nōn modo* (*solum* or *tantum*) *nōn . . . sed nē . . . quidem* (or *sed vix*). NOTE. (1) If the two clauses constituting the sentence have each the same verb (e.g. *concupistī* in this passage) and the verb stands in the second of the clauses with the second member, *nōn modo* usually takes the place of *nōn modo nōn*, i.e. the negation is only actually expressed in the second clause (viz. by *nē . . . quidem*) and is understood from it in the first clause (just as *nōn concupistī* is understood, from *nē . . . quidem concupistī*, after *nōn modo* in the first clause). Thus our passage practically = the following: *tū nōn modo nōn ōtium nisi nefārium concupistī, sed nē bellum quidem nisi nefārium concupistī*, = *you not only did not desire peace (unless it were wicked), but did not even desire a war, unless it were wicked*. (2) Observe the distribution of the negation, for *nunquam* and *nōn* in the first clause and *nunquam* and *nē* do not cancel one another and make an affirmative; in fact *nōn* and *nē* repeat the

9 nisi	nefārium	concupistī.	Nanctus es	ex	never upon war, ex-
unless	heinous	you desired.	You obtained	from	cept its price be
10 perditis	atque	ab omni	nōn	modo	crime. You have
abandoned (men)	and	by every	not	only	raked up a gang of
					scoundrels, a gang

negative. This is the regular rule of negative distribution; Upcott quotes Cicero, *Ea Caesar numquam neque fecit neque fecisset* = *Caesar never did and never would have done those things*; cf. also II, Chap. IV, at the end, *Nēmō nōn modo Rōmae sed nē ullō quidem in angulō tōtius Italiae oppressus aere aliēnō fuit*. Carefully study the examples in A. & G. 209, a; B. 343, 2; G. 482, 5; H. 552, 2. — **modo**, adv.; in the phrase *nōn modo (nōn)*, limiting *concupistī* understood (from the second clause) as governing *ōtium* in the first clause. — **ōtium**, acc. sing. of *ōtium*, -ī, n. 2d; direct obj. of *concupistī* (expressed in the next clause, and understood in this one). Synonyms: (1) *ōtium*, in opposition to *negōtium* = (a) *leisure*, rest from business, e.g. *ōtiō frui* = to enjoy leisure, (b) *peace*, as a state or condition of freedom from external enemies; (2) *pāx* (from stem *pac*, as in *paciscor*, *pāngō*) = *peace*, as the outcome of diplomatic conference and agreement with an enemy. — **sed**, adversative conj.; connects and opposes *nōn modo (nōn) ōtium* and *nē bellum quidem*. — **nē**, adv.; *nē + quidem* = *not . . . even*, and limits *bellum*; the word or words limited by *nē . . . quidem* always stand between the *nē* and the *quidem*, as *bellum* does in this passage. For the uses of *nē* refer to the note on *nē*, Chap. II, l. 2. — **bellum**, acc. sing. of *bellum*, -ī, n. 2d (for *duellum*, from *duo*; hence lit. *conflict between two combatants*; cf. *duel*); direct obj. of *concupistī*. — **quidem**, adv.; limits *bellum* in the combination *nē . . . quidem*.

LINE 9. **nisi** (*nē + sī*), conj.; here used absolutely, with adverbial force, modifying *nefārium*. For this construction of *nisi* without a verb, refer to the note on *nisi*, Chap. VII, l. 39. — **nefārium**, acc. sing. of the adj. *nefārius*, -a, -um (from the indecl. noun *nefās*, *ne + fās*, = *that which is contrary to divine law, heinous crime*; the root is *fa = to speak*, cf. *fārī*, *fāma*, etc., and *nefandus* = lit. *not to be spoken*, hence execrable); agrees with *bellum*, and is to be supplied with *ōtium* as well. — **concupistī**, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *concupiscō*, -ere, *concupivī*, *concupitum*, 3 (*con + cupiscō*, an inceptive or inchoative form of *cupiō*); agrees with the subj. *tū* above. *Concupistī* is a contraction for *concupivistī*; such contractions are common before *s* or *r* in the perf. (fut.-perf., or pluperf.) of verbs which make the perf. in -āvī, -ēvī, or -ōvī, cf. *cōnfirmāvī*, but only occur before -st in perfects in -īvī; notice that not only does the *v* disappear, but the two vowels between which it stood in the full form coalesce and combine into one long vowel. — **Nanctus es**, 2d pers. sing. of the combine perf. tense ind. of *nanciscor*, -ī, *nancus sum*, 3 deponent (*nactus sum* is another form of the perf.); root *nak* = Greek *ἔναι* = *to reach, obtain, carry away*, cf. *ἡνεγκον*, *ἡνέχθην*, etc.); agrees (the part. *nancus* agreeing in gender and number) with *tū*, the subj. understood. Synonyms: (1) *nanciscī* = *to obtain*, usually implying by chance; (2) *adsequī* and *cōnsequī* = *to obtain*, by determined effort; (3) *adipiscī* (*ad + apiscī* = lit. *to reach out for something*) = *to obtain*, something worth obtaining, e.g. *victōriam*; (4) *potīri* = *to obtain, get possession of*, usually implying by force; (5) *impetrāre* = *to obtain*, in answer to a petition. — **ex**, prep.; gov. the ablatives *perditis* and *dērelictis*, expressing the source or origin. Note that *ex perditis* and *ex dērelictis* are adverbial modifiers of *cōnflātam*. This rather involved sentence may be simplified by arranging thus: *nancus es improborū manū cōnflātam ex perditis atque (ex) dērelictis nōn modo ab omni fortūnā verūm etiā (ā) spē*. Observe that *dērelictis* is coördinate with *perditis*, and that *dērelictis* is limited by *nōn modo ab omni . . . spē*.

LINE 10. **perditis**, abl. plur. m. of *perditus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. (used substantively, = *ex hominibus perditis*) of *perdō*, -ere, *perdidī*, *perditum*, 3; governed by the

welded together out of worthless fellows whom fortune and hope alike have abandoned. What gratification you will derive in their company! What de-	fortūnā, vērūm etiam spē dērelictīs 11 fortune but also (by) hope (from men) forsaken	
	cōnflātā improbōrum manum. Hic tū 12 welded together of wicked (associates) a band. Here you	
	quā laetitiā perfruere! quibus gaudiis 13 what pleasure (you) will enjoy! what in delights	

prep. *ex*. — *atque*, cop. conj.; connects *ex perditis* and (*ex*) *dērelictis*. — *ab*, prep.; gov. the abl. *fortūnā*, and must be understood with *spē*. *Ab omni fortūnā* and (*ab omni*) *spē* express agency (i.e. *fortūnā* and *spē* are personified) and are modifiers, not of *perditis*, but of *dērelictis*. — *omni*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *fortūnā*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; combined with *modo*, = *not only*, modifying *ab omni fortūnā*. — *modo*, adv.; for *nōn modo* in the first clause, followed by *vērūm etiam* in the second, see the note on *nōn*, Chap. III, l. 18.

LINE 11. *fortūnā*, abl. sing. of *fortūna*, -ae, f. 1st (see l. 7); governed by the prep. *ab*. — *vērūm* (adverbial acc. sing. n. of the adj. *vērū*, -ā, -um; cf. *vērō*, abl. sing. n., used as adv. and conj.), adversative conj., connecting *nōn modo ab omni fortūnā* with *etiam (ab omni) spē*. — *etiam* (*et + iam*), adv.; modifies *dērelictis*, with reference to its modifier (*ab omni*) *spē*. — *spē*, abl. sing. of *spēs*, *spēs*, f. 5th; governed by *ab*, understood from the coördinate phrase *ab fortūnā* above; *omni* is also to be supplied from above with *spē*. — *dērelictis*, abl. plur. m. of *dērelictus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *dērelinquō*, -ere, *dēreliqui*, *dērelictum*, 3 (*dē + relinquo*; *relinquō = re + linguō*); *dērelictis* is coördinate with *perditis*, and so is an abl. of source or origin governed by *ex* (supplied from *ex perditis*). *Ex dērelictis ab omni spē*, etc. = *ex hominibus dērelictis ab omni spē* or *ex hominibus qui ab omni spē*, etc., *dērelicti sunt*.

LINE 12. *cōnflātā*, acc. sing. f. of *cōnflātus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *cōnflō*, *āre*, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*com + flō*, = lit. *I blow together*, kindle, weld together; root *bhla = fla*, to blow, cf. *flōrēō*, *flāmen*; *fluō*, *φλῡω*, *flōō*, and *φλῡω* are from kindred roots); *cōnflātā* agrees with *manum*, and is predicative, i.e. = a clause *manum quae cōnflāta est ex perditis*. *Cōnflātā* = *fused together* or *welded together*; the metaphor is taken from working in metals, and is common in Cicero; cf. Virgil, Georgics I, l. 508, *falcēs cōnflantur in ense*. The Greek verb *συμφυῶναι* = *cōnflāre*, and is used in similar metaphor. — *improbōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *improbus*, -a, -um (*in = not + probus = upright, honest*); gen. of substance or material, defining *manum* and explaining of what *manum* consists; this gen. is practically identical with the so-called *appositional*, *epexegetic*, or *adnominal* genitive. Compare: *adnominal*, A. & G. 214, f; B. 202; G. 361; H. 395; and *gen. of material*, A. & G. 214, e; B. 197; G. 361; H. 395. Observe that *improbōrum* is substantival, = *of wicked men*; the use of adjectives as nouns is very common, cf. *amicus = a friend*, *bona = property*. — *manum*, acc. sing. of *manus*, -ūs, f. 4th; direct obj. of *nactus es*; *manum* here = *band, gang*. — *Hic*, demonstr. adv.; modifies *perfruere*; *hic = inter eius modi comitēs*. — *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *perfruere*; *tū* is emphatic, = *you, such a man as you are*.

LINE 13. *quā*, abl. sing. f. of *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with *laetitiā*; the sentence is exclamatory. — *laetitiā*, abl. sing. of *laetitia*, -ae, f. 1st (from the adj. *laetus*); obj. of *perfruere*. *Fruor* and its compounds, like *fungor*, *utor*, *potior*, etc., govern the abl. case. A. & G. 249; B. 218, 1; G. 407; H. 421, I. Synonyms: (1) *gaudium* (cf. *gaudeō*) = *joy*, such as is felt inwardly, as opposed to *dolor*; (2) *laetitia* (cf. *laetor*) = *joy*, which reveals itself in the expression and actions; *laetitia* is opposed to *tristitia*, and is a stronger term than *gaudium*. — *perfruere*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of the deponent verb *perfruor*, -ī, *perfructus sum*, 3 (*per* intensive, = *thoroughly + fruor = I*

14	exsultābis!	quantā	in	voluptāte	bacchābere,	lights you will run wild in! In what pleasure will you revel, when in all the number of your associates you will neither hear nor see even a single man
	<i>you will exult!</i>	<i>how great</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>pleasure</i>	<i>you will revel</i>	
15	cum	in	tantō	numerō	tuōrum	neque
	<i>when</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>so great</i>	<i>a number of your (friends)</i>	<i>neither</i>	
16	audiēs	virum	bonum	quemquam	nec	
	<i>you will hear</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>any at all</i>	<i>nor</i>	

enjoy); agrees with the subj. *tū*. Cicero prefers the termination in *-re* to that in *-ris* for the fut. ind. passive, and uses *-re* seven times in this speech and *-ris* not at all. But other writers use *-ris* as much as *-re* in this tense, and, like Cicero, in the pres. ind. and pres. subjunct. passive. — *quibus*, abl. plur. n. of *qui, quae, quod*; agrees with *gaudiis*; *quibus* marks this sentence as exclamatory. — *gaudiis*, abl. plur. of *gaudium*, *-i*, n. 2d (root *gau* = *to be glad*; cf. *γαῖρος* = *exulting, haughty*, and *γῆθος* = *joy*); abl. of cause, with *exsultābis*. Remember that this abl. is common with verbs expressive of emotion, and esp. with past participles, e.g. *commōtus, incitātus*, etc. Note that *laetitā* is a more forcible word than *gaudiis*, but the balance is maintained by adding a stronger verb with *gaudiis* (than *perfrūere* with *laetitā*), viz. *exsultābis*.

LINE 14. *exsultābis*, 2d. pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *exsultō, -are, -āvī, -ātum*, I (frequentative form of *exsitiō*); agrees with the implied subj. *tū*. *Exsultābis* etymologically = *you will leap (dance)*, hence metaphorically *you will riotously delight*. — *quantā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *quantus, -a, -um*; agrees with *voluptāte*. *Quantus* may be used: (1) in exclamations, as in this passage, = *how great!*; (2) interrogatively, direct and indirect, *how great?*; (3) relatively, corresponding to dem. *tantus, = as great . . . as*. — *in*, prep. gov. the abl. *voluptāte*. — *voluptāte*, abl. sing. of *voluptās, -ātis*, f. 3d (see *voluptātem*, l. 5, for derivation, etc.); governed by the prep. *in*. — *bacchābere*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of the deponent verb *bacchor, -ārī, -ātus sum*, I (from the noun *Bacchus*); agrees with the implied subj. *tū*; observe the *asyndeta*. *Bacchārī* = *to revel*, and *bacchatiō* = *revel*, are derived from the name *Bacchus* (Βάκχος), given both by Greeks and Romans to the god Dionysus (Διόνυσος). *Bacchus* was the god of wine and of riotous enjoyment. He was the son of Jupiter and Semelē, the daughter of Cadmus of Thebes. Hēra (Jūnō) drove him mad, and in this state he wandered through Egypt, Asia, and India, teaching the cultivation of the vine. On his return to Europe he compelled the nations to pay him divine worship. On his travels he was accompanied, first by the Graces, but later by the *Bacchae* or *Bacchantēs* (Βάκχαί), a number of women devoted to his service. The name of *Bacchae* or *Bacchantēs* was also given to those women who in later times kept up his worship, exciting themselves to frenzy by drinking wine. It is from the dithyrambic choruses sung at the festivals of Dionysus that the Greek drama was developed.

LINE 15. *cum*, temporal conj.; followed by the ind. *audiēs*; *cum* here = *quō tempore* = *nam eō tempore*. The ind. mood is regular with *cum* in primary tenses, and occurs for special reasons in the historic tenses also; but the subjunct. is the rule with the imperf. and pluperfect. See the note on *cum*, Chap. III, l. 23. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *numerō*. — *tantō*, abl. sing. m. of the dem. adj. *tantus, -a, -um*; agrees with *numerō*. — *numerō*, abl. sing. of *numerus, -i*, m. 2d (root *nam* = *to allot*; cf. *νέμω* = *I distribute*, etc.); governed by the prep. *in*. — *tuōrum*, gen. of *tui*, plur. m. 2d (substantival m. of the poss. adj. *tuus, -a, -um*; so *mei, nostrī* (as in *Caesar*), *sui*, etc.); not so much a partitive gen. as a descriptive gen., limiting *numerō*. — *neque* (*ne + que*), negative cop. conj.; used correlatively with *nec* below, = *neither . . . nor*.

LINE 16. *audiēs*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *audiō, -īre, -īvī, -itum*, 4 (root *av* = *to hear*; cf. *ἀῖω*, for *ἀῖλω*, = *I hear*); agrees with the subj. *tū* implied by the personal

true to his country. | vidēbis. Ad hūius vītae studium meditātī 17
 It is for the living of | you will see. For this of life the pursuit studied
 a life like this that | illi sunt quī feruntur labōrēs tui, 18
 your so-called train- | those have been (lit. are) which are called labors your;

ending. — **virum**, acc. sing. of *vir*, -ī, m. 2d; direct object of *audiēs*, and supplied in the coördinate clause following as the direct obj. of *vidēbis*. *Vir* or *homō* may be used when a complimentary attribute is added (as *bonum* here); but if the attribute be uncomplimentary (e.g. *improbus*, *malus*, etc.), *homō* and not *vir* is the noun to employ. For further distinctions consult the note on *virī*, Chap. I, l. 23. — **bonum**, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *bonus*, -a, -um; agrees with *virum*; *bonum* = *loyal*, *patriotic*, in a political sense. — **quemquam**, acc. sing. m. of the indef. pron. or adj. *quisquam*, *quaequam*, *quidquam* or *quicquam* (*quis* + *quam*); agrees with *virum*. *Quisquam* and *ullus* are rarely used except in negative sentences, or sentences whose import is a negation, e.g. a rhetorical question. — **nec** (abbreviated form of *neque*), cop. conj.; connects *audiēs* and *vidēbis*. Some editors prefer to read *neque* here. Of the various negative correlative combinations the most common are *neque . . . neque*, and *nec . . . nec*; but *neque . . . nec* is not unusual, though the inverse order *nec . . . neque* is rare. Now and then *et . . . neque*, and *neque . . . et* may be met with, but opportunities for the correlation of an affirmative and negative conjunction are not common. A. & G. 155, a; B. 341, 3; G. 480, NOTE 3; H. 554, I, 5.

LINE 17. **vidēbis**, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *videō*, -ēre, *vidī*, *visum*, 2; agrees with the subj. *tū* implied by the personal ending. — **Ad**, prep.; gov. the acc. *studium*, expressing *purpose* or *end in view* and modifying *meditātī*. — **hūius**, gen. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *vītae*, and = (*a life*) of *this kind*, i.e. *comfortless camp-life*, with the dregs of Italy for camp-mates. — **vītae**, gen. sing. of *vīta*, f. 1st; objective gen., with *studium*; *vītae* here = *modi vivendi*. — **studium**, acc. sing. of *studium*, -ī, n. 2d (from *studeō*; *studium* = (1) *inclination*, *zeal*, *enthusiasm*; (2) *pursuit*, *study*, as here; (3) *devotion*, *attachment*); governed by the prep. *ad*. — **meditātī**, nom. plur. m. of *meditātus*, -a, -um, perf. part. of the deponent verb *meditor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1; agrees with the subj. *illi* (*labōrēs*). Observe: (1) that *meditātī*, + *sunt* following, = 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. of *meditor*, agreeing with *illi* (*labōrēs*) as subj.; (2) that, like the perf. participles of some other deponents, *meditātī* has passive force, hence *meditātī sunt* = *have been studied*; for the passive signification, cf. *comitātus*, *testātus*, etc., and *meditātum et cōgitātum scelus* (Cic. *Philippics*). A. & G. 135, b and f; B. 112 b; G. 167, NOTE 2; H. 231, 2.

LINE 18. **illi**, nom. plur. m. of the dem. pron. *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; subj. of *meditātī sunt*; the full subj. is *illi labōrēs*, but *labōrēs* is emphasized by being included as complement of *feruntur* in the relative clause; see the note on *feruntur*. — **sunt**, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj. *illi*; *sunt* combines with *meditātī*, forming the perf. tense of *meditor* (see note above). — **quī**, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the subj. *illi*. — **feruntur**, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. pass. of *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātum*, irreg.; agrees with the subj. *quī*. The sentence *illi quī feruntur labōrēs tui* (*meditātī sunt*) admits of two constructions: (1) *those practices which are called your training-exercises*; here *feruntur* is copulative, and *labōrēs tui* is predicative; we find the mas. *illi* instead of a neut. *illa* (e.g. *illa quae feruntur labōrēs tui*) by reason of the attraction exerted by the emphatic word *labōrēs*; (2) *those training-exercises of yours which are so much talked about* (*which are matter of common talk*); here *illi labōrēs* = the antecedent of *quī*, and *feruntur* is not copulative, but a full predicate (= *praedicantur*); the sentence is colloquial, and = οὐ λεγόμενοι πόντοι (so Upcott). The editor of this book has adopted the first construction, but the second is equally good,

- 19 *iacēre* *humī* *nōn* *solum* *ad* *obsidendum* | ing has been practised — your lying on the ground, not only for to be looked out for
(viz.) to lie on the ground not only for to be looked out for
- 20 *stuprum*, *vērūm* *etiam* *ad* *facinus* *obeundum*, | to watch for chances of debauchery, but also for crime to be undertaken; also to perpetrate

and finds favor with many; in any case, observe the meaning of *feruntur*, and cf. the common expression *ferunt* = *men say* (*report, narrate*). — *labōrēs*, nom. plur. of *labor*, -ōris, m. 3d (root *labh* = ἀλφ = *lab*, to lay hold of, to work; cf. ἀλφά, ἀλφῆμα = *produce, gain*); predicative with *feruntur*, and therefore in the same case as the subj. *quī*. Consultation of a dictionary indicates that there are two forms *labor* and *labos*, and the same is the case with several other nouns, e.g. *honor* (*honor*), *lepor* (*lepos*), *arbor* (*arbor*), *pavor* (*pavos*), *clāmor* (*clāmōs*), etc. It appears that the original ending was in *s*, though Madvig asserts that nouns derived from verbs can only end in -or, e.g. *amor* (not *amos*); but Quintilian permits *clāmōs* (*clāmōr*, from verb *clāmō* = *I shout*). The change from *s* to *r* began with the oblique cases, and then gradually *s* yielded to *r* in the nominative case also. The change belongs to a period somewhat about 350-300 B.C., as we may gather from Cicero's statement (in one of his letters) that *L. Papirius Crassus*, who was consul in 336 B.C., was the first of his *gens* to cease being called *Papīsius* (*quī primum Papīsius est vocārī desitus*). The Medicean Virgil always reads *arbor*, *honor*, and *labor* (not *arbor*, *honor*, and *labos*). However, it is certain that Cicero preferred *labor*, and *honor* and *lepos* are also regularly found in his works. Most monosyllabic words retain *s* in the nominative, with the change to *r* in the oblique cases, e.g. *mās*, gen. *māris*; *aes*, gen. *aeris*; *flōs*, gen. *flōris*. [The substance of the above discussion is taken from Prof. Mayor's note on *honor*, in Chap. VI of Cicero's 2d Philippic Oration.] — *tuī*, nom. plur. m. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *labōrēs*.

LINE 19. *iacēre*, pres. inf. act. of *iaceō*, -ēre, -uī, no supine, 2 (intrans. form of *iaciō*; root *i* = *to go*, cf. *cō*, *ēi*, *ēi*; just as *iaciō* = lit. *I make to go*, hence *I throw*, so *iaceō* = *I am thrown*, hence *I lie*); substantival, and in the nom. case, being an appositive of *labōrēs*; compare *vigilāre* following, which is also an appositive, and note the absence of a connecting conjunction (*asyndeton*). An inf. is a noun, inasmuch as it may be the subj. or obj. of a sentence, e.g. *mentīrī est turpe* (subj.); it is a verbal, inasmuch as it admits of tenses, is modified by adverbs, and governs an object. Consult A. & G. 270; B. 326-328; G. 280; H. 532, 538. — *humī*, locative case of *humus*, -i, f. 2d (cf. *homō* (old form *hemō*), χαμᾶι = *on the ground*, *hūmānus*, *humilis*); modifies *iacēre*. *Humus* is one of the few nouns which, apart from the names of towns and small islands (e.g. *Rōmae* = *at Rome*), retain the old locative case; cf. *domī* = *at home*, *rūrī* = *in the country*, *militiae* = *on military service*, *vesperī* = *in the evening*. — *nōn*, neg. adv.; *nōn solum* modifies *ad obsidendum stuprum*. — *solum*, adv. (in origin acc. sing. n. of the adj. *solus*, -a, -um; cf. *multum*, *facile*, etc.); in the common combination, *nōn solum*, preceding *vērūm etiam*, which introduces something still more emphatic. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *obsidendum stuprum*, expressing purpose. Other ways of expressing purpose are: (1) *causā* or *gratiā* + the gen. of the gerund or gerundive; (2) *ut* (*nē*), or *quō* (if the purpose clause contain a comparative adverb or adjective) + the subjunct. mood; (3) *quī* + the subjunct.; (4) the supine in -um, after verbs expressing or implying motion; (5) sometimes by the fut. part. in -rus. — *obsidendum*, acc. sing. n. of *obsidendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *obsidēō*, -ēre, *obsēdi*, *obsessum*, 2 (*ob* + *sedeō*); agrees with *stuprum* in the construction of gerundival attraction. See the note on *habendī*, Chap. I, l. 8. In addition to its military sense of *to besiege*, *to invest*, *obsidere* often = *to lie in wait for*, *to be secretly on the watch for*.

LINE 20. *stuprum*, acc. sing. of *stuprum*, -i, n. 2d; governed by *ad*, and in the gerundival construction with *obsidendum*. There is a low play on the words in the above phrase;

crimes; your spying by night and secret designs not only upon the husbands' slum- bers, but also upon the property of peace- able citizens. You	vigilāre to watch	nōn not	solum only	insidiantem 21 (subj. = you) plotting
	somnō against the sleep	maritōrum, of husbands,	vērūm but	etiam 22 also
	bonis against the goods of	ōtiōsōrum. . peaceful men.	Habēs, You have (a place) where	ubi 23

the meaning is that Catiline cultivated his remarkable physical powers to serve him not only as a soldier in the camp, but also as a libertine in the vicious enterprises of his private life. — *vērūm*, adversative conj. (and adv.; in origin acc. neut. sing. of the adj. *vērū*; cf. the abl. sing. n. *vērō*, used similarly); connects *ad obsidendum stuprum* and *ad facinus obeundum*. — *etiam* (*et + iam*), adv.; intensifies *ad facinus obeundum*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *facinus obeundum*, expressing purpose. — *facinus*, acc. sing. of *facinus, facinoris*, n. 3d (*faciō*, hence lit. = *deed*, but, as a rule, in a bad sense, *misdeed, crime*); governed by *ad*, and in the gerundival construction with *obeundum*. See the synonyms in the note on *sceleris*, Chap. IV, l. 9. — *obeundum*, acc. sing. n. of *obeundus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *obeō, obire, obīi, obitum*, irreg. trans. and intrans. (*ob + eō* = lit. *I go to meet*, hence often = *to meet regularly*); agrees with *facinus* in the construction of gerundival attraction. Though *eō* is intrans., *obeō, praetereō*, etc., are trans., as intrans. verbs frequently acquire an active force when compounded with *ad, ante, praeter, ob, trans*, etc. A. & G. 228, a; B. 175, 2, a; G. 331; H. 372.

LINE 21. *vigilāre*, pres. inf. act. of *vigilō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1 (from the adj. *vigil* = *wakeful, watchful*; root *vag* or *aug* = *to be awake, to be active*; cf. *ὕγις* = *healthy, vigeō, augēō*, etc.); agrees with the subj.-acc. *ē* understood; *vigilāre* is coördinate with *iacere*, and like it is an appositive of *labōrēs*. Remember that the inf. may be subj. or obj., no matter if it agrees with an expressed or implied subj.-acc. or not. It is evident that *ē* must be supplied with *vigilāre* as subj.-acc., for the participle *insidiantem* refers to and enlarges the subj. of *vigilāre*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; *nōn solum* modifies *insidiantem* *somnō* *maritōrum*. — *solum*, adv.; in combination with *nōn*. — *insidiantem*, acc. sing. m. of *insidiāns, -antis*, pres. part. of *insidiārī, -ārī, ātus sum*, 1 deponent (from *insidiā* = *an ambush, in + sedēō*; hence *insidiārī* = *to lay an ambush for, to plot against*); agrees with *ē*, the implied subj.-acc. of *vigilāre*.

LINE 22. *somnō*, dat. sing. of *somnus, -ī*, m. 2d (for *sop-nus*, from root *svap* = *svā* = *sop, to sleep*; cf. *υπνος*, for *σύννος*, = *sleep*; *sopor*, for *svopor*; *somnium* = *a dream*); dat. of the indirect obj., governed by *insidiantem* (as a compound of *in*). — *maritōrum*, nom. plur. of *maritus, -ī*, m. 2d = *a husband* (in origin the substantival mas. of the adj. *maritus, -a, -um*, from *mās, māris* = *male*; cf. *marīta* = one provided with a *mās*, hence *a wife*); poss. gen., limiting *somnō*. — *vērūm*, adversative conj. (see l. 20); connects *insidiantem* *somnō* *maritōrum* and (*insidiantem*) *bonis* *ōtiōsōrum*. — *etiam*, adv.; intensifies *insidiantem* *bonis* *ōtiōsōrum*.

LINE 23. *bonis*, dat. of *bona, -ōrum*, n. 2d = *property, possessions* (substantival neut. plur. of the adj. *bonus, -a, -um*; cf. *bonum, -ī*, n. 2d = *advantage*; *bonus* = *a good man*; *boni, -orum*, = *the good*, esp. as a political term); dat. of the indirect obj., governed by *insidiantem*; joined by *vērūm* to *somnō*. — *ōtiōsōrum*, gen. plur. m. (substantival = *of peaceable men*) of the adj. *ōtiōsus, -a, -um* (from the noun *ōtium*); poss. gen., limiting *bonis*. *ōtiōsi* = citizens of steady and quiet habits, who would be as unlikely to suspect robbery as to have the means at hand to resist it. — *Habēs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *habēō, -ēre, -uī, -itum*, 2; agrees with the subj. *tū*, which is implied by the personal ending. Observe that the object of *habēs* is the clause *ubi ostentēs patientiam*, etc. — *ubi*, adv. (for *quo-bi*); introduces the consecutive clause

24	ostentēs	tuam	illam	praeclāram	patientiam	now have an oppor- tunity of displaying your remarkable
	you may display of yours	that		famous	endurance	
25	famis,	frigoris,	inopiae	rērum	omnium,	power of enduring hunger, cold, and complete destitution,
	of hunger,	of cold,	of lack	of things	all,	
26	quibus	tē	brevī	tempore	cōnfectum	esse
	by which yourself	short	in time		overcome	to be
					in time	before long your

ubi ostentēs patientiam; *habēs ubi* = *habēs locum in quō*, the relative word expressing characteristic and consequently followed by the subjunctive mood. The uses of *ubi* are: (1) adv. of place, interrog. or relative, = *where*; (2) adv. of time, interrog. or relative, = *when*; (3) adv. in place of the rel. pron., = *whereby, with whom*, etc.

LINE 24. *ostentēs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *ostendō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (frequentative of *ostendō*, *obs* + *tendō*); agrees with the subj. *tū* implied by the personal ending; the subjunct. is consecutive following *ubi*, which expresses *characteristic* (you have an opportunity for, etc.). Synonyms: (1) *monstrō* (akin to *moneō*) = *I point out*, e.g. *viam digitō*; (2) *demonstrō* = *I indicate, I call attention to*; (3) *significō* = *I make known by signs* (*signis*), e.g. *fraudem*; (4) *indicō* = *I disclose*; (5) *exhibeō* = *I hold out to view*; (6) *ostendō* = *I stretch out to the light, display*, e.g. *potestātem*; (7) *ostentō* = *I show*, esp. *show off, parade, display*. — *tuam*, acc. sing. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *patientiam*. — *illam*, acc. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *ille, illa, illud*; agrees with and emphasizes *patientiam*. — *praeclāram*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *praeclārus*, -a, -um (*prae* = *very* + *clārus* = *famous*; the other meaning of *prae* in composition is *before*, cf. *praedicō* = *I foretell*); agrees with *patientiam*. — *patientiam*, acc. sing. of *patientia*, -ae, f. 1st (from *patiēns*, pres. part. of the deponent *patior*); direct obj. of *ostentēs*.

LINE 25. *famis*, gen. sing. of *famēs*, f. 3d; objective gen., dependent on *patientiam*. A. & G. 217; B. 200; G. 363, 2; H. 396, III. — *frigoris*, gen. sing. of *frigus*, n. 3d (cf. *pr̄yos* = *frost, cold*); objective gen. dependent on *patientiam* and coördinate with *famis*; note the absence of conjunctions. — *inopiae*, gen. sing. of *inopia*, f. 1st (from adj. *inops*; *in* + *ops*); objective gen., dependent on *patientiam* and coördinate with *famis* and *frigoris*. — *rērum*, gen. plur. of *rēs, rei*, f. 5th; subjective gen., defining *inopiae*. *Omnium rērum* = *complete*, taking the place of an adjectival attribute; it is found with several nouns, e.g. *cōpia, abundantia*, etc.; cf. II, Chap. XI, *cum omnium rērum dēsperatiōne*. — *omnium*, gen. plur. f. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *rērum*.

LINE 26. *quibus*, abl. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; refers (not to *omnium rērum* as antecedent, but) to the antecedents *famis, frigoris, inopiae*; abl. of the means or instrument, modifying *cōnfectum esse*. Observe that the antecedents of *quibus* are abstract expressions and not all of the same gender, hence the relative *quibus* is neuter = *by which things* (*agencies, means*, etc.). — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. of the inf. *cōnfectum esse* in the object-clause of *senties* (a verb of *perception*). — *brevī*, abl. sing. n. of the adj. *brevis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *tempore*. — *tempore*, abl. sing. of *tempus, temporis*, n. 3d; abl. of *time within which*. Distinguish the following: (1) *duration* of time, expressed by the acc., e.g. *duās hōrās* = *for two hours*; (2) *point* of time, expressed by the abl., e.g. *quartā hōrā* = *at the fourth hour*; (3) *time within which*, expressed by the abl. and sometimes by the abl. with *in*, e.g. (*in*) *his decem annis* = *within these ten years*. In all of the above the noun usually has a modifier, but remark exceptions like *aestāte* = *in summer*. — *cōnfectum*, acc. sing. m. of *cōnfectus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *cōnficiō*, -ere, *cōnfēcī*, *cōnfectum*, 3 (*con* + *faciō*; most compounds of *faciō* make the passive in -*ficiō*, but a few like *faciō*, e.g. *patefaciō, patefeciō*);

strength consumed by these trials. When I kept you out of the consulship, I accom- plished this much at any rate, that though you might assail the state in the character of an exile you could	sentiēs. you will feel. ā cōsulātū reppulī, from the consulship I thrust back, temptāre quam cōsul vexāre rem pūblicam to attack than as consul to harass the commonwealth	Tantum prōfēcī tum, cum tē 27 So much I effected then, when you ut exsul potius 28 that as an exile rather temptāre quam cōsul vexāre rem pūblicam 29 to attack than as consul to harass the commonwealth
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agrees with the subj.-acc. *tū*; *cōnfectum* + *esse* = the perf. inf. pass. of *cōnficiō*. *Cōnfectum esse* = to have been finished (done up, or exhausted), colloquially. — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; combines with *cōnfectum*, as described above, and agrees with the subj.-acc. *tū* in the object-clause of *sentiēs*.

LINE 27. *sentiēs*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *sentiō*, -īre, *sensī*, *sensum*, 4; agrees with the implied subject *tū* in the relative clause. — *Tantum*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *tantus*, -a, -um; direct obj. of *prōfēcī*. *Tantum prōfēcī* = I accomplished only so much, i.e. I accomplished so much at any rate; *tantum* is defined by the *ut* clauses following. *Tantum* may be considered an adverbial modifier. — *prōfēcī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *prōficiō*, -ere, *prōfēcī*, *prōfectum*, 3 (*prō* + *faciō* = (1) I succeed, intrans., (2) I accomplish, trans.); agrees with the implied subj. *ego*. — *tum*, adv. of time; modifies *prōfēcī*; *tum cum reppulī* defines the time of the principal verb *prōfēcī*. Observe that the *cum* clause is exactly like any other rel. clause, for *cum* refers to the antecedent *tum* (*tum cum* = *cō tempore quō*), and therefore the verb of the *cum* clause is indicative. — *cum*, temporal conj., correlative of *tum*; with the ind. *reppulī*. See the note on *cum*, Chap. III, l. 23. — *tē*, acc. sing. of the 2d pers. pron. *tū*; direct obj. of *reppulī*.

LINE 28. *ā*, prep., gov. the abl. *cōsulātū*, expressing separation in combination with *reppulī*. — *cōsulātū*, abl. sing. of *cōsulātus*, -ūs, m. 4th (= the office of consul, consulship); governed by the prep. *ā*. The substance of the *ut* clauses shows that the allusion in this passage is not to Cicero's defeat of Catiline in the elections held in the year 64 B.C., but to the success of his efforts in securing Catiline's defeat when, at the elections held under Cicero's presidency in 63 B.C., he appeared as a candidate for consular office for 62 B.C. It will be remembered that Cicero prevented intimidation of the voters by appearing with a force of armed friends in the Campus Martius. — *reppulī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *repellō*, -ere, *reppulī*, *repulsum*, 3 (*re* = back + *pellō* = I drive); agrees with the subj. *ego* implied by the personal ending. — *ut*, consecutive conj.; introduces the objective substantival clause of result *ut . . . possēs*; *ut* clauses of this kind are found after any verb of effecting, e.g. *prōficiō*, *efficiō*, *perficiō*, etc. A. & G. 332; B. 297, I; G. 553, I; H. 501, II. — *exsul*, gen. *exsulīs*, m. (and f.) 3d (probably from root *sad* = *sed* or *sol*, = to go, + *ex* = out; thus *exsul* and not *exul* is the correct form, and *exsilium* (not *exilium*)); nom. sing., in apposition with the implied subj. of *possēs*, viz. *tū*. — *potius*, comparative adv. = rather (adj. indecl. *potis* or *pote*; compar. *potior*; superl. *potissimus*); modifies *temptāre*. Synonyms: (1) *potius* = more, rather, of the choice between two things; (2) *magis* = more, qualitative, in answer to the question 'how greatly?'; (3) *amplius* = more, more widely, of a growth or an addition; (4) *plus* = more, quantitative, in answer to the question 'how much?'

LINE 29. *temptāre*, pres. inf. act. of *temptō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (intensive of *tendō*); complementary or epexegetical inf., expressing the further action of the subj. of *possēs*. The celebrated scholar Bentley in a note on a passage in Terence remarks that in his study of the most ancient as well as of more recent classical Mss. he has always found either *temptāre* or more rarely *temtāre*, but never the popular form *tentāre*; ever since the time of Bentley the best scholars have read *temptare*, *quattuor*, *scena*, etc.,

80	possēs,	atque	ut	id,	quod	esset	ā	not harass it as a
	<i>you might be able,</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>that that</i>	<i>which</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>by</i>		consul, and that the
81	tē	scelerātē	susceptum,	latrōcinium	potius			criminal enterprise
	<i>you wickedly</i>	<i>undertaken,</i>	<i>brigandage</i>	<i>rather</i>				which you have taken
82	quam	bellum	nōminārētur.					in hand should better
	<i>than</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>should be called.</i>					merit the name of
								brigandage than of
								war.

even when in conflict with etymological probabilities (e.g. we should etymologically expect *tentō*), because the mass of the Mss. evidence is in favor of such orthography. — *quam*, adv.; introduces an inf. clause of comparison. — *cōsul*, gen. *cōsulis*, m. 3d; nom. sing., in apposition with the implied subj. of *possēs*, viz. *tū*. Observe the play on the two contrasted words *exsul* and *cōsul* (both probably from the same root). — *vexāre*, pres. inf. act. of *vēxō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (frequentative of *vehō*); complementary inf. with *possēs*. — *rem*, acc. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; direct obj. of *vexāre*. — *pūblicam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rem*.

LINE 30. *possēs*, 2d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. of *possum*, *posse*, *potui*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* = able + *sum* = I am); agrees with the subj. *tū* implied by the personal ending; the subjunct. is consecutive following *ut*. — *atque*, cop. conj.; joins the coördinate substantival clauses *ut . . . possēs* and *ut id . . . nōminārētur*. — *ut*, consecutive conj.; introduces the substantival clause of result *ut id . . . nōminārētur* as obj. of *prōfēcī*. — *id*, nom. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; subj. of *nōminārētur*. — *quod*, nom. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *id* in gender and number, and is subj. of *susceptum esset*. — *esset*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subj. of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*; agrees with the subj. *quod*; *esset* + *susceptum* = the pluperf. subjunct. pass. of *suscipio*. It is the regular rule for a verb dependent on a subjunctive (as *possēs*) to be itself subjunctive. Some editors retain the older reading *est ā tē scelerātē susceptum* (*est . . . susceptum* = perf. ind. pass.), and explain the ind. mood on the ground that the *quod* clause is not an integral part of the consecutive sentence, but an addition of the speaker explaining *id*; cf. Chap. VII, ll. 2 and 3, *nōn ut odiō permōtus esse videar, quō DEBEŌ*. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *tē*, expressing the agent after the passive verb *susceptum esset*.

LINE 31. *tē*, abl. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *ā*. — *scelerātē*, adv. (formed from *scelerātus*, perf. part. pass. of the verb *scelerō*, 1); modifies *susceptum esset*. — *susceptum*, nom. sing. n. of *susceptus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *suscipio*, -ere, *suscipī*, *susceptum*, 3 (*subs*, old form of *sub*, + *cipio*); agrees with the subj. *quod*; *susceptum* + *esset* (above, where see note) = the 3d pers. sing. pluperf. subjunct. pass. of *suscipio*. Synonyms: (1) *suscipere*, opposed to *recusāre*, = *to undertake* a thing or business, in general; (2) *recipere* = *to undertake* a matter assigned to one, and to engage to be responsible in oneself for the results and the risks involved. — *latrōcinium*, gen. *latrōcinii*, n. 2d (from verb *latrōcinor*, 1; from *latrō*); nom. sing., predicative with the copulative verb *nōminārētur*. See the note on *latrōcinio*, Chap. IX, l. 35. — *potius*, comparative adv.; modifies the pred. *latrōcinium* (*nōminārētur*).

LINE 32. *quam*, adv.; introduces a clause of comparison after *potius*. — *bellum*, gen. *belli*, n. 2d (for *du-ellum*, from *duo*); nom. sing., predicative with *nōminārētur*. Observe the contrast between *latrōcinium* and *bellum*; if Catiline had been elected consul in 63 B.C., he might have been said in virtue of his office (with military imperium) to be waging war. — *nōminārētur*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. pass. of *nōminō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (from *nōmen*; root *gnā* = *to know*, cf. *nōscō*, etc.); agrees with the subj. *id*; the subjunct. is consecutive, in the substantival clause of result introduced by *ut* (l. 30) in dependence on the principal verb *prōfēcī*.

XI. Now, Conscript Fathers, to enable me to escape by solemn prayer and entreaty what seems to be an almost justifiable complaint on the part of my country, lend careful at-

XI. Nunc ut ā mē, patrēs cōscriptī, 1
Now that from me, fathers enrolled,
quandam prope iūstam patriae querimōniam 2
certain nearly just of my country a complaint
dētester ac dēprecer, percipite, quaesō, 3
I may ward off and plead against, attend to, I beg,

LINE 1. **Nunc**, adv.; with a force not so much temporal as resumptive; = Greek *νῦν δέ*. — **ut**, final conj.; followed by the subjunctives *dētester* and *dēprecer*, in a pure clause of purpose. — **ā** (*ā* or *ab* before consonants, *ab* before words beginning with a vowel or *h*), prep.; gov. the abl. *mē*, expressing *separation* in combination with the verbs *dētester* and *dēprecer*. — **mē**, abl. sing. of *ego*; governed by the prep. *ā*. — **patrēs**, voc. plur. of *pater*, *patris*, m. 3d; the case of address. Not all *patrēs familiās* became *patrēs* in the sense of *senators*, but only such as were chosen by the consul or censor (out of the *patricii*, descendants of the most ancient *gentēs*), or such as succeeded to a seat in the senate by virtue of having held curule office. — **cōscriptī**, voc. plur. m. of *cōscriptus*, -a, -um, perf. pass. of *cōscribō*, -ere, *cōscripsi*, *cōscriptum*, 3 (*con* + *scribō*); agrees with *patrēs*. *Patrēs cōscriptī* = *enrolled fathers*, the epithet *cōscriptī* serving to distinguish those *patrēs* (patrician heads of families) who were senators from those who were not. The old explanation, that the phrase = *patrēs et cōscriptī* = (patrician) *senators and enrolled* (plebeians), is no longer accepted.

LINE 2. **quandam**, acc. sing. f. of the indef. pron. and adj. *quādam*, *quaedam*, *quiddam* (adjectival neut. *quoddam*; *qui* + -dam); agrees with *querimōniam*; as often, this pronoun qualifies or apologizes for something, as in this passage for *prope iūstam* = *an almost justifiable complaint, so to speak*. Observe that *m* changes to *n* before *d*; thus *quemdam* to *quendam*, and *quamdam* to *quandam*. — **prope**, adv. (compar. *propius*; superl. *proximē*); limits *iūstam*. Many adverbs in early times acquired prepositional force; cf. *prope* + the acc., *ante* + acc., *palam* + abl., etc. — **iūstam**, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *iustus*, -a, -um (from noun *iūs* = *right, law*, lit. *that which is binding*; root *yu* = *to bind*); agrees with *querimōniam*. — **patriae**, gen. sing. of *patria*, f. 1st (in origin f. of adj. *patrius*, -a, -um, with *terra* understood); poss. gen., limiting *querimōniam*. — **querimōniam**, acc. sing. of *querimōnia*, -ae, f. 1st (from verb *queror* = *I complain*; root *quer* or *ques*, akin to Sanskrit *cvas* = *to heave a sigh*); direct obj. of *dētester*, and understood as direct obj. of the coördinate verb *dēprecer*. Synonyms: (1) *questus* = *complaint* in general; (2) *querimōnia* = *complaint* about what has in actual fact been suffered; (3) *querēla* = *complaint* about something suffered in fact or in imagination.

LINE 3. **dētester**, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of the deponent verb *dētestor*, -āri, -ātus sum 1 (*dē*, marking separation + *testor*, from *testis* = *a witness*; hence lit. *I bear witness from, I avert by solemn adjuration*); the implied subj. is *ego*; the subjunct. is final with *ut*. — **ac** (abbreviated form of *atque*), cop. conj.; connects *dētester* and *dēprecer*. *Atque* (*ac*) is often used instead of *et* to join two important words or ideas. — **dēprecer**, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of the deponent verb *dēprecor*, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 (*dē*, with force as in *dētester* + *precor* = *I pray*; hence *I avert by pleading*; cf. English *I deprecate*); the implied subj. is *ego*. — **percipite**, 2d pers. plur. pres. imperative act. of *percipio*, -ere, *percēpi*, *perceptum*, 3 (*per* + *cipio*); the subj. *vōs* is understood. *Percipere* = lit. *to seize completely*, i.e. with the understanding, hence *to hear, to comprehend*. — **quaesō**, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *quaesō*, -ere, -ivi or -ii, no supine, 3 (old form of *quaerō*; the 1st pers. plur. is *quaesumus*; etymology doubtful); the subj. is *ego* understood. *Quaesō* is parenthetical = *I pray you*; *quaesumus* is often similarly used.

4	diligenter	quae	dīcam,	et	ea	tention, I beg of you,
	carefully	(those things) which	I shall say,	and	them	to the words which
5	penitus	animīs	vestrīs	mentibusque		I am about to speak,
	deeply	to minds	your	and to (your) intellects		and lay them safely
6	mandāte.	Etenim	sī	mēcum	patria, quae	up within your in-
	commit.	For	if	with me	my country, which	most hearts and
						minds. For imagine
						my country, which

LINE 4. *diligenter*, adv. (from adj. *diligēns*; *diligēns* is pres. part. of *diligō*, *dis* + *legō* = *I select apart*; hence *diligenter* = *carefully, with discrimination*); modifies *percipite*. — *quae*, acc. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees in gender and number with *ea*, understood as direct obj. of *percipite*, i.e. *quae dīcam*, i.e. *quae dicam* is not the interrog. pron. + pres. subjunct. in indirect interrogation, but the rel. + the fut. ind. (= *ea quae dicam*). When the rel. + its verb = a single phrase or idea, the antecedent is frequently omitted, especially when a part of *is*, *ea*, *id*; cf. *quī adsunt audiant* = *let those present listen*. — *dīcam*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *dīcō*, -ere, *dixi*, *dictum*, 3; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending; *quae dīcam* practically = *mea verba*. All commentators agree that the following elaborate defence of Cicero's policy in dealing with the conspirators could not have been a part of the speech as spoken by Cicero in the senate; it was probably worked up at a later period for publication. Yet Cicero may very well have given an extempore account of his action to his audience, which account served as the basis for his exoneration as we now find it. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects the imperatives *percipite* and *mandāte*. — *ea*, acc. plur. n. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; direct obj. of *mandāte*; *ea* refers to *quae dicam* (*my words*).

LINE 5. *penitus* (root *pen* = *to enter*; cf. *penetrō*), adv.; modifies *mandāte*, or the adverbial phrase *animīs . . . mentibusque*. — *animīs*, dat. plur. of *animus*, -ī, m. 2d; indirect obj. of *mandāte*. *Animīs mentibusque* = *to your hearts and minds*; *animus* and *mēns* are here practically synonymous; when they are distinguished *animus* = *the heart, the mind*, as the seat of the emotions (cf. *animus* = *courage, anger*, etc.), while *mēns* = *the mind, the intellect*, the seat of the reason. — *vestrīs*, dat. plur. m. of the poss. adj. *vester*, *vestra*, *vestrum* (poss. of the personal pron. plur. *vōs*); agrees with *animīs*, and is understood in the fem. with *mentibus*. — *mentibusque* (*mentibus* + *que*), *mentibus* is the dat. plur. of *mēns*, *mentis*, f. 3d; indirect obj. of *mandāte*; joined to *animīs* by *que*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connects *animīs* and *mentibus*; *que*, as distinguished from the copulative conjunctions, connects two words or ideas which have in themselves a close internal connection.

LINE 6. *mandāte*, 2d pers. plur. pres. imperative act. of *mandō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*manus* + *dō* = *I put in hand, commit*); the implied subj. is *vōs*, referring to the *patrēs cōscripti* (l. 1); coördinate with *percipite* above. — *Etenim* (*et* + *enim*, = *for truly, and indeed*), causal conj.; connects what follows with what has preceded. The causal particles are: (1) *nam*, praepositive, except when yielding to metrical needs in poetry; (2) *enim*, postpositive in classical, but praepositive in ante-classical Latin; often strengthened by other conjunctions, e.g. *atenim* (*at* + *enim*), *enimvērō*, etc.; (3) *namque*, standing first, not very common except in Livy; (4) *etenim*, standing first, very common in classical and esp. Ciceronian Latin, but rare in ante-classical and post-classical authors. *Etenim* = the Greek *καὶ γάρ*, with the ellipse of an idea between the two; so here *and (it is your duty to listen to me carefully) for if*, etc. A. & G. 156, d; B. 345; G. 498; H. 310, 5, and 554, V. — *sī*, conditional particle; expresses an ideal conception for the immediate present or the future with the pres. subjunct. *loquātur*. Refer to the note and grammatical references under *loquātur*, Chap. VIII, l. 2. — *mēcum* (*mē* + *cum*), *mē* is the abl. of *ego*; governed by *cum*. *Cum* is the

is far more precious
to me than my own
life, imagine all Italy
and the whole state
thus addressing me:

mihi	vītā	meā	multō	est	cārīor,	sī	cūncta	7
to me	than	life	my	by	much	is	dearer,	if
Italia,	sī	omnis	rēs	pūblica	sīc	loquātur:	8	
Italy,	if	all	the	commonwealth	thus	were	to	speak:

prep. + the abl., governing *mī* and appended to it (as regularly with the personal and reflexive pronouns, and usually with the relative; cf. *sēcum, quibuscum*). — *patria*, gen. *patriae*, f. 1st.; nom. sing., subj. of *loquātur*. *Patria* is personified, and imagined as interrogating Cicero; cf. the personification in Chap. VII, l. 44, and Chap. VIII, l. 2. — *quae*, nom. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *patria*, and is subj. of *est* in its own clause.

LINE 7. *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; dat. of the indirect obj., in dependence on *cārīor est*. — *vītā*, abl. sing. of *vita*, -ae, f. 1st.; abl. of comparison (= *quam vita*), after the comparative *cārīor*. When two words are compared, the second may be put in the same case as the first, and be preceded by *quam*, or *quam* may be omitted and the second noun put in the abl. case. But when the first noun is in any case other than the nom. or acc., *quam* is used, and the noun following takes the same case as the first noun. A. & G. 247, and footnote; B. 217; G. 296; H. 417. — *meā*, abl. sing. f. of the poss. adj. *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with *vītā*. — *multō*, adv. (in origin the abl. neut. of *multus* expressing measure of difference with the comparative *cārīor* = *dearer by much*); modifies *cārīor*. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj. *quae*. Observe that the verb of the subordinate *quae* clause is indicative, in spite of the general rule, viz. that a clause subordinate to a subjunctive clause or an equivalent inf. clause will have its own verb subjunctive; but this rule only holds good when the subordinate clause is an integral part of the subjunctive clause, for when the subordinate clause states a fact which is true in itself apart from any statement made in the subjunctive or inf. clause the ind. mood is employed. So here *quae . . . est cārīor* is really an addition made by the speaker, and not indissolubly linked with the subjunct. clause *sī patria . . . loquātur*. A. & G. 342; B. 324, 1; G. 629; H. 529, II, NOTE 1. — *cārīor*, nom. sing. f. of *cārīor, cārīus*, compar. degree of the adj. *cārus*, -a, -um; agrees with the subj. *quae*; *cārīor* is predicative with *est*. — *sī*, conditional particle; repeated by *anaphora* from *sī* above. The repetition of *sī* is more effective than the use of a cop. conj., e.g. *sī patria . . . et cūncta Italia . . . et omnis rēs pūblica*. Although the verb of the *protasis* (*loquātur*) is only expressed in the last *sī* clause, it must be understood in each of the preceding clauses introduced by *sī*. — *cūncta*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *cūnctus*, -a, -um (for *co* = *con* + *iūctus*, perf. part. of *iungō*); agrees with *Italia*. For the distinction between *tōtus*, *cūnctus*, and *omnis*, refer to the note on *omnium*, Chap. I, l. 11.

LINE 8. *Italia*, gen. *Italiae*, f. 1st (for derivation, see Chap. IV, l. 26); nom. sing., subj. of *loquātur* understood from below. — *sī*, conditional particle; repeated by *anaphora*. — *omnis*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *rēs pūblica*. — *rēs*, gen. *rei*, f. 5th; nom. sing., subj. of *loquātur*. — *pūblica*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rēs*. — *sīc* (*sī* + the dem. suffix -ce abbreviated; cf. *hic*), adv. of manner; modifies *loquātur*; *sīc* refers to what follows in ll. 9-43. — *loquātur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of the deponent verb *loquor, loquī, locūtus sum*, 3; agrees with the nearest subject *rēs pūblica*, and is understood with each of the preceding subjects *patria Italia*. The real subject of *loquātur* is *our country*, whether regarded as the *fatherland* (*patria*), a territorial division (*Italia*), or a community of citizens recognizing the same form of government, and united by identity of political interests (*rēs pūblica*). The pres. subjunct. *loquātur* represents an imaginary case purely as a hypothesis, the possibility of which is disregarded for the sake of argument. Observe

9	"M. Tullius, quid agis? Tūne eum,	"Marcus Tullius, what are you doing? (Will) you him, what are you doing?
	" <i>Marcus Tullius, what are you doing? (Will) you him,</i>	Will you allow a man
10	quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem	who is, as you have discovered, a public
	<i>whom to be an enemy you have found, whom the leader</i>	enemy, who will be,
11	belli futurum vidēs, quem expectārī	as you perceive, the
	<i>of a war about to be you see, whom to be awaited</i>	leader of a war, who

that the condition whose *protasis* is *sī . . . loquātur* lacks a formally expressed *apodosis*; the substance of what the *apodosis* would be is given in the early part of Chap. XII; the absence of the *apodosis* is due to the inordinate length of the *protasis* (l. 6—the end of the chapter). The non-completion or the change of a construction is called *anacolūthos*. A. & G. 385; B. 374, 6; G. 697; H. 636, IV, 6.

LINE 9. *Marcus* (abbreviated = *M.*), voc. sing. of *Marcus*, -ī, m. 2d; the case of address. *Marcus* is the *praenomen* of Cicero. — *Tullius*, voc. sing. of *Tullius*, -ī, m. 2d; the case of address. *Tullius* is the *nōmen*, or gentile name of Cicero. The *nōmen* invariably ended in -ius, and daughters were regularly called by the gentile name with the fem. inflexion in -a, e.g. *Tullia*, *Cornelia*. — *quid*, acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; direct obj. of *agis*. — *agis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *agō, -ere, ēgī, actum*, 3; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *Tūne* (*tū + ne*), *tū* is the 2d personal pron. sing.; subj. of *patiēre*, l. 15. *Ne* is the enclitic interrogative particle, appended to the emphatic word *tū*; *ne* simply asks for information, whereas *nonne* expects an affirmative and *num* a negative reply. Observe how the juxtaposition of *tū* and *eum* heightens the antithesis; it has in several previous cases been remarked that pronouns, especially when contrasted, appear to stand together, as if they exerted and experienced mutual attraction. Though comparatively simple and free from complex subordination, the sentence *tūne . . . videātur* (ll. 9-17) approaches nearer to being a *period* than any which has so far occurred in this speech. A. & G. 346, a, b; B. 351, 5; G. 684-687; H. 573. — *eum*, acc. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; direct obj. of *patiēre*, l. 15, and subj.-acc. of *exire*, l. 15. Note how far the subj. and obj. of *patiēre* are separated from it; this is regular in the structure of the *period*, which is a complex sentence whose main sentence is not completed till the close. *Eum* here = *Catilinam*, who is described by the qualities stated in the rel. clauses following.

LINE 10. *quem*, acc. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; subj.-acc. of *esse* in the acc. and inf. object clause of *comperisti*. — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *quem*. — *hostem*, acc. sing. of *hostis, -is*, m. 3d; is predicative with *esse*, and refers to the subj.-acc. *quem*, therefore taking the same case. The meaning is that Catiline behaved like a *hostis* or public enemy, and deserved that name; he was not in fact officially declared *hostis* till a short time after the delivery of the 2d speech. — *comperisti*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *comperiō, -ire, comperi, comperitum*, 3; agrees with *tū* understood as its subj. in the rel. clause. For synonyms and note on Cicero's fondness for this verb, refer to *comperi*, Chap. IV, l. 38. — *quem*, acc. sing. of the rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; subj.-acc. of *futurum* (*esse*) in the object clause of *vidēs*; *quem* agrees in gender and number with the antecedent *eum*. — *ducem*, acc. sing. of *dux, ducis*, m. 3d (cf. *ducō = I lead*); predicative with *futurum* (*esse*), and therefore in the same case as *quem*.

LINE 11. *belli*, gen. sing. of *bellum*, n. 2d; objective gen., dependent on *ducem*. — *futurum*, acc. sing. m. of *futurus, -a, -um*, fut. part. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *quem*; with *futurum* supply *esse* = the fut. inf. of *sum*, object of the verb of perception *vidēs*. — *vidēs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *videō, -ere, vidi, visum*, 2; the implied subj. is *tū*. — *quem*, acc. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; subj.-

is, to your knowl- edge, awaited as commander in the enemy's camp, a prime source of crime, a ringleader of conspiracy, a re- cruiter of slaves and	imperatōrem in castris hostium sentis, 12 <i>as general in the camp of the enemy you are aware,</i> auctōrem sceleris, principem coniūratiōnis, 13 <i>the author of crime, the chief of a conspiracy,</i> ēvocatōrem servōrum et cīvium 14 <i>the summoner (to revolt) of slaves and of citizens</i>
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acc. of *expectāri* in the acc. and inf. object clause of the verb of *perception*, *sentis*. — **expectāri**, pres. inf. pass. of *expectō -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, I (*ex + spectō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *quem*. Notice the pres. inf.; this tense shows that the action of the inf. and of the leading verb is contemporaneous. A. & G. 336, A.; B. 270, I; G. 530, 531; H. 537.

LINE 12. **imperatōrem**, acc. sing. of *imperator, -ōris*, m. 3d (from verb *imperō*); predicate appositive of *quem*, complementing *expectāri*. *Imperator* = the general in chief command; *dux* = a general, in high but not chief command. — **in**, prep.; gov. the abl. *castris*, denoting *place where*. — **castris**, abl. of the plur. noun *castra, -ōrum*, n. 2d (the sing. *castrum, -i*, n. 2d = a fortress; two camps = not *duo castra* (two fortresses), but *duo castra*); governed by the prep. *in*. — **hostium**, gen. plur. of *hostis, -is*, m. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *castris*. Observe that Cicero no longer hesitates to speak of the conspirators as *hostes*. — **sentis**, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *sentio, -īre, sensi, sensum*, 4; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending.

LINE 13. **auctōrem**, acc. sing. of *auctor, auctōris*, m. 3d (through the perf. part. pass. *auctus*, from *augeō*; hence the form *autor* sometimes found is incorrect); in apposition with the direct obj. *eum*, l. 9. — **sceleris**, gen. sing. of *scelus*, n. 3d; objective gen., limiting *auctōrem*, i.e. if agency rather than state is expressed by *auctōrem*; but we may consider *sceleris* a poss. gen. = the crime's originator. — **principem**, acc. sing. of *princeps, principis*, m. and f. 3d (*primus + capiō*); acc. in apposition with *eum*; observe that the appositives *auctōrem, principem*, and *ēvocatōrem* stand unconnected by a conj. — **coniūratiōnis**, gen. sing. of *coniūratiō, f.* 3d (*con + iūrō*, hence *coniūratiō* = a compact sealed by oath for evil purposes, a conspiracy); poss. gen., limiting *principem*. It is possible but unnecessary to regard *coniūratiōnis* as concrete, = *coniūratorum*, i.e. the ringleader of conspirators.

LINE 14. **ēvocatōrem**, acc. sing. of *ēvocator, -ōris*, m. 3d (from *ēvocō* = I summon out, *ex + vocō*); acc. in apposition with *eum*. From Sallust, Chap. 44, we learn that Catiline refused to call upon the slave population of Italy to join his forces, and Lentulus sent a letter to him at Faesulae expostulating with him for weakening his fighting strength by entertaining scruples that were ridiculous, especially as the Senate had declared him an outlaw. Catiline's real reason for declining slave assistance was that he feared that many citizens who would otherwise join him would be disgusted and incensed if he used the slaves. Those who whitewash Catiline's character contend that he was unwilling, as the leader of the democratic party, forced into war as Marius had been forced, to sully his arms as a Roman citizen fighting for political principles. However, other conspirators were not so scrupulous, and hoped to stir up a rebellion of slaves on a scale equal to that which Spartacus had led, and there were uprisings of slaves and gladiators at Capua and in Apulia. — **servōrum**, gen. plur. of *servus, -i*, m. 2d; objective gen., limiting *ēvocatōrem*. The number of slaves in Italy was enormous, as we may judge from the fact that in the slave-war in Sicily (B.C. 103-99) a million slaves perished, while 60,000 fell in the last battle fought by Spartacus (71 B.C.). — **et**, cop. conj.; connects *servōrum* and *cīvium*. — **cīvium**, gen. plur. of *civis* (m. and f.), 3d; objective gen., coördinate with *servōrum*.

15	perditōrum,	exīre	patiēre,	ut	abs	ruined citizens—will
	abandoned,	to go forth	will (you) allow,	that	by	you allow such a
16	tē nōn ēmissus ex urbe,	sed	inmissus			man so to depart
	you not sent forth from the city,	but	hurled			that men will think
17	in urbem esse videātur?	Nōnne	hunc			not that you have
	against the city to be he may seem?	Not	this (fellow)			ejected him from the
						city but rather that
						you have hurled him

LINE 15. *perditōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *perditus*, -a, -um (strictly perf. part. pass. of *perdō* = *I lose, destroy*); agrees with *civium*. *Perditi* in Cicero = men devoid of all honorable instincts, lacking civic virtue and patriotism, and generally bankrupt. — *exīre*, pres. inf. act. of *exeo*, *exire*, *exiī*, *exitum*, irreg. (*ex* + *eō*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *eum*, l. 9, i.e. *eum exire* is the obj. of the main verb *patiēre*; with *exire* supply *ex urbe*. — *patiēre*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of the deponent verb *patior*, *pati*, *passus sum*, 3; agrees with the subj. *tū*, l. 9. Note the termination in -re, which Cicero in every instance (at least in this speech) uses instead of that in -ris for the future; but he always uses -ris in this speech for the pres. ind.; for the pres. subjunct. we find -ris and -re, apparently without particular preference for either. *Patiēre* = *will you allow*, i.e. passively, without any effort of resistance; *sinō* and *permittō* would not be so expressive of the thought intended; see note on *patimur*, Chap. II, l. 15. — *ut*, conj.; followed by the subjunct. of result, *videātur*. — *abs* (old form of *ab*), prep.; gov. the abl. *tē*, expressing the agent after the passive inf. *ēmissus* (*esse*). *Abs* is little used except with the particular pron. *tē*.

LINE 16. *tē*, abl. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *abs*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits not the verb *videātur*, but the particular word *ēmissus*, as is evident from the opposition of *sed inmissus*. — *ēmissus*, nom. sing. m. of *ēmissus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *ēmittō*, -ere, *ēmissi*, *ēmissum*, 3 (*ex* + *mittō*); agrees with *is* or *ille* understood as subj. of *videātur* (referring to *eum*, i.e. *Catilinam*, l. 9); with *ēmissus* supply *esse* (from *inmissus esse* below), = the perf. inf. pass. of *ēmittō*, which is complementary or epexegetical with *videātur*. Observe the *paronomasia* or play on the words *ēmissus* and *inmissus*, and cf. Chap. X, l. 28, *exsul . . . cōsul*; Cicero is fond of this rhetorical device. — *ex* (*ē* or *ex* before consonants, *ex* before vowels or *h*), prep.; gov. the abl. *urbe*, denoting separation in combination with *ēmissus*. Whenever possible, the prep. with which a verb implying separation is compounded is repeated with the ablative. — *urbe*, abl. sing. of *urbs*, *urbis*, f. 3d; governed by the prep. *ex*. — *sed*, adversative conj.; joins and at the same time opposes *inmissus* to *ēmissus*. — *inmissus*, nom. sing. m. of *inmissus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *inmittō*, -ere, *inmisi*, *inmissum*, 3 (*in* = *into, against*, + *mittō*, *I send*); agrees with the implied subj. of *videātur*; with *inmissus* take *esse* following, = the perf. inf. pass., coördinate with *ēmissus* (*esse*) and complementary with *videātur*. The idea suggested by *ēmissus* is that of the discharge of a suspected person against whom there is not sufficient evidence; *inmissus* suggests the throwing of a dangerous weapon.

LINE 17. *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *urbem*; *in* here = *against*. — *urbem*, acc. sing. of *urbs*, *urbis*, f. 3d; governed by the prep. *in*. — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; *esse* must be combined with each of the participles *ēmissus* and *inmissus*. — *videātur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. pass. of *videō*, -ere, *vidi*, *visum*, 2 (*videor* = *I seem*); the subj. implied by the personal ending is a pron. referring to *eum*, i.e. *Catilinam*, l. 9. The subjunctive is dependent on *ut*, and the main idea is that of result (consecutive subjunct.), though there is also a slight notion of purpose (final subjunct.) as though Cicero's motive in letting Catiline leave Rome was that he might harm the city. The presence of *nōn* is no guide as to the kind of subjunct., for it merely limits the particular word *ēmissus*.

upon it? Will you	in	vincla	dūcī,	nōn	ad	mortem	rapī,	18
not order him to be	into	bonds	to be led,	not	to	death	to be hurried,	
led to prison, to be								
hurried to his death,	nōn	summō	supplicio	mactārī	19			
to be executed with	not	greatest	with the punishment	to be destroyed				
the severest form of								

An exactly similar blending is seen in Chap. IX, ll. 35-37, *ut ā mē nōn ēiectus . . . sed invitatūs . . . isse videāris*. The present tense *vidētur* is in primary sequence with the principal verb *patiēre*. — *Nōnne* (*nōn* + *ne*), interrog. particle; introduces a question; *nōnne* is used when an affirmative reply is expected, and it usually begins the question. — *hunc*, acc. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *hacc*, *hōc*; direct obj. of *imperābis*, in the object clauses *hunc dūcī*, (*hunc*) *rapī*, (*hunc*) *mactārī*. Observe that an acc. and inf. clause follows *imperābis*. When the verb of the object clause of *imperō* is passive, Caesar and Cicero regularly employ an acc. and inf.; but when the verb is active, the object goes in the dat. and a subjunct. clause with *ut* follows.

LINE 18. *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *vincla*. — *vincla*, acc. plur. of *vinculum*, -ī, n. 2d (*vinculum* is an apocopated form of *vinculum*, from *vinciō* = *I bind*; cf. *pōculum* and *pōclum*); governed by the prep. *in*. *To put into prison* = in Latin *in vincla dūcere* (not in *carcerem dūcere*, for *carcer* = the *Tullianum*, i.e. the condemned cell). — *dūcī*, pres. inf. pass. of *dūcō*, -ere, *dūxī*, *ductum*, 3; agrees with its subj.-acc. *hunc*, *hunc dūcī* being the object of *imperābis*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; repeated from *nōn* in *nōnne* (*nōn* + *ne*) above. The repetition of *nōn* at the beginning of each object clause is an instance of *anaphora*. A. & G. 344, f; B. 350, 11, b; G. 636, NOTE 4; H. 636, III, 3. The repeated words *nōn . . . nōn* take the place of cop. conjunctions, e.g. *et . . . et*, connecting the obj.-infinitives *dūcī . . . rapī . . . mactārī*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *mortem*. — *mortem*, acc. sing. of *mors*, *mortis*, f. 3d; governed by the prep. *ad*. — *rapī*, pres. inf. pass. of *rapio*, -ere, -ui, *raptum*, 3 (root *rap* = *ἀρπ* = *to seize*; cf. *ἀρπάξω* = *I seize*); coördinate with *dūcī*; supply *hunc* from the clause preceding.

LINE 19. *nōn*, negative adv.; repeated from *nōn* in *nōnne*; serves to connect the clause with the previous one. — *summō*, abl. sing. n. of the adj. *superus*, -a, -um, superl. of the rare pos. *superus*, -a, -um (compar. *superior*; another superl. form is *supremus*; *superus* is formed from the adv. *super*); agrees with *supplicio*; *summō supplicio* = *morte*. — *supplicio*, abl. sing. of *supplicium*, -ī, n. 2d (from the adj. *supplex*, *supplicis*; *sub* + *plicō*, implying *bending* of the knee, whether in entreaty or to receive punishment); abl. of the means or instrument, with *mactārī*. — *mactārī*, pres. inf. pass. of *mactō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; coördinate with *rapī* and *dūcī*; supply *hunc* from above. *Mactāre* has the following different meanings: (1) *to kill, slaughter*; (2) *to afflict, punish*, with the abl. of the punishment, as in this passage; (3) *to glorify, to extol*; (4) *to venerate, worship*; (5) *to sacrifice, to immolate* a victim to the gods. There can be little doubt that the primitive meaning was *to kill*, from root *makh* = *μαχ* = *mac*, *to slaughter*; cf. *macellum* = *a meat-market*, *μάχη* = *I fight*, *μάχαρι* = *a knife*; but some derive from an obsolete verb *magō*, akin to the Sanskrit root *mah* = *to venerate*, in which case *mactō* would be a frequentative form. Certainly the adj. *mactus*, -a, -um = *worshipped, extolled*; cf. Horace, *macte esto virtūte*. It is easy to see that the sense *to worship* might have come from *to kill*, i.e. in sacrifice, and vice versa; possibly the ancients were themselves uncertain of the derivation. One commentator says that *mactāre* in its primitive sense = *magis augēre*, i.e. in relation to sacrificial worship, *to consummate the sacrifice by the slaughter of the victim*; hence *mactant honoribus* = *they advance with honors*, i.e. add new honors to; but of course *magis augēre* is impossible as a derivation.

20	imperābis?	Quid	tandem	tē	impedit?	punishment? Pray tell me, what stands in your way? The usage of our ancestors? No, for times without number in this state of ours even private individ-
	will you order?	What	at length	you	hinders?	
21	Mōsne	māiōrum?	At	persaepe		
	(Does) the custom	of (our) ancestors?	But	very often		
22	etiam	privātī	in	hāc	rē publicā	
	even	private (citizens)	in	this	commonwealth	

LINE 20. *imperābis*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *imperō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; the implied subj. is *tū* (i.e. Cicero, whom his country is supposed to be criticising). Synonyms: (1) *iubere* = to command, in general; construed with the acc. and inf.; (2) *imperāre* = to command, with the authority of higher position, e.g. *imperium*; construed with the dat. and *ut* + the subjunct. act., or with the acc. and the inf. of a verb used passively; (3) *ēdicere* = to command, e.g. by an official ordinance, esp. the praetor's edict; followed by *ut* or *nē* + the subjunct.; (4) *mandāre* = to command, as a trust. — *Quid*, nom. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; subj. of *impedit*. — *tandem*, adv.; emphasizes the question; *quid tandem* = what, pray, etc.? *Tandem* is often added to interrogative pronouns and adverbs, and sometimes to verbs, esp. imperatives, cf. *recōgnōsce tandem mēcum*. A. & G. 210, f; B. no reference; G. no reference; H. 351, 4. *Nam*, enclitic, is similarly used, cf. *ubinam gentium sumus*? — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *impedit*. — *impedit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *impediō*, -īre, -īvī, -itum, 4 (for *im-ped-iō*, from *in* + *pēs, pedis*, m. 3d, hence = lit. *I put some one's feet in some obstruction*, hence *I entangle, embarrass, obstruct, hinder*; cf. *compediō* = *I fetter*, *expediō* = *I extricate*); agrees with the subj. *quid*. Synonyms: (1) *impedire* = to hinder, e.g. *profectionem*; cf. *mīlēs impeditus*; (2) *implicāre* (*in* + *plicāre*) = lit. *to fold in something, to envelop, to entangle*; (3) *prohibere* (*prō* + *habere*) = lit. *to hold before, i.e. away from something, to prevent one from doing something*, e.g. *prohibere milites commeātū*; (4) *irretire* (*in* + *rēte* = *a net*) = *to snare*; (5) *illaqueāre* (*in* + *laqueus* = *a noose*) = lit. *to catch in a noose, to entangle*.

LINE 21. *Mōsne* (*mōs* + *ne*), *mōs* is the nom. sing. of *mōs, mōris*, m. 3d (perhaps from root *ma* = to measure, hence the measuring or guiding rule of life); understand from the previous sentence the pred. *impedit*, of which *mōs* is the subject. The sing. *mōs* = custom, manner, precedent; the plur. *mōrēs* = habits, character. *Ne* is the enclitic interrog. particle, introducing a question. — *māiōrum*, gen. of the plur. noun *māiōrēs*, m. 3d = ancestors; poss. gen., limiting *mōs*. *Māiōrēs* is the substantival mas. plur. of *māior*, compar. of *māgnus*; cf. *māior nātū* = older. — *At*, adversative conj.; connects the sentence with the one preceding. *At* is mostly used in argumentative passages, (1) introducing a supposed case which requires rebuttal, = *but, you may say*; (2) or, as here, introducing the refutation of a previously stated objection. — *persaepe* (*per*, intensive, = *very* + *saepe* = *often*) adv.; modifies *multārunt*. *Persaepe* is an oratorical exaggeration, for Cicero has cited but one case of the kind described, viz. the murder of Tiberius Gracchus by Publius Scipio; cf. Chap. I, ll. 28-32.

LINE 22. *etiam*, adv.; intensifies the particular word *privātī*, rather than the pred. *multārunt*. — *privātī*, nom. plur. of *privātus*, -ī, m. 2d (the part. *privātus*, -a, -um, used substantively; cf. *amicus, aequalis*, etc.); subj. of *multārunt*. *Privātus* = a man who holds no political office; so the adj. *privātus*, -a, -um = *private, personal*, i.e. affecting a man purely in his own person, in opposition to *pūblicus* = *public*, involving the state. It will be remembered that Scipio was *pontifex māximus* when he led the riot in which Tiberius Gracchus was killed, but this office was not political, e.g. a man might be *chief priest* and at the same time stand for political office. — *in*, prep.; gov.

uals have punished dangerous citizens with death. Or the laws which have been passed concerning the punishment of Roman citizens? No, for	perniciōsōs dangerous	cīvēs citizens	morte with death	multārunt. have punished.	An 28 Or
	lēgēs, (do) the laws (hinder you)	quae which	dē about	cīvium 24 of citizens	
	Rōmānōrum Roman	supplicio the punishment	rogātae sunt? have been proposed?	At 25 But	

the abl. *rēpublicā*. — *hāc*, abl. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *rēpublicā*. — *rē*, abl. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; governed by the prep. *in*. — *pūblicā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rē*.

LINE 23. *perniciōsōs*, acc. plur. m. of the adj. *perniciōsus*, -a, -um (from *perniciēs*; *per* + *nex*); agrees with *cīvēs*. — *cīvēs*, acc. plur. of *cīvis*, -is, m. and f. 3d; direct obj. of *multārunt*. — *morte*, abl. sing. of *mors*, *mortis*, f. 3d; may be described as abl. of the means, or as abl. of the penalty, limiting *multārunt*. Judicial verbs take the acc. of the person, and the gen. of the *charge*, and the gen. of the *penalty*, if it be indefinite, but the abl. of the *penalty*, when it is specific. — *multārunt* (for *multāvērunt*), 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *multō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (from the noun *multa* = a fine); agrees with the subj. *privātī*. The etymology of *multō* and *multa* is uncertain; *multa* is said by Festus to be Oscan in origin; some without much authority refer to root *mark* = *μαρκ* = *to seize*, and cf. *μαρτω* = *I seize*. Observe the omission of the *v* of the perf., and the contraction of the vowels *ā* and *ē* into the single long vowel *ā*; this process is common with perfects in -āvī, -ēvī, and -ōvī, both before *s* and before *r*; cf. *firmāvī* for *firmāvīstī*, and *firmāram* for *firmāveram*; perfects in -āvī may drop the *v* before *s* and *r*, but the vowels do not contract except before *s* or *st*; e.g. *audīveram* or *audieram* (but not *audīram*), and *audīissem* (*audissem* rare), and *audīstī* for *audīvistī*. — *An*, conj.; introduces the second part (*an lēgēs impediunt*) of the direct disjunctive question, of which the first was introduced by *-ne* (*mōsne . . . impedit?*). In direct disjunctive questions, the first part is introduced by *utrum* or *-ne*, or else by no particle at all. For examples, and full note on the use of *an*, refer to *an*, Chap. I, l. 28.

LINE 24. *lēgēs*, nom. plur. of *lēx*, *lēgis*, f. 3d; subj. of *impediunt*, which must be supplied from *impedit*, l. 20. The laws bearing on the question are the following: (a) the *lēges Valeriae*, three in number, and passed in B.C. 509, 449, and 300; these established the right of appeal to the people from a magistrate's sentence to scourging and death, viz. *nē quis magistrātus cīvem Rōmānum adversus provocātiōnem necāret nēve verberāret*; (b) three *lēges Porciae*, one of which probably belongs to the year 197 B.C., the other two of unknown date; these reënacted the provisions of the *lēges Valeriae*, and added stringent punishment for their violation; (c) the *lēx Semprōnia* of C. Gracchus (122 B.C.) *dē libertāte cīvium Rōmānōrum*; this again enforced the principle of the Porcian laws. Note that the above laws permitted the people to exercise the right of putting an accused criminal to death. Yet this right was very seldom exercised, for the accused was always allowed to retire into voluntary exile (the exile was not ordained as a punishment), and according to Sallust, Chap. LI (*aliae lēgēs . . . exsilium permittī iubent*), the right of the accused to escape execution by exile was established by law. — *quae*, nom. plur. f. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *lēgis*, and is subj. of *rogātae sunt*. — *dē*, prep. = *about* concerning; gov. the abl. *supplicio*. — *cīvium*, gen. plur. of *cīvis*, -is, m. and f. 3d; objective gen., limiting *supplicio*.

LINE 25. *Rōmānōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *Rōmānus*, -a, -um; agrees with *cīvium*. — *supplicio*, abl. sing. of *supplicium*, -i, n. 2d (see *supplicio*, l. 19); gov-

26	numquam	in	hāc	urbe,	quī	ā	never in this city have
	never	in	this	city	(those) who from		those who have
27	rē publicā	dēfēcērunt,	cīvium	iūra			proved faithless to
	the commonwealth	have revolted	of citizens	the rights			the constitution
28	tenuērunt.	An invidiam	posteritātis	timēs?			retained the rights of
	have held.	Or the obloquy	of posterity	do you fear?			citizens. Or do you
							fear the obloquy of

erned by the prep. *dē*. — *rogātae sunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. pass. of *rogō*, -āre, -āvī, -ārum, 1; agrees (the part. *rogātae*, adjectively in gender, number, and case) with the subj. *quae*. *Rogātae sunt* = properly were proposed, i.e. to the *comitia*, and is here loosely used for *latae sunt* or *peritātae sunt* = were passed. The process of law-making was as follows: the people in *comitia* were asked what their will was respecting the measures proposed, with the formula *velitis iubeātis, Quirites*. They then voted by ballot; the ballot tablets bore, one the letters U. R. (= *utī rogās*, approving the proposal), and the other the letter A. (= *antiquō*, voting against the proposal). The proposal was called *rogātiō*, but if carried, became *lex*; cf. the distinction between the modern bill and law. — *At*, adversative conj.; introducing an argument combating the suggestion of illegality made in the preceding question.

LINE 26. *numquam* (*ne + unquam*), adv.; modifies *tenuērunt*. The usual position of an adverb is next to the verb, the verb standing last in the sentence; *numquam* is therefore strongly emphasized by standing at the beginning of the sentence and far from the verb *tenuērunt*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *urbe*, expressing place where. — *hāc*, abl. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hoc*; agrees with *urbe*. — *urbe*, abl. sing. of *urbs, urbis*, f. 3d; governed by the prep. *in*. — *quī*, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; subj. of *dēfēcērunt*. Observe that the antecedent of *quī* is not expressed; this is not uncommon when the antecedent would be a pronoun not otherwise defined than by the relative, cf. l. 4 above, *percipite . . . quae dicam*; so here we may supply, as the antecedent of *quī, ei* or *illī* (the implied subj. of the principal verb *tenuērunt*). — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *rē publicā*, expressing separation.

LINE 27. *rē*, abl. sing. of *rēs, rei*, f. 5th; governed by the prep. *ā*. — *pūblicā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus, -a, -um*; agrees with *rē*. — *dēfēcērunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *dēficiō, -ere, dēfēcī, defectum*, 3 (*dē + faciō*); agrees with the subj. *quī*; *dēfēcērunt* is here intrans. = have deserted, have revolted, but sometimes *dēficere* is active, = to fail a person. — *cīvium*, gen. plur. of *cīvis, -is*, m. and f. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *iūra*. — *iūra*, acc. plur. of *iūs, iūris*, m. 3d; direct obj. of *tenuērunt*.

LINE 28. *tenuērunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *teneō, -ēre, -uī, tentum*, 2; the subj. implied by the personal ending is *ei*, understood as the antecedent of *quī*; *tenuērunt* here = *retinuērunt*. Cicero's contention is that rebel citizens, in virtue of their treason, cease to be *cīvēs* and become *hostēs*; so Catiline and his associates were afterward declared by the state. But the argument is not legally sound, for the accused could claim trial and could not be executed except by the expressed will of the people, and even so there was the loophole of voluntary exile. However, Cicero rested his defence for his execution of Lentulus and Cethegus on the *senātūs cōsultum ultimum*, and found that the people refused to recognize any senatorial authorization which pretended to suspend even for a time those laws which were the charter of Roman liberty.

— *An*, conj.; introduces a new alternative in the compound question. It is regular for the second member and any other alternatives in disjunctive questions to be introduced by *an*. — *invidiam*, acc. sing. of *invidia, -ae*, f. 1st; direct obj. of *timēs*. — *posteritātis*, gen. sing. of *posteritās*, f. 3d = (1) future time, (2) future generations, posterity (from adj. *posterus*, from adv. *post*); subj. gen., limiting *invidiam*,

future times? Truly	Praeclāram	vērō	populō	Rōmānō	refers	29
noble is the gratitude	Remarkable	truly	to the people	Roman	you return	
with which you repay	grātiām,	quī	tē,	hominem	per	30
the Roman people,	gratitude,	which	you,	a man	through	
who have uplifted	tē	cōgnitum,	nūllā	commendātiōne		31
you, a man brought	yourself (only)	known,	no	with recommendation		
by self into notice,						

i.e. *hatred felt by posterity*. With this concrete sense of *posteritās* Mr. Taylor compares the occasional use of *nōbilitās* = *the nobility*; cf. *servitium* which sometimes = those who are in a state of slavery, *slaves*. — *timēs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *timeō*, -ēre, -uī, no supine, 2; the implied subject is *tū*.

LINE 29. *Praeclāram*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *praeclārus*, -a, -um (*prae* = *very* in composition, + *clārus* = *famous*); agrees with *grātiām*; *praeclāram* refers *grātiām* is ironical, for Cicero means exactly the opposite of what he says. — *vērō* (abl. sing. n. of the adj. *vērū*, -a, -um; cf. *vērū*, adv. and conj.), adv.; modifies *praeclāram*. — *populō*, dat. sing. of *populus*, -i, m. 2d (root *pal* = *ple*, to fill; πλῆθος); dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *refers*. — *Rōmānō*, dat. sing. m. of the adj. *Rōmānus*, -a, -um; agrees with *populō*. — *refers*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *referō*, *referre*, *reftuli*, *relātum*, irreg. (*re* + *ferō*); the subj. *tū* is implied. *Grātiām referre* = *to return gratitude by deed, to recompense some one for something*. Note the following: (1) *sē referre* = *to go back, to retire*; (2) *referre ad senātum* = *to put the subject to the senate*, i.e. for discussion.

LINE 30. *grātiām*, acc. sing. of *grātia*, -ae, f. 1st (root *ghar*, *ghra* = χαρ = *gra*, to be glad; cf. *grātus*, χαρῶς, χάρις); direct obj. of *refers*. Note the following: (1) *grātiām alicui habere* = *to feel gratitude towards some one*; (2) *grātiās* or *grātīs agere* = *to return thanks*. — *quī*, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *populō*, and is subj. in its own clause of *extulit*, l. 34. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *extulit*. — *hominem*, acc. sing. of *homō*, *hominis*, m. 3d; acc. in apposition with *tē*. Observe that *per tē cōgnitum* is intended to appear disparaging, hence *hominem* and not *virum*. — *per*, prep.; gov. the acc. *tē*; *per tē cōgnitum* = *become known through your own exertions*, i.e. who, but for what you have achieved, would have been a nobody; cf. *per mē tibi obstiti*, Chap. V, l. 28. Cicero was a *novus homō*, i.e. a citizen whose ancestors had never held curule office, but who had won his own position among the nobility by securing election himself to a curule magistracy. Cicero was very proud of this achievement, so the substance of ll. 30–34 is only very transparently veiled self-praise.

LINE 31. *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *tē*. — *cōgnitum*, acc. sing. m. of *cōgnitus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *cōgnoscō*, -ere, *cōgnōvī*, *cōgnitum*, 3 (*con* + *nōscō*, for *gnōscō*, root *gna* = *to know*); predicative, agreeing with *hominem*; *cōgnitum* = *known*, i.e. as a public character. — *nūllā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *nūllus*, -a, -um (gen. *nūllius*, dat. *nullī*; *ne* + *ūllus*); agrees with *commendātiōne*. — *commendātiōne*, abl. sing. of *commendātiō*, -ōnis, f. 3d (from the verb *commendō*, 1, *com* + *man-dō*); abl. of quality, often called descriptive abl., modifying the direct obj. *tē*; *nūllā commendātiōne māiōrum* = a *cum* clause (*though you have no recommendation of ancestry*). The noun in the abl. is always accompanied by an attribute, the noun and attribute describing some other noun or pronoun; the gen. of description is also used, e.g. *vir malī ingenī* = *a man of bad disposition*; cf. Virgil, *Aen.* I, l. 71, *Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore nymphae* = *I have twice seven nymphs of surpassing beauty*. A. & G. 251; B. 224; G. 400; H. 419, II. Thus a *man of great courage* may be expressed, (1) *vir māgnae virtūtis*, (2) *vir māgnā virtūte*.

82	māiōrum,	tam	mātūrē	ad	summum	altogether lacking
	of ancestors,	so	early	to	highest	recommendations of
83	imperium	per	omnēs	honōrum	gradūs	ancestry, so early
	the authority	through	all	of offices	the steps	through all the
84	extulit,	sī	propter	invidiae	aut	grades of office to
	has raised,	if	on account of	of unpopularity	or	supreme power, if
						through fear of un-

LINE 32. *māiōrum*, gen. of the plur. noun *māiōrēs*, m. 3d = *ancestors* (substantival plur. of the compar. adj. *māior*); subjective gen., limiting *commendatiōne*; *māiōrum commendatiō* = *recommendation of ancestors* (i.e. coming to a man or given him by the possession of noble ancestors. — *tam*, adv.; modifies *mātūrē*. *Tam* never modifies verbs, but is the most common word of its kind with adjectives and adverbs. *Tam* and *quam* are often used correlatively. — *mātūrē* (from the adj. *mātūrus* = *ripe, fully grown, seasonable, early*; perhaps akin to Sanskrit root *mah* = *to grow*), adv.; modifies *extulit*. The *lēx Villia Annālīs* (180 B.C.) determined, in reference to each of the higher magistracies, the age at which a man might be eligible for election (*quot annōs nālī quemque magistrātum pelerent caperentque*). We are not told what the respective ages were, but the instance of Cicero is some guide, for he was elected to the consulship in his 43d year, and held this and the other offices of the *cursus honōrum* at the earliest possible age (*suō annō* is the idiomatic expression). Cicero was 31 when he held the quaestorship, 37 when curule aedile, 40 when praetor. From other sources it is known that, whatever a man's age, he could not pass on from the aedileship to the praetorship, or from the praetorship to the consulship, until two clear years had intervened. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *imperium*. — *summum*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *summus*, -a, -um (superl. of *superus*); agrees with *imperium*.

LINE 33. *imperium*, acc. sing. of *imperium*, -ī, n. 2d (*imperō*); governed by the prep. *ad*; *summum imperium* = *consulātum*, as the consulship was the highest office in the state, and carried with it the supreme command of the army outside Rome (cf. *imperātor*). — *per*, prep.; gov. the acc. *gradūs*. — *omnēs*, acc. plur. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *gradūs*. — *honōrum*, gen. plur. of *honor*, *honōris*, m. 3d (the sing. = *esteem, repute, glory*; the plur. = *public dignity, public office*); poss. gen., limiting *gradūs*. — *gradūs*, acc. plur. of *gradus*, *gradūs*, m. 4th; governed by the prep. *per*. The *lēx Villia Annālīs* probably defined the regular succession of offices; at any rate the *lēgēs annālēs* of Sulla did so; cf. the *lēx Cornēlia de magistrātibus*, which forbade candidature for the praetorship and consulship to any one who had not previously held the office of quaestor or praetor respectively. The aedileship could apparently be omitted, but this was seldom done, as this office gave opportunity for holding public games, gladiatorial shows, and thus winning the applause and favor of the Roman voters. The need of a law regulating the *cursus honōrum* is very apparent from a glance at the careers of some citizens of earlier times; e.g. (1) Appius Claudius Caecus, censor in B.C. 312, consul in B.C. 307 and again 296, praetor in B.C. 295; (2) Tiberius Gracchus, curule aedile B.C. 216, and consul B.C. 215.

LINE 34. *extulit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *efferrē, efferre, extulī, ēlātum*, irreg. (*ex* + *ferō* = *I carry forth, elevate*); agrees with the subj. *quī*, l. 30. — *sī*, conditional particle; followed by the ind. *neglēgis* of a logical condition in pres. time. — *propter*, prep.; gov. the acc. *metum*. *Propter* here has the usual meaning *on account of*; sometimes it = *near*, like *prope*, from which it is derived. — *invidiae*, gen. sing. of *invidia*, f. 1st (from verb *invidēō*); objective gen., limiting *metum*. *Invidia* does not = *envy*, but *odium, hatred, unpopularity*. — *aut*, disjunctive conj.; connects *invidiae* and *periculī*. See the note on *aut*, Chap. IX, l. 19.

popularity or of some possible danger you disregard the safety of your fellow-countrymen. But if there is any fear of unpopularity, surely	alicūius any	periculī of danger	metum fear	salūtem	35 the safety
	cīvium of fellow-citizens	tuōrum your	neglegis. you neglect.	Sed But	sī quis if any
	est there is	invidiae of unpopularity	metus, fear,	num surely not	est is

LINE 35. *alicūius*, gen. sing. n. of the indef. adj. *aliqui*, *aliqua*, *aliquod* (cf. the pron. *aliquis*, *aliqua*, *aliquid*); agrees with *periculī*. Refer to the note on *quāsdam*, Chap. II, l. 4. — *periculī*, gen. sing. of *periculum*, n. 2d; objective gen., limiting *metum*; coordinate with *invidiae*. — *metum*, acc. sing. of *metus*, *metūs*, m. 4th; governed by the prep. *proper*. Synonyms: (1) *metus* = *fear*, *anxiety*, due to prevision of imminent calamity; (2) *timor* = *fear*, due to timidity or cowardice; (3) *pavor* = *mind-disturbing fear*; (4) *formidō* = *terror*, *dread* (= *metus permanēns*); (5) *trepidatiō* = *consternation*, *agitated fear*; (6) *horror* = *shuddering fear*; (7) *verēcundia* = *reverential or superstitious fear, awe*. — *salūtem*, acc. sing. of *salūs*, *salūtis*, f. 3d (akin to *salvus*); direct obj. of *neglegis*. When used in epistolary addresses, *salūs* or *salūtem* is frequently abbreviated to *Sal.* or simply *S.*

LINE 36. *cīvium*, gen. plur. of *civis*, -is, m. (and f.), 3d; poss. gen., limiting *salūtem*. The gender of *civis* is mas., except when it refers definitely to a woman. — *tuōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *civium*. — *neglegis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *neglegō*, -ere, *neglēxi*, *neglectum*, 3 (*nec* + *legō*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending; *neglegis* is the verb of the *protasis* with *sī*, while *refers* is the verb of the *apodosis*. Remember that there is absolutely no authority for the forms *negligō* (*negligentia*, etc.), *aequiparō*, or *intelligō* (*intelligentia*), and that the correct forms are *neglegō* (*neglegentia*), *aequiparō*, *intelligō* (*intelligentia*). Synonyms: (1) *neglegō* = *I neglect*, *disregard*, implying indifference; (2) *praetermitto* = *I disregard*, *overlook*, from lack of attention; (3) *omitto* = *I omit*, *disregard*, knowingly and intentionally. — *Sed*, adversative conj.; connects the thought of this sentence with that of the preceding one. — *sī*, conditional particle; followed by the ind. *est* of a logical condition in present time. — *quis*, nom. sing. m. of the indef. pron. and adj. *quis*, *qua*, *quid*; used adjectively, agreeing with *metus*. This pronoun (= *any one*, *any*) is rarely used except in clauses introduced by *sī*, *nisi*, *nē*, or *num*; but it occurs in compounds, e.g. *aliquis*, *quisquam*.

LINE 37. *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*; agrees with the subj. *metus*; the ind. is regular in the *protasis* of conditional sentences which are logical in form, i.e. which make a statement according to a formula, e.g. *if this is (was, will be) true, that is (was, will be) true*; the verb of the *apodosis* may be either ind. (like *pertimescenda est* here), imperative, or the subjunct. in one of its independent uses as principal verb. A. & G. 306; B. 302; G. 595; H. 508, and 4. — *invidiae*, gen. sing. of *invidia*, f. 1st; objective gen., with *metus*. Distinguish subjective and objective genitives as follows: (a) subjective, *amor deī* = *the love of God*, i.e. which God feels for us; (b) objective, *amor deī* = *the love of God*, i.e. which we feel for God. — *metus*, gen. *metūs*, m. 4th; nom. sing., subj. of *est* in the *protasis*. — *num*, interrog. particle; introduces the *apodosis* in the form of a question, and (as distinguished from *nōne* or *-ne*) implies a negative reply. The question introduced by *num* is rhetorical, and is equivalent to an emphatic negative statement, e.g. *unpopularity due to firm conduct is much less to be feared than unpopularity due to neglect of duty*. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*; agrees with the subj. *invidia*; *est* must be taken with *pertimescenda* = the 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the periphrastic pass. conjugation of *pertimescō*.

38	vehementius	sevērītātis	ac	fortitūdinis	the unpopularity
	more strongly	of (= due to) severity	and	due to courage	which is earned by
39	invidia	quam	inertiae	ac	stern discipline and
	the unpopularity	than	(that) due to inactivity	and	resoluteness is not
40	nēquitiae	pertimēscenda.	An cum	bellō	so strongly to be
	due to inefficiency	to be dreaded.	Or when	by war	dreaded as that
41	vāstābitur	Italia,	vexābuntur	urbēs,	earned by inaction
	shall be ravaged	Italy,	shall be harassed	cities,	and inefficiency. Or
				houses	do you not reckon
					that while Italy is

LINE 38. *vehementius*, adv. in the compar. degree (pos. *vehementer*, superl. *vehementissimē*; formed from the adj. *vehemens*, *vē + mēns* = lit. *not having mind*, hence *unreasonable, violent, vehement*); modifies *est pertimēscenda*. — *sevērītātis*, gen. sing. of *sevērītās*, f. 3d (from the adj. *sevērus*, -a, -um); objective gen., with *invidia*; *invidia sevērītātis* = the odium (*hatred*) of severity, i.e. which is inspired by and felt for severity. — *ac* (shortened form of *atque*), cop. conj.; connects *sevērītātis* and *fortitūdinis*. *Atque* (*ac*) is often used, instead of the commoner *et*, to join important or sonorous words. — *fortitūdinis*, gen. sing. of *fortitūdō*, f. 3d (from the adj. *fortis*; for termination, cf. *turpitūdō* from adj. *turpis*); objective gen., coördinate with *sevērītātis*.

LINE 39. *invidia*, gen. *invidiae*, f. 1st; nom. sing., subj. of *est pertimēscenda*. — *quam*, adv.; introduces (*invidia*) *inertiae ac nēquitiae pertimēscenda est* in comparison with *invidia sevērītātis ac fortitūdinis* (*pertimēscenda est*) after the comparative adv. *vehementius*. — *inertiae*, gen. sing. of *inertia*, f. 1st (from the adj. *iners* = *in*, *not + ars*, skilled in production; root *ar* = to join, cf. *sollers*, *arma*, *aperŕ*, etc.); objective gen. (like *sevērītātis* above), limiting *invidia*, which must be supplied in the clause following *quam* from *invidia* in the clause preceding *quam*. Synonyms: (1) *inertia* = *indolence*, originally due to lack of skill; (2) *ignāvia* (from adj. *ignāvus*, *in* = *not* + (*g*) *nāvus* = *active*) = *idleness, cowardice*; (3) *segnitia* (adj. *segnis*) = *sluggishness*; (4) *dēsidiā* = *sloth*, from *dēsideo* = *I sit idle*; (5) *pigritia* (from *piger*, cf. *piget* = *it displeases*) = *apathy, listlessness*. — *ac*, cop. conj.; connects *inertiae* and *nēquitiae*.

LINE 40. *nēquitiae*, gen. sing. of *nēquitia*, f. 1st (from the indecl. adj. *nēquam* = *worthless*); objective gen., coördinate with *inertiae*. — *pertimēscenda*, nom. sing. f. of *pertimēscendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *pertimēscō*, -ere, *pertimui*, no supine, 3 (*per*. intensive = *very much, thoroughly* + *timēscō*, inceptive of *timeō*); agrees with the subj. *invidia*. *Pertimēscenda est* = *ought to be dreaded* or *must be dreaded*; see the note on *est*, above. — *An*, conj.; introduces another addition to the series of alternatives in the compound question begun in l. 20 (*quid . . . impedit?*), and continued l. 23 (*an leges impediunt?*), l. 28 (*an invidiam timēs?*). — *cum*, temporal conj.; with the future ind. *vāstābitur* (with *vexābuntur* and *ardēbunt* coördinate). Observe that the *cum* clause defines *tum*, and that *tum* limits (not *existimās*) *cōnflagrātūrum* (*esse*), which is indirect in form; we should therefore expect a subjunctive instead of the fut. ind. with *cum*. But probably Cicero began the sentence in direct form, intending to say in the *apodosis* *tū nōn invidiae incendiō cōnflagrābis?*, but making the small alteration which we find in the text through an afterthought. — *bellō*, abl. sing. of *bellum*, -i, n. 2d; abl. of the means, modifying *vāstābitur*.

LINE 41. *vāstābitur*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. pass. of *vāstō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (from the adj. *vāstus*; *vāstus* is perhaps akin to *vacuus*, and = *desolate*, sometimes *huge*; cf. *vast* and *waste*); agrees with the subj. *Italia*. We find the fut. simple *vāstābitur* instead of the more usual fut.-perf. *vāstāta erit*, because the correlation of *tum* and *cum* marks the action of the subordinate verbs and of *cōnflagrātūrum* (= direct *cōnflagrābis*) as coincident. Note that the coördinate clauses, *urbēs vexābuntur* and *tecta ardēbunt*, follow

being ravaged, while cities are being wasted and houses are in flames, you yourself will then perish in the conflagration of a nation's hatred?"	ardēbunt,	tum	tē	nōn	existimās	48
	shall be in flame,	then	yourself	not	do you think	
	invidiae	incendiō	cōnflagrātūrum ?	"	48	
	of unpopularity	with the blaze	likely to be consumed ?	"		

XII. To these most sacred utterances of the com-

XII. His ego sānctissimis rei pūblicae 1
These I most sacred of the commonwealth

without the medium of connecting conjunctions (*asyndeton*).—*Italia*, gen. *Italiae*, f. 1st; nom. sing., subj. of *vāstābitur*.—*vexābuntur*, 3d pers. plur. fut. ind. pass. of *vexō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (frequentative of *vehō*; = lit. *I move violently*, hence *I trouble, harass*); agrees with the subj. *urbēs*; coördinate with *vāstābitur* in dependence on *cum*.—*urbēs*, nom. plur. of *urbis*, f. 3d; subj. of *vexābuntur*.—*tēcta*, nom. plur. of *tectum*, -ī, n. 2d (in origin, neut. sing. of *tectus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *tegō* = *I cover*, hence lit. *the covered thing, a house or building, roof*; root *stag* = Latin *steg* or *teg*, to cover; cf. *στῆγος* = *I cover*, *stega* = *the deck of a ship*, *tegmen* = *a covering*, *toga* = *the toga* (lit. *the covering garment*)); subj. of *ardēbunt*.

LINE 42. *ardēbunt*, 3d pers. plur. fut. ind. act. of *ardeō*, -ēre, *arsī*, *arsum*, 2 intrans.; agrees with the subj. *tēcta*; coördinate with *vexābuntur* and *vāstābitur*.—*tum*, dem. adv. of time; modifies *cōnflagrātūrum* (sc. *esse*).—*tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; subj.-acc. (reflexive) of the inf. *cōnflagrātūrum* (sc. *esse*), in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *existimās* (a *verbum sentiendī*).—*nōn*, neg. adv.; modifies *existimās*, as the position shows, and not *cōnflagrātūrum* (*esse*). *Nōn* in questions serves the same purpose as *nōn* in *nōnne*, i.e. implies an affirmative answer.—*existimās*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *existimō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (*ex* + *aestimō* = (1) *I reckon*, (2) *consider, think, suppose*); the implied subj. is *tū*. Synonyms: (1) *existimāre* = *to think, reflect, after logical consideration*; (2) *putāre* = *to think*, as the result of reflection; (3) *opinārī* = *to fancy, suppose*, with or without reasonable grounds; (4) *iudicāre* = *to think, judge*, after weighing the evidence; (5) *censere* = *to think*, esp. *to declare one's official opinion*.

LINE 43. *invidiae*, gen. sing. of *invidia*, f. 1st; gen. of the substance or material, defining *incendiō*. A. & G. 214, e; B. 197; G. 361; H. 395.—*incendiō*, abl. sing. of *incendium*, -ī, n. 2d (from the verb *incendō* = *I set on fire*; root *can* = *to burn*, cf. *kalō*); abl. of the means or instrument, modifying *cōnflagrātūrum* (= *will burn*, intrans., i.e. in passive, *will be consumed*). The metaphor from fire is very frequent in Latin, especially with reference to the passions of love and hate.—*cōnflagrātūrum*, acc. sing. m. of *cōnflagrātūrus*, -a, -um, fut. part. act. of *cōnflagrō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, I (*con* + *flagrō*; root *bhrag* or *bharg* = *φλέγ* = Latin *flag* and *fulg*, to burn; cf. *φλέγω* and *flagrō* = *I blaze, flamma* for *flag-ma*, *fulgeō*, *flāgitium*, etc.); agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē*; with *cōnflagrātūrum* must be supplied *esse*, making the fut. inf. which is required for indirect speech. The pres. ind. and pres. inf. of *sum* are very often omitted when the necessary part is indicated by the context and can be supplied.

LINE 1. *Hīs*, dat. plur. f. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *vōcibus*; *hīs* refers to the criticism put into the mouth of the personified State in ll. 9-43.—*ego*, gen. *meī* (borrowed from poss. adj. *meus*); nom. sing., subj. of *respondēbō*. *Ego* is emphatic; note the attraction of pronouns into juxtaposition, which is so frequent in Cicero.—*sānctissimis*, dat. plur. f. of the adj. *sanctissimus*, -a, -um, superl. of

2	vōcibus	et	eōrum	hominum,	quī	hōc	monwealth, and to the thoughts of those who entertain similar views, I for my part will make this brief reply. Had I thought, Conscript
	to utterances and		those	of men	who	this	
3	idem	sentiant,		mentibus		pauca	
	same thing	feel		to the minds (=thoughts)		a few (words)	
4	respondēbō.	Ego,	sī	hōc	optimum	factū	
	(I) will reply.	I,	if	this thing	best	to be done	

sanctus, -a, -um; agrees with *vōcibus*. Cicero considered it the sacred duty of all citizens to respect and safeguard the interests of the state. — *reī*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; poss. gen., limiting *vōcibus*. — *pūblicae*, gen. sing. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *reī*.

LINE 2. *vōcibus*, dat. plur. of *vōx*, *vōcis*, f. 3d; dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *respondēbō*. *Vōcibus* = the utterances, contrasted with *mentibus* following, which = the (unexpressed) thoughts. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects *vōcibus* and *mentibus*. — *eōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; agrees with *hominum*. — *hominum*, gen. plur. of *homō*, *hominis*, m. 3d; dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *respondēbō*; joined by *et* to *vōcibus*. — *quī*, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees in gender and number with the antecedent *hominum*, and is subj. of *sentiant* in its own clause. — *hōc*, acc. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*; *hōc* = *hanc sententiam*, i.e. is a kind of cognate acc. with *sentiant*. A neuter pronoun or a colorless adjective is often so used. A. & G. 238, b; B. 176, 2, a; G. 333, 1; H. 378, 2.

LINE 3. *idem*, acc. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *idem*, *eadem*, *idem* (for *is-dem*, *ea-dem*, *id-dem*, i.e. *is* + suffix *-dem*); agrees with *hōc*, or we might say that *hōc* agrees with *idem*. *Idem* = the same, and is often used like *ipse*, esp. in reference to another action of the same subj., e.g. *idem feci* — *I also did*. — *sentiant*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *sentīō*, -īre, *sentī*, *sensum*, 4; agrees with the subj. *quī*. The verb *sentīre* often has a political meaning = to think with some one, to hold the same views as some one; cf. Chap. XIII, l. 30, *quid de re publicā sentiat*, and cf. also the similar use of the Greek verb *φροντίζειν*. — *mentibus*, dat. plur. of *mēns*, *mentis*, f. 3d; indirect obj. of *respondēbō*; coördinate with *vōcibus* above. *Mentibus* here = to the thoughts or feelings. — *pauca*, acc. plur. n. of the adj. *paucus*, -a, -um (root *pava* = little; cf. *paulus*, *pauper*, *παῦρος*, etc.); direct obj. of *respondēbō*; *pauca* is used substantively, and = *pauca verba*.

LINE 4. *respondēbō*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *respondeō*, -īre, *respondī*, *responsum*, 2 (*re* + *spondeō*); agrees with the subj. *ego*. — *Ego*, nom. sing. of the 1st personal pron.; subj. of *dedissem*, and implied as subj. of *iudicārem*. — *sī*, conditional particle; followed by the subjunct. *iudicārem* of an ideal condition respecting past time, and therefore necessarily unrealized. See the note on *metuerent*, Chap. VII, l. 21, and consult A. & G. 304-309; B. 301-304; G. 589, ff; H. 507-512. — *hōc*, acc. sing. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*; subj.-acc. in the acc. and inf. construction of *esse*, which must be supplied in the predicate with *optimum factū*, in dependence on *iudicārem* (a *verbum sentiendi*). *Hōc* is explained by the oppositional phrase *Catilinam morte multāri*. — *optimum*, acc. sing. n. of *optimus*, -a, -um, superl. of the adj. *bonus*, -a, -um (compar. *melior*); predicative, agreeing with the subj.-acc. *hōc*; the full predicate is (*esse*) *optimum factū*, i.e. as often, the inf. of *sum* must be supplied. — *factū*, supine in *u* of the verb *faciō*, -ere, *feci*, *factum*, 3 (pass. *fiō*, *fieri*, *factus sum*); defines in what respect the death of Catiline (*hōc*) is *optimum*. The supines are verbal abstracts of the 4th declension; that in -um is an acc., and is used after verbs of motion to express purpose, e.g. *legātōs misit pacem petītum* = he sent ambassadors to sue for peace; that in *u* is probably an abl. of specification, though some grammarians describe as a dat. of purpose (cf. the old 4th decl. dat. in -ū, for -u, found

Fathers, that the best thing to be done was for Catiline to be punished with death, I should not have given you cutthroat the enjoyment of a	iūdicārem, considered,	patrēs fathers	cōscripti, enrolled,	Catilinam (that) Catiline	5
	morte multārī, with death (to) be punished,	ūnūs one	ūsūram the enjoyment	hōrae of hour	6
	gladiātōrī gladiator	istī that	ad for	vivendum living	nōn not
					7

in Vergil and other poets, e.g. Aen. I, l. 476, *Fertur equis, currūque haeret resupinus indni*). There are only a few supines in -ū in use, e.g. *dictū, visū, audītū*, and they accompany an adjective (or the nouns *fās, nefās, opus*) to explain its reference; cf. Aen. I, III, *miserābile visū = piteous to see*. A. & G. 303; B. 340, 2; G. 436; H. 547.

LINE 5. *iūdicārem*, 1st pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1 (*iūdex*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. Observe the imperf. subjunct. in the *protasis*, and pluperf. in the *apodosis*; it is usual in ideal conditions respecting past time to have the pluperf. subjunct. in both clauses, e.g. *sī iūdicāvisssem . . . nōn dedissem = if I had considered . . . I should not have given*; but instead of this we have the imperf. *iūdicārem*, which strictly relates only to present time. The reason for the mixed tenses here is this, that the imperf. *iūdicārem* includes the sense of both *iūdicāvisssem* and *iūdicārem*, i.e. denotes that the subject's state of mind in the past is the same as it is now = *if I thought* (as I did then and do now). — *patrēs*, voc. plur. of *pater, patris*, m. 3d; the case of address. — *cōscripti*, voc. plur. m. of *cōscripsit, -a, -um*, perf. part. pass. of *cōscribō, -ere, cōscripsī, cōscriptum*, 3 (*con + scribō*); agrees with *patrēs*. For this form of address, consult the notes on *patrēs* and *cōscripsī*, Chap. II, ll. 23, 24. — *Catilinam*, acc. sing. of *Catilīna, -ae*, m. 1st; subj.-acc. of *multārī*; *Catilinam morte multārī* is an acc. substantival phrase in opposition with and explaining *hōc* (the subj.-acc. of *esse*) *optimum factū*.

LINE 6. *morte*, abl. sing. of *mors, mortis*, f. 3d; abl. of the means, modifying *multārī*. — *multārī*, pres. inf. pass. of *multō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1 (from noun *multa = a fine*; this word is said to be of Oscan origin); agrees with the subj.-acc. *Catilinam*. — *ūnūs*, gen. sing. f. of the numeral adj. *ūnus, -a, -um* (old forms are *oenus* and *oinos*; cf. *olṽn = the ace on dice*); agrees with *hōrae*. — *ūsūram*, acc. sing. of *ūsūra, -ae*, f. 1st (from *utor = I use*); direct obj. of *dedissem*. *Ūsūram* is here to be rendered literally, in accordance with its etymology, as *use, enjoyment*; two other derived meanings are very common, (1) *use*, i.e. in a mercantile sense, either of the interest on capital, or of money lent, (2) *interest*, on money lent, usually reckoned by the month, and subject to settlement or renewal on the Nones, Ides, or Kalends, particularly the last. — *hōrae*, gen. sing. of *hōra, f. 1st* (cf. Greek *ᾠρα = any limited period of time*, whether of a year, month, or day, hence = *season, hour, the fitting time*, etc.); objective gen., with *ūsūram*. In the Roman system of computation of time, *hōra = hour*, i.e. one of the twelve equal periods into which the natural day (from sunrise to sunset) was divided. Thus the Roman *hour* was always varying in length, being shortest at the winter solstice and longest at the summer solstice, and only corresponded with our own *hour* at two points in the year, viz. at the two equinoxes. It should be remembered that the night (from sunset to sunrise) was divided, not into twelve hours, but into four equal *vigiliae* (*watches*), called *prīma, secunda, tertia*, and *quarta vigilia*.

LINE 7. *gladiātōrī*, dat. sing. of *gladiātor, -ōris*, m. 3d (from *gladius = a sword*, hence, lit. *a fighter with a sword*); indirect obj. of *dedissem*; *gladiātōrī istī = Catilīnae*. At about this period of the republic certain popular leaders, e.g. Clōdius, were beginning to attach to themselves bodyguards of worthless citizens, slaves, and gladiators, with

8	dedissem.	Etenim	sī	summī	virī	et	single hour to live in.
	<i>I would have given.</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>highest</i>	<i>the men</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>For if men in the</i>
9	clārissimī	cīvēs	Sāturninī	et	Gracchōrum		highest position and
	<i>most famous</i>	<i>the citizens</i>	<i>of Saturninus</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>of the Gracchi</i>		citizens of the great- est distinction have

whose assistance they engaged in street fights with other demagogues; hence the word *gladiātor* = *footpad*, or *assassin*; see the note on *sīca*, Chap. VI, l. 51. Gladiatorial shows originated in the idea that the *mānēs* or spirits of the dead were appeased by offerings of blood, and so we first hear of them at funeral games. But they soon became a regular public spectacle; the Emperor Trajan at one festival matched as many as ten thousand gladiators to fight. The gladiators were for the most part slaves, though sometimes Roman citizens (even emperors) took part in the combats. There were special *lūdī* or schools, where novices were trained by trainers called *lanistae*. The shows usually took place in special amphitheatres, formerly in the *circus māximus*. For the various types of gladiators, and for the rules observed in combat, consult any dictionary of antiquities. — *istī*, dat. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *iste, ista, istud*; agrees with *gladiātorī*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. of the gerund *vivendum*, denoting *purpose*. — *vivendum*, gen. *vivendī* (dat. and abl. *vivendō*; no nom. case); acc. sing. of the gerund of *vivō*, -ere, *vixī*, *victum*, 3; governed by the prep. *ad*. The gerundive supplements the inf. as verbal noun by adding to it oblique cases with inflexions; the inf. is the acc. as the direct of verbs, but the gerund in -*dum* is the acc. of the verbal noun as the object of a preposition. A. & G. 295; B. 338; G. 425, ff; H. 541, 542. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *dedissem*.

LINE 8. *dedissem*, 1st pers. sing. pluperf. subjunct. act. of *dō, dare, dedī, datum*, 1; agrees with the subj. *ego*, l. 4; *dedissem* is the verb of the *apodosis*, in the unrealized condition respecting past time introduced by *sī* above. — *Etenim* (*et + enim*), causal conj.; connects the sentence following with the one preceding. *Etenim* = *καὶ γὰρ*, with an idea ellipsed, e.g. *and* (I state this fearlessly), *for if the chief men*, etc. — *sī*, conditional particle; with the ind. *contāminārunt* and *honestārunt*; *sī* here = *seeing that*, a meaning which we often give to *if* in English. — *summī*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *summus*, -a, -um (superl. of *superus*; compar. *superior*); agrees with *virī*. *Summī virī* = *men of the highest position*, esp. politically, i.e. *magistrātūs*; *clārissimī cīvēs* refers to private citizens, e.g. *Pūblius Scipio*, who slew *Tiberius Gracchus*. For types of the men here described as *summī*, see Chap. II, *passim*. Observe that the sentence *etenim sī . . . putārem* (ll. 8-18) takes up again and answers the first and third questions of the previous chapter, viz. l. 21, *does the practice of our ancestors hinder you?* and l. 28, *Or do you fear future unpopularity?* The second question (l. 23, *do the laws hinder you?*) remains here unanswered, as *Cicero* could have no legal support (rather the reverse) in executing Roman citizens. — *virī*, nom. plur. of *vir*, *virī*, m. 2d; *virī + cīvēs* = the composite subj. of *contāminārunt* and *honestārunt*. — *et*, cop. conj.; joins together *virī* and *cīvēs*.

LINE 9. *clārissimī*, nom. plur. m. of *clārissimus*, -a, -um, superl. of the adj. *clārus*, -a, -um (root *klū* = *to hear*, hence *clārus* = *heard of, renowned*; cf. *κλώω* = *I hear, κλυτός* = *renowned, gloria*, etc.); agrees with *cīvēs*. — *cīvēs*, nom. plur. of *cīvis*, -is, m. 3d; part of the subj. (see *virī* above) of *contāminārunt* and *honestārunt*. — *Sāturninī*, gen. sing. of *Sāturninus*, m. 2d; poss. gen., limiting *sanguine*, l. 11. See the note on *Sāturninum*, Chap. II, l. 11. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects *Sāturninī* and *Gracchōrum*. — *Gracchōrum*, gen. of *Gracchī*, m. plur. 2d (*Gracchus* is the *cōgnomen* of a family of the famous *gens Semprōnia*); poss. gen., limiting *sanguine*, and so coördinate with *Sāturninī*. The two great legislators, *Tiberius* and *Gaius Gracchus*, are often spoken of together as *Gracchī* = *the Gracchī*; cf. *Cicerōnēs* = *Ciceros*, *men like*

brought upon them-	et	Flaccī	et	superiōrum	complūrium	10
selves not pollution	and	of Flaccus	and	earlier	of several men	
but on the contrary	sanguine	nōn	modo	sē	nōn	contāminārunt, 11
honor by the execu-	by the blood	not	only	themselves	not	have polluted,
tion of Saturninus,	sed	etiam	honestārunt,	certē	verendum	12
the Gracchi, Flaccus,	but	even	have covered with honor,	surely	to be feared	
and several others of						
time past, there was						

Cicero, or the *Ciceros* (father and son). For *Tiberius*, see the note on *Gracchum*, Chap. I, l. 30, and for his death, ll. 28-32. For *Gāius*, see the note on *Gracchus*, Chap. II, l. 5, and for his death, ll. 1-7.

LINE 10. *et*, cop. conj.; connects *Gracchōrum* and *Flaccī*. — *Flaccī*, gen. sing. of *Flaccus*, m. 2d; poss. gen., limiting *sanguine*, and so coördinate with *Sāturninī* and *Gracchōrum* above. *Flaccī* = *Marci Fulvī Flaccī*, for whom see the note on *Fulvius*, Chap. II, l. 8. *Flaccus* is the *cōgnomen*, which was often a nickname (cf. *cicerō* = *chick-pea*), and appears in the name of members of the Fulvian and the Valerian *gentēs*; cf. also Quintus Horātius Flaccus, the great Augustan poet. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects *Flaccī* and *superiōrum*. — *superiōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *superior*, -ius, compar. of *superus* (*superiōrēs* is substantival = *men of earlier times*); poss. gen., limiting *sanguine*, and so coördinate with *Sāturninī*, etc., above. For the substantival use of adjectives, consult A. & G. 188, 189; B. 236-238; G. 204, NOTES 1-4; H. 441. *Cicero* has cited one instance of an early date, viz. the death of Spurius Maclius; see Chap. I, ll. 34-38. — *complūrium*, gen. m. of the plur. adj. *complūrēs*, neut. *complūra* or *complūria*, 3d (*com* + *plūrēs*); agrees with *superiōrum*; of course *complūrium* is a rhetorical exaggeration.

LINE 11. *sanguine*, abl. sing. of *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, m. 3d (= (1) *blood*, hence (2) *slaughter*, by metonymy); abl. of the means, modifying *contāminārunt*, and also understood as a modifier of *honestārunt*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; *nōn modo* modifies *nōn contāminārunt*. Here we see the full expression, *nōn modo nōn . . . sed etiam*; when the verb of the two clauses is one and the same, being expressed in the second clause, it is common for the second *nōn* to be omitted and understood. — *modo*, adv.; in the phrase *nōn modo nōn*. — *sē*, acc. plur. of the reflexive pron. of the 3d pers., sing. or plur., no nom. gen. *sui*, dat. *sibi*, abl. *sē*; direct obj. of *contāminārunt*, and understood as direct obj. of *honestārunt*; *sē* refers back to the subj. of the *sī* clause, viz. to *virī et civēs*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *contāminārunt*. Observe that *nōn . . . nōn* cancel and equal an affirmation, while *modo* in the combination leads up to the direct affirmation following *sed etiam*. — *contāminārunt* (contracted form of *contāmināvērunt*) 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *contāminō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (for *con-tag-minō*; *con* + root *tag* = *to touch*, hence *I touch*, *defile*, *contaminate*; cf. *tangō*, *contāgium*, etc.); agrees with the composite subj. *virī et civēs*. The omission of the *v* of the perf. act. and the contraction of the enclosing vowels is particularly common in verbs of the 1st conjugation; see the note on *cōfirmāstī*, Chap. IV, l. 30, and cf. *honestārunt* following.

LINE 12. *sed*, adversative conj.; connects *honestārunt* with *nōn modo nōn contāminārunt*. — *etiam* (*et* + *iam*), adv.; adds corroborative emphasis to *honestārunt*. — *honestārunt* (contracted form of *honestāvērunt*), 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *honestō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (from *honos*, through the adj. *honestus*; *honestō* = *I cause to be honestus*, i.e. *I cover with honor*); coördinate with *contāminārunt*. — *certē*, adv. (formed from the adj. *certus*, -a, -um); modifies *nōn erat verendum*. — *verendum*, nom. sing. n. of *verendus*, -a, -um, gerundive with passive meaning of the deponent verb *vereor*, *verērī*, *veritus sum*, 2 (root *var* = *ver* = *to be wary*; cf. Greek root *φορ*, *φρ*, in *φορμαί* = *I watch*, *ὁράω* = *I see*); *verendum* + *erat* = the 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. of the periphrastic *pas-*

13	mihi	nōn	erat,	nē	quid	hōc	parricidā	surely no need for
	by me	not	it was,	lest	anything	this	murderer	me to fear that,
								because I put this
14	cīvium	interfectō	invidiae	mihi	in			murderer of his
	of citizens	having been killed	of unpopularity	upon me	for			fellow-countrymen to
								death, popular re-

sive conjugation of *vereor*, and is impersonal = *it was not to be feared*. The gerundive is used personally in all genders, or impersonally in the neut. sing.; study carefully the note and references under *habendī*, Chap. I, l. 8. Whenever a substantival clause is dependent on an impersonal verb, that clause is its logical subj.; so the logical subj. of *erat verendum* is the clause *nē quid . . . redundāret*.

LINE 13. *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; dat. of the agent. The agent is regularly put in the dat. after a gerund or gerundive, except when ambiguity might arise, i.e. when the verb itself governs a dat., in which case the agent is expressed by the abl. case with *ā* or *ab*. Remember also that the dat. of the agent is found sometimes after passive verbs, esp. after the perf. part. passive, and in poetry even after adjectives. A. & G. 232; B. 189, 1; G. 354, 355; H. 388. — *nōn*, adv.; limits *erat verendum*. — *erat*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; combines with *verendum*, forming the periphrastic imperf. ind. passive; the point of view is that of the past (cf. *nōn dedissem*), hence the imperfect tense. — *nē*, conj.; introduces the final substantival clause *quid . . . redundāret*, in dependence on the verb of *fearing*, *erat verendum*. The negative of *nē* in this construction is *ut*, e.g. *vereor nē = I fear that something will happen; vereor ut = I fear that something will not happen*. A. & G. 331, f; B. 296, 2; G. 550; H. 498, III. — *quid*, nom. sing. n. of the indef. pron. *quis*, *qua*, *quid*; subj. of *redundāret*. This pronoun is only used after *nē*, *nisi*, *si*, or *num*. It is to be found in several compounds, e.g. *aliquis*, *quisquam*, *quispiam*, etc. — *hōc*, abl. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *parricidā*. — *parricidā*, abl. sing. of *parricida*, -ae, m. 1st (for etymology, etc., see the note on *parricidiō*, Chap. VII, l. 40); abl. in the abl. absolute construction with *interfectō* = a clause *cum hic parricida interfectus fuisset*. A full discussion, with grammatical references, of this construction will be found in the note on *dimissō*, Chap. IV, l. 38. Catiline is called *parricida*, because he was the murderer of *cīvēs*, i.e. his political brothers, seeing that the *patria* is "*omnium nostrum communis pārēs*"; *parricida* may be used of any one guilty of a crime (e.g. murder of a father, of a relative, of a citizen; sacrilege) involving *impietās*.

LINE 14. *cīvium*, gen. plur. of *cīvis*, -is, m. and f. 3d; objective gen., with *parricidā* = *murderer of citizens*. — *interfectō*, abl. sing. m. of *interfectus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfecī*, *interfectum*, 3 (*inter* + *faciō*); agrees with *parricidā*, in the abl. absolute construction. — *invidiae*, gen. sing. of *invidia*, f. 1st (*invidiō*); partitive gen., limiting *quid* = lit. *anything of unpopularity*, hence *any unpopularity*. The partitive genitive represents the *whole*, of which a *part* is taken, and so is a branch of the common possessive genitive. It is used: (1) with nouns, e.g. *pars militum*; (2) pronouns, e.g. *ī nostrum* = *those of us*; (3) adjectives, esp. numerals, e.g. *multī* or *unus militum*; (4) compar. and superl. adjectives, e.g. *fortior* or *fortissimus militum* = *the braver* or *the bravest of the soldiers*; (5) many neuter adjectives or pronouns, as in this passage, cf. *nihil novi* = lit. *nothing of new, nothing new*; (6) adverbs, e.g. *ubi terrarum* = *where in the world*? A. & G. 216, 3; B. 201, 2; G. 369; H. 397, 3. Compare Chap. II, l. 3, *nē QUID DĒTRIMENTI res pūblica caperet*. — *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *redundāret*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *posteritatem*. In relations of time, *in* + the acc. = *for*, from the standpoint of the present, but must often be rendered *in* or *at* in idiomatic English. For this and other uses of *in*, consult A. & G. 153; B. 143; G. 418, 1; H. 435, 1.

sentment would over- take me like a flood in the future. But even supposing that such resentment threatened me in all seriousness, neverthe- less I have always been so disposed as	posteritatem redundaret. Quodsi ea mihi 15 <i>the future time should flood over. But if it (= odium) me</i>
	māximē impendēret, tamen hōc animō 16 <i>very greatly threatened, yet this in mind</i>
	fuī semper, ut invidiam virtūte 17 <i>I have been always, that odium by virtue</i>

LINE 15. *posteritatem*, acc. sing. of *posteritās*, *posteritātis*, f. 3d (from the adj. *posterus*, which is from the adv. *post*); governed by the prep. *in*; *in posteritatem* = *in posterum tempus*. *Posteritās* is used in two senses: (1) *the future*, (2) *people of the future*, *posterity*. — *redundaret*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *redundo*, -āre, -āvī, -dūm, 1 (*red* = *re* + *undō*; = lit. *I surge back*; *undō* = *I rise in waves*, *I surge*, and *unda* = *a wave*, are from root *ud* or *und* = *to wet*; cf. *ūdwp* = *water*); agrees with the subj. *quid*; the subjunct. mood is final, following *nē* in dependence on *erat verendum*. The imperf. tense is required, because the principal verb *erat verendum* is historic, and calls for historic sequence in subordinate clauses. A. & G. 286; B. 267, 268; G. 509, ff; H. 491. The metaphor is taken from a stream which has burst its banks, flooding the adjacent country. — *Quodsi*, conj. = *but if*; followed by the imperf. subjunct. *impendēret* in the *protasis*, marking the supposition as referring to the present, and therefore unrealized. *Quodsi* = *quod* + *sī*, i.e. *sī* introduces the condition, while *quod* is an adverbial acc. of reference, = *as to which*, i.e. *as regards the above*. A. & G. 240, b; B. 185, 2; G. 334; H. 453, 6. — *ea*, nom. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; subj. of *impendēret*; *ea* = *invidia*. — *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *impendēret*. Many compounds of *in* (like *impendere*), *con*, *prō*, etc., govern the dative of the indirect object.

LINE 16. *māximē* (formed from *māximus*, superl. of the adj. *magnus*), adv.; modifies *impendēret*. — *impendēret*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *impendeo*, -ēre, no perf. no supine, 2 (*in* = *over*, *upon*, + *pendeo* = *I hang*); agrees with the subj. *ea*. Distinguish *impendēret* from *impēdēret* (imperf. subjunct. act. of *impēdō*, -ere, *impēdī*, *impensum*, 3, = *I weigh out*, *expend*, *employ*, transitive). Observe that the condition is irregular in form: the imperf. subjunct. of the *protasis* marks the hypothesis as an ideal one respecting the present time, and we should expect the imperf. subjunct. also in the *apodosis*. But the orator changes the form of the *apodosis* by an afterthought, with the direct statement *hōc animō semper fuī*. He might just as well have said *quodsi ea mihi impendēret, tamen invidia virtūte parā glōria, nōn invidia esset (ut semper putāvī)* = *but if hatred threatened me now, yet hatred earned by virtue would be (as I have always thought it) glory, not hatred*. However, it is not uncommon for the *apodosis* to be altered, esp. by the means employed here, viz. the addition of a principal clause, not found in the original form of the condition, or at least only found as a parenthesis, to which the original *apodosis* is made subordinate by alteration to an acc. and inf. or to a substantival subjunct. object clause. — *tamen*, adv. (used as adversative conj.); strengthens the oppositional force of the statement following. *Tamen* is often used in the *apodosis* of a condition with *quodsi*; cf. *δμως* in the *apodosis* in Greek. — *hōc*, abl. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hoc*; agrees with *animō*. — *animō*, abl. sing. of *animus*, -ī, m. 2d; abl. of quality, otherwise called descriptive abl., describing the subj. of *fuī*. A. & G. 251; B. 224; G. 400; H. 419, II.

LINE 17. *fuī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. — *semper*, adv. of time; modifies the pred. *hōc animō fuī*. — *ut*, conj.; followed by the subjunct. *putārem*; the clause *ut . . . putārem* is explana-

18	partam	glōriam,	nōn	invidiam	putārem.	to regard unpopular-
	acquired	(to be) glory,	not	odium	I thought.	ity incurred by manly
19	Quamquam	nōnnūlli	sunt	in	hōc	conduct as glory, and
	And yet	some	there are	in	this	not as unpopularity.
20	ōrdine,	quī	aut	ea	quae	And yet there are
	order (= Senate),	who	either	those things	which	some in this Council
21	imminent	nōn	videant,	aut	ea	who either do not
	impend	not	see	or those things	which	see the dangers which
						are imminent or con-
						ceal their perception

tory of *hōc animō*. — *invidiam*, acc. sing. of *invidia*, -ae, f. 1st; subj.-acc. of *esse*, which must be supplied in the indirect pred. *glōriam esse*, dependent on *putārem* (a *verbum sentiendi*). — *virtūte*, abl. sing. of *virtūs*, *virtutis*, f. 3d (from *vir*; hence (1) manliness, (2) courage, cf. *ἀνδρα* = courage, from *ἀνδρ*, gen. *ἀνδρός* = a man, (3) virtue); abl. of the means, modifying *partam*.

LINE 18. *partam*, acc. sing. f. of *partus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *pariō*, -ere, *peperi*, *partum*, fut. part. *paritūrus*, 3; predicate part., agreeing with *invidiam*; *invidiam virtūte partam* here = *invidiam quae virtūte parta esset*. — *glōriam*, acc. sing. of *glōria*, -ae, f. 1st (akin to *clārus*); predicative, complement of *esse* understood. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *invidiam* (*esse*). — *invidiam*, acc. sing. of *invidia*, -ae, f. 1st; predicative, complement of *esse* understood. Observe that the subj. of the indirect statement (dependent on *putārem*) is *invidiam*, l. 17; hence the predicate words *glōriam* and *invidiam* (l. 18) take the same case as the subject. A. & G. 176; B. 167, 168; G. 205, 206; H. 360. — *putārem*, 1st. pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *putō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending; the subjunct. is consecutive, with *ut*, explaining *hōc animō* above.

LINE 19. *Quamquam*, (*quam* + *quam*) conj. = *and yet*; connects the sentence with the previous one. *Quamquam*, and less commonly *etsi*, which are usually subordinate conjunctions = *although*, may be used to connect coördinately. — *nōnnūlli*, (*nōn* + *nūlli*), nom. plur. m. of the adj. *nōnnūllus*, -a, -um; *nōnnūlli* is substantival, and subj. of *sunt*. — *sunt*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*; agrees with the subj. *nōnnūlli*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *ōrdine*. — *hōc*, abl. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *ōrdine*.

LINE 20. *ōrdine*, abl. sing. of *ōrāō*, *ōrdinis*, m. 3d; governed by the prep. *in*; *in hōc ōrdine* = *in senātū*. — *quī*, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the indef. antecedent *nōnnūlli*, and is subj. of *videant*; *quī* is generic, i.e. represents a class (= *tālīs ut*), hence followed by the subjunct. *videant*. A. & G. 320; B. 283; G. 631, 2; H. 503, I. Distinguish *quī*, as used here, from *quī*, as used in l. 22. — *aut*, disjunctive conj.; used correlatively with *aut* below, = *either . . . or*. — *ea*, acc. plur. n. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; direct obj. of *videant*. — *quae*, nom. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *ea*, and is subj. of *imminent*. Observe that when the antecedent of the rel. clause is not otherwise expressly defined than by the statement made in the rel. clause the antecedent is usually a part of *is*, *ea*, *id*.

LINE 21. *imminent*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *immineō*, -ēre, no perf., no supine, 2 (*in* + *minor*); agrees with the subj. *quae*. Note the ind. mood, which is employed instead of the subjunct., because stress is laid on the fact of dangers being imminent; otherwise the rule would require a subjunctive, because the rel. clause is subordinate to the subjunct. in *quī nōn . . . videant*. A. & G. 342; B. 324; G. 629; H. 529, II, NOTE 1. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *videant*. — *videant*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. act. of *videō*, -ēre, *vīdī*, *vīsum*, 2; agrees with the subject *quī* above;

of what they do see; | **vident** | dissimulent: | **quī** | **spem** | **Catilināe** 22
 and it is these men | *they see* | *disguise:* | *who* | *the hope* | *of Catiline*
 who have fostered | **mollibus** | **sententiis** | **aluērunt**, | **coniūratiōnemque** 23
 Catiline's hopes by | *mild* | *by views* | *have fostered,* | *and the conspiracy*

the subjunct. is *consecutive*, as regularly with *quī* generic or *characteristic*; see *quī* above. — **aut**, disjunctive conj.; connects *videant* and *dissimulent*. — **ea**, acc. plur. n. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; direct obj. of *dissimulent*, or of *vidēre* in *sē vidēre* supplied. — **quae**, acc. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *ea*, and is direct obj. of *vident* following.

LINE 22. **vident**, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *videō*, -ēre, *vidī, vīsum*, 2; the implied subj. of *vident* is a pron. *eī* or *illī*, referring to *nōnnūllī*, l. 19; the mood is ind. for the same reason as in the case of *imminent* above (where see note). — **dissimulent**, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. act. of *dissimulō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (for *dissimulō*, *dis* marking contradiction + *similis* = *like*; the Latin root is *sim*, Greek *ἀμ* or *ομ* = *like*; cf. *similis, simul, simulō, semel, semper*, and *ἀμα, ὁμοιος, ὁμοῦ*); agrees with the subj. *quī* (generic), l. 20; the subjunct. is consecutive and coördinate with *videant*. Synonyms: (1) *simulō* = lit. *I make like, I pretend, I invent*, i.e. that something is which really is not, e.g. (a) + direct obj., *morbum simulāre* = *to feign sickness*, (b) + acc. and inf., *mē aegrōtum esse simulō*; (2) *dissimulō*, = *I hide, I pretend* that something is not which really is, e.g. (a) + direct obj., *morbum dissimulāre* = *to hide sickness* (feigning health), (b) + acc. and inf., *mē aegrōtum esse dissimulō*. The distinction may be memorized in the following hexameter: *Quae nōn sunt simulō; quae sunt, ea dissimulantur*. — **quī**, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *nōnnūllī*, and is subj. of *aluērunt* and *corrōborāvērunt*. Observe that *quī* here really begins a new sentence, i.e. is purely connective, = *hī autem, but these men*; hence the ind. mood of *aluērunt*. A. & G. 180, f; B. 251, 6; G. 610; H. 453. — **spem**, acc. sing. of *spēs, spēi*, f. 5th; direct obj. of *aluērunt*. — **Catilināe**, gen. sing. of *Catilīna*, m. 1st; poss. gen., limiting *spem*.

LINE 23. **mollibus**, abl. plur. f. of the adj. *mollis*, -e, 3d (probably for *mov-lis* = (1) *easily moved, pliant*; (2) *weak, uncertain*; (3) *delicate, soft*; root *mav* = Latin *mov*, to push out of place; cf. *mōbilis*, and *ἀμείβω* = *I change*); agrees with *sententiis*. There is probably no connection between *mollis* and *μαλακός*. *Mollibus* suggests a rebuke, implying that mild, weak, and conciliatory speeches were made instead of the vigorous and resolute denunciations which the occasion required. It is not necessary to suppose that Cicero suspected treasonable collusion. The reference in *quī spem . . . corrōborāvērunt* is to the time, just before the elections, 63 B.C., when Cicero warned the Senate of danger and when Catiline, called upon to speak, declared that he would lead the people against the infirm Senate. Cicero, in his speech for Mūrēna, laments the Senate's weakness on this occasion, cf. *neque tamen satis sevērē prō rei indīgnitātē d'crēvit*. — **sententiis**, abl. plur. of *sententia*, -ae, f. 1st (*sentīō*); abl. of the means or instrument, modifying *aluērunt*. *Sententia* is the regular word for the declaration of opinion made by a senator; the speaker was not compelled to adhere to the subject under discussion, but might speak on any subject of a public nature, hence when it was so desired a party might delay the settlement of a particular question by speaking on extraneous subjects the whole day. — **aluērunt**, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *alō*, -ere, -uī, -altum or *alitum*, 3 (root *al* = *to nourish*; cf. *alumnus*, *ἀλ-υ-τος* = *insatiable*, etc.); agrees with the subj. *quī*. — **coniūratiōnemque** (*coniūratiōnem* + *que*), *coniūratiōnem* is the acc. sing. of *coniūratiō*, -ōnis, f. 3d (*con* + *iūrō*); direct obj. of *corrōborāvērunt*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connects the coördinate rel. clauses *quī . . . aluērunt* and (*quī*) . . . *corrōborāvērunt*.

24	nāscentem	nōn	crēdendō	corrōborāvērunt;	tions and strength-
	growing	not	by believing	have strengthened;	ened the conspiracy
					at its birth by re-
25	quōrum	auctōritāte	multī,	nōn	solum
	whose	by authority	many men,	not	only
					guided by their au-
					thority many others,
26	improbī,	vērūm	etiam	imperītī,	sī in
	the dishonest,	but	also	the inexperienced, if	upon
					but also the unin-

LINE 24. *nāscentem*, acc. sing. f. of *nāscēns, -entis*, pres. part. of the deponent verb *nāscor, nāsci, nātus sum*, 3; agrees with *coniūratiōnem* and = a temporal clause like *dum nāscitur*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *crēdendō* (not *corrōborāvērunt*). — *crēdendō*, abl. of the gerund *crēdendum, -i*, of the verb *crēdō, -ere, crēdidi, crēditum*, 3 (Sanskrit *ṛat* or *ṛad* = *trust* + root *dha* = *to put*; for root *dha* = Latin *da, fa, fac*, cf. *con-dō, ab-dō*, etc.); abl. of the means, modifying *corrōborāvērunt*. The abl. of the gerund or gerundive expresses: (1) *the means*, as above; (2) *cause*; (3) less often, *manner or circumstance*. Study the examples in A. & G. 301; B. 339, 1; G. 431; H. 542. *Crēdere* is used: (1) intransitively = *to believe*, with the dat., e.g. *crēdō tibi* = *I believe, trust in you*; with acc. of neuter pronouns, e.g. *id quod volunt crēdunt*; (2) transitively, in the sense *to commit, entrust, lend*, with the acc. and dat. of the direct and indirect objects respectively. — *corrōborāvērunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *corrōborō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1 (*con* + *rōborō*, from noun *rōbur*, gen. *rōboris*, n. 3d = *strength*; probably akin to Greek root *ῥω* in *ῥώ-νυμι* = *I strengthen*); agrees with the subj. *quī*, and is coördinate with *aluērunt*.

LINE 25. *quōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *nōnnūllī* (l. 19) i.e. *nōnnūllī quī coniūratiōnem corrōborāvērunt*, and is poss. gen., limiting *auctōritāte*. Like *quī* in l. 22, *quōrum* is here connective and begins a new sentence = *nam hōrum auctōritāte*, etc. — *auctōritāte*, abl. sing. of *auctōritās, -ātis*, f. 3d (from *auctor*); abl. of the cause, modifying *dicerent*. It is more usual for *the cause* of an action to be expressed by the abl. in conjunction with a perf. part. passive, e.g. *quōrum auctōritāte adductī (impulsī, incitātī, etc.)*. A. & G. 245, and 2, b; B. 219; G. 408, and NOTE 2; H. 416. Some editors read *auctōritātem secūtī* for *auctōritāte*. — *Auctōritāte* here = *on the authority, by the influence*; sometimes *auctōritās* has a special meaning, viz. senatorial sanction of a measure which an interposition of veto alone prevented from becoming a *senātus cōsultum*. — *multī*, nom. plur. m. (substantival) of the adj. *multus, -a, -um*; subj. of *dicerent*. *Multi* here = *multi aliī*, i.e. not members of the Senate. — *nōn*, negative adv.; *nōn solum* modifies *improbī*. — *solum* (acc. neut. sing. of the adj. *solus, -a, -um*; cf. adv. *multum, vērūm*, etc.), adv.; combines with *nōn* as an adverbial modifier.

LINE 26. *improbī*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *improbus, -a, -um* (*in* = *not* + *probus* = *honest, virtuous*); agrees with *multi* = *multī, quī sunt improbī*, or we may consider *improbī* as substantival (= *the dishonest*) and appositive of *multī*. *Improbī*, evidently refers to followers of the senators *quī ea quae vident dissimulant* (l. 21), i.e. corrupt followers of corrupt patrons. — *vērūm*, adversative conj.; connects and opposes *improbī* and *imperītī*. See the note and references under *tamen*, Chap. I, l. 18. — *etiam* (*et* + *iam*), adv.; intensifies *imperītī*. — *imperītī*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *imperītus, -a, -um* (*in* = *not* + *perītus* = *experienced, skilled*); agrees with *multī*, or else substantival in apposition. *Imperītī* = the ignorant and politically blind followers of ignorant senators (*quī ea imminēt nōn videant*, l. 20). — *sī*, conditional particle; with the pluperf. subjunct. *animadvertissem* of an ideal supposition in regard to past time. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *hunc*.

formed, would say	hunc	animadvertissem,	crūdēliter	et 27
that I had acted in	this (fellow)	I had inflicted punishment,	cruelly	and
a savage and tyrannical fashion, if I had inflicted punishment on Catiline. Now,	rēgiō	factum esse	dicerent.	Nunc 28
however, I perceive that if he once ar-	tyrannically (it)	to have been done	would say.	Now
	intellegō,	sī iste,	quō intendit,	in 29
	I discern,	if that (fellow)	whither he purposes	to

LINE 27. *hunc*, acc. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; governed by the prep. *in*; *hunc* = *Catilinam*. — *animadvertissem*, 1st pers. sing. pluperf. subjunct. act. of *animadvertō*, -ere, *animadverti*, *animadversum*, 3 (*animum* + *advertō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending; in the *protasis* with *sī*. The verb *animadvertō* is often written *animum advertō* and = lit. *I turn my mind (attention) towards, I notice, observe*; see the note on *animadvertis*, Chap. VIII, l. 41; it is followed by the acc. of the direct object. In a judicial sense *animadvertere* is used with *supplicio* understood = *to notice with punishment, to punish, to inflict punishment on*, and is followed by (a) the acc. of the direct object, (b) by *in* + the acc., in which case emphasis is laid on the attention which has been bestowed on the circumstances of the offence. — *crūdēliter* (formed from the 3d decl. adj. *crūdēlis*, -e; root *kru* = *to be hard*; cf. *crūdus* = *unripe, raw*); modifies *factum esse*. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects *crūdēliter* and *rēgiō*.

LINE 28. *rēgiō* (from the adj. *rēgius*, -a, -um; from *rēx*, *rēgis*, m. 3d), adv.; modifies *factum esse*. *Rēgiō* is the Latin equivalent for the Greek *ρῥαυνικὸς*; the Romans and Greeks found that *kingship* and the rule of a *ρῥαυνός* (= *despotic ruler*) were opposed to the principles of freedom. The Tarquins had made the word *rēx* odious to Romans, and the description of an action as *rēgium* was always likely to arouse indignation against it; this feeling lasted long, and showed itself in many secret organizations and conspiracies in the early empire. Compare II, Chap. VII, line 19, (*mē*) *crūdēlissimum tyrannum existimāri velint*. Cicero was exposed to much criticism for his so-called despotic conduct during his consulship; he speaks in one of his speeches of this, *quī nōs tyrannōs vocās*. — *factum esse*, perf. inf. of *fīō*, *feri*, *factus sum*, used as pass. of *faciō*, -ere, *fēcī*, *factum*, 3; understand as subj.-acc. a pron., e.g. *id*, referring to *sī animadvertissem*; *factum esse* is obj. of *dicerent*. — *dicerent*, 3d pers. plur. imperf. subjunct. act. of *dīcō*, -ere, *dīxī*, *dictum*, 3; agrees with the subj. *mulī*, l. 25; *dicerent* is the verb of the *apodosis*, and the imperf. tense expresses continuity of action, i.e. *they would have said and they would be saying now*. — *Nunc*, adv. of time; used partly in a temporal sense and partly to contrast the present with the past, = *now, as it is*.

LINE 29. *intellegō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *intellegō*, -ere, *intellēxī*, *intellectum*, 3 (*inter* + *legō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. See the synonyms and the note under *intellegit*, Chap. I, l. 17. Observe that *intellegō*, as a verb of *perception*, throws the condition following into an indirect form; hence the *protasis* has the perf. subjunct. *pervenerit*, and the verb of the *apodosis* is the pres. inf. *fore*. In direct form the condition would be: *sī iste . . . in Manliāna castra pervenerit* (fut. perf. ind.), *nēmō tam stultus erit (quī, etc.)*, *nēmō tam improbus quī nōn fatedūtur*. A. & G. 337, 1 and 2; B. 319, A, B; G. 657; H. 527, I. — *sī*, conditional particle; introducing a logical condition respecting the future, and followed by the perf. subjunct. *pervenerit* (= fut. perf. ind. of direct statement). — *iste*, nom. sing. m. of the dem. pron. of the 2d pers. *iste*, *ista*, *istud*; subj. of *pervenerit*; *iste* refers to Catiline, and has its usual forensic signification of contempt, = *that fellow*. See note on *iste*, Chap. I, l. 3. — *quō* (abl. n. sing. of *quī*), adv., = *eō quō, thither, whither*; introduces the clause *quō intendit* as an adverbial modifier of *pervenerit*. — *intendit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *intendō*, -ere, *intendī*, *intensum* or *intentum*, 3 (*in* + *tendō* = lit. *I stretch towards*, hence

80	Manliāna	castra	pervēnerit,	nēminem	tam	rives, as he purposes,
	of Manlius	the camp	shall come,	no one	so	at the camp of Man-
81	stultum	fore	quī	nōn	videat	lius, there will be no
	foolish	to be likely to be	who	not	can see	one so dull as not to
82	coniūratiōnem	esse	factam,	nēminem	tam	see that a conspiracy
	a conspiracy	to have been	made,	no one	so	has been set on foot
83	improbum	quī	nōn	fateātur.	Hōc	or so shameless as not
	dishonest	who	not	may confess (it).	This (man)	to acknowledge the
						reality of it. Yet,

I aim, purpose, urge, etc.); the implied subj. is iste, which is the expressed subj. of pervēnerit. Quō intendit is a kind of additional statement made in parenthesis and referring to in Manliāna castra; hence, as it might well be left out without disturbing the sentence, the verb is indicative, though the verb of a subordinate clause in indirect speech is properly in the subjunctive. A. & G. 336, 2; B. 314, 1; G. 650; H. 524. — in, prep.; gov. the acc. castra, expressing limit of motion.

LINE 30. **Manliāna**, acc. plur. of the adj. *Manliānus*, -a, -um (formed from the proper noun *Manlius*, -ī, m. 2d; cf. *Sullānus* from *Sulla*); agrees with *castra*. — **castra**, acc. of the plur. noun *castra*, -ōrum, n. 2d (*castrum*, -ī, n. 2d = *fortress*); governed by the prep. *in*. — **pervēnerit**, 3d pers. sing. perf. subjunct. act. of *pervenīō*, -īre, *pervēnī*, *perventum*, 4 (*per* + *veniō*); agrees with the subj. *iste*. For the mood, see the note on *intellegō*, l. 29. — **nēminem**, acc. sing. of *nēmō*, m. 3d, dat. *nēmīni* (*nē* + *homō*; the gen. and abl. are wanting, and are supplied by *nūllius*, and *nūllō*, from *nūllus*, -a, -um); subj.-acc. of *fore* in the acc. and inf. object clause of *intellegō*; *nēminem fore*, etc., is the *apodosis* of the condition introduced by *sī* above. For model sentences and remarks on the form of reported conditions after primary and historic leading verbs, refer to the note on *sī*, Chap. VIII, l. 31. — **tam**, adv.; modifies *stultum*. *Tam* never modifies verbs, only adverbs and adjectives; use *ita* and *adeō* with verbs.

LINE 31. **stultum**, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *stultus*, -a, -um; agrees with the subj.-acc. *nēminem*; predicative, being the complement of *fore* in the acc. and inf. construction. — **fore**, fut. inf. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *nēminem*. The fut. inf. of *sum* is also formed in the familiar way by means of the fut. part. *futūrus*, -a, -um + *esse*. — **quī**, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *nēminem*, and is subj. of *videat*; *quī* is equivalent to *ut is*, introducing a clause of result. — **nōn**, negative adv.; limits *videat*. — **videat**, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *videō*, -ēre, *vīdī*, *vīsum*, 2; agrees with the subj. *quī*; the subjunct. is consecutive, after *quī* = *ut is*. A. & G. 319; B. 284; G. 552; H. 500.

LINE 32. **coniūratiōnem**, acc. sing. of *coniūratiō*, -ōnis, f. 3d (*con* + *iūrō*); subj.-acc. of *factum esse*, in dependence on the verb of perception *videat*. — **esse factam**, perf. inf. of *fīō*, *fieri*, *factus sum*, used as the passive of *faciō*, -ere, *fēcī*, *factum*, 3 (root *dha* = *fa*, *fac* = *to put, place, make*, with a large number of derivatives); agrees (the part. *factam* in gender, number, and case) with the subj.-acc. *coniūratiōnem*. In composite infinitives and composite ind. and subjunct. tenses it is very common for (1) the part. of *sum* to precede the participle, as in this passage, and (2) for other words, often a large number, to separate the participle from the part of *sum*. — **nēminem**, acc. sing. of *nēmō*, m. 3d (see *nēminem*, above); subj.-acc. of *fore tam improbum* (*fore* being supplied from the preceding coördinate object-clause). — **tam**, adv.; modifies *improbum*.

LINE 33. **improbum**, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *improbus*, -a, -um (*in* = *not* + *probus* = *upright, honest*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *nēminem*, l. 32; predicative, being the complement of *fore* understood. — **quī**, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *nēminem*, and is subj. of *fateātur*; *quī* introduces a rel.

if Catiline alone be put to death, I dis- cern that this disease which is in the state may be repressed for a short time but can-	autem however	ūnō one	interfectō having been killed,	intellegō I perceive	hanc this	84
	rei pūblicae of the commonwealth	pestem plague	paulisper for a little while	reprimi to be checked,		85

clause of result = *ut is*. In sentences of this kind Cicero prefers *quī nōn* to *quān* (*quī*, old abl., + *nōn*); *quī nōn* marks the tendency, and *quān* the result (= *ut nōn*). — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *fateātur*. — *fateātur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of the deponent verb *fateor*, *fateri*, *fossus sum*, 2 (akin to *fārī*, *fās*, *fāma*, *φῆμῐ*, *φάτω*, etc.); agrees with the subj., *quī*; the subjunct. is consecutive, with *quī* = *ut is*. The perf. of *fateor* is not very often found; indeed the compound *confiteor* is much more used than *fateor*. Supply, from the coördinate *quī* clause preceding, *coniūratiōnem esse factam* as the object of *fateātur*. — *Hōc*, abl. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hīc*, *haec*, *hōc*; abl. in the abl. absolute construction with *interfectō*; *hōc* = *Catilinā*. *Hōc . . . interfectō* = a conditional clause, *sī hīc ūnus interfectus sit, intellegō hanc pestem . . . reprimi posse*; compare the form of the reported condition, ll. 29–33.

LINE 34. *autem*, adversative conj.; connects the sentence with the one preceding. *Autem* is the weakest of the adversative conjunctions, and is used (1) in mild antithesis, (2) in contrasted conditions, as in this passage, for *hōc . . . interfectō* = a condition, and is contrasted with *sī iste pervenerit* above. Often *autem* has no adversative force at all, and is merely connective; cf. the Greek particle *δέ*. — *ūnō*, abl. sing. m. of the numeral adj. *ūnus*, -a, -um; agrees with *hōc*. *Ūnus* is often used as a synonym of *sōlus* = *only*, *alone*, and here *ūnō* = *sōlō*. — *interfectō*, abl. sing. m. of *interfectus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *interficiō*, -ere, *interfici*, *interfectum*, 3 (*inter* + *faciō*); agrees with *hōc* in the ablative absolute construction. *Interficere* is the general verb meaning *to kill*; see the synonyms in the note on *occidit*, Chap. I, l. 38. — *intellegō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *intellegō*, -ere, *intellexi*, *intellectum*, 3 (*inter* + *legō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. Observe that *hōc*, l. 33 — *posse*, l. 36, is a disguised condition, and that the *apodosis* (i.e. *hanc pestem . . . reprimi, nōn comprimī . . . posse*) is thrown into the acc. and inf. indirect form by *intellegō* here, just as *intellegō*, l. 29, gave indirect form to the condition in the previous sentence. In direct form the condition = *hōc interfectō* (i.e. *sī hīc interfectus erit*), *haec pestis reprimi, nōn comprimī poterit*. — *hanc*, acc. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hīc*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *pestem*; *hanc pestem* = *coniūratiōnem*.

LINE 35. *rei*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; poss. gen., limiting *pestem*. — *pūblicae*, gen. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rei*; *rei pūblicae* as usual = *of the state, of the commonwealth*. — *pestem*, acc. sing. of *pestis*, -is, f. 3d; subj.-acc. of *posse* in the acc. and inf. construction dependent on *intellegō*. The nouns *pestis* and *pestilentia* are often used in a metaphorical sense with regard to political weakness or danger. Refer to the synonyms given under *pestem*, Chap. I, l. 27. — *paulisper* (*paulum* + *per*), adv. = *for a little while*; modifies *reprimi*. *Paulus*, not *paulus*, is read in all the best Mss.; yet with the derivation *paur* + *los* we should rather expect *paulus*, i.e. assimilation of *r* to *l*, instead of omission. Yet the root may be *pau* + termination -*lus* (= Greek -*pos*; *r* and *l* are frequently interchangeable). As *paulus*, so *paulisper* is found in the Mss., e.g. in the Medicean Vergil. — *reprimi*, pres. inf. pass. of *reprimō*, -ere, *repressi*, *repressum*, 3 (*re* = *back* + *premō* = *I press*); complementary inf., with *posse*. Observe the difference of meaning between *reprimere* and *comprimere*, upon which the whole force of the sentence rests. *Reprimere* = *ad tempus continēre* = *to hold in check for the time being*, whereas *comprimere* = *plānē cōficere* = *to wholly crush*, i.e. beyond all hope of restoration.

36	nōn	in	perpetuum	comprimi	posse.	Quodsi	not be repressed for- ever. But if he
	not	for	all time	to be crushed	to be able.	But if	rushes out of the
37	sē	ēiēcerit	sēcumque	suōs	ēdūxerit		city and takes his
	himself	he shall cast out	and with him	his(friends)	shall lead out		followers with him
38	et	eōdem	cēterōs	undique	collectōs		and herds together
	and	to the same spot	all other	from all parts	collected		in the one spot the
39	naufrogōs	adgregārit,	exstinguētur				rest of the castaways
	the castaways	shall gather together,	will be extinguished				whom he has got to- gether from every

LINE 36. *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *comprimi*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *perpetuum*; the phrase *in perpetuum* = *for all time*; cf. *in posteritatem* = *for the future*. — *perpetuum*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *perpetuus*, -a, -um (*per* + root *pat* = *to fly*; cf. *peto* = *I fall upon, attack*, *πέρομαι* = *I fly*, etc.; hence *perpetuus* = *continual*); *perpetuum* is substantival, = *perpetuum tempus*, and is governed by the prep. *in*. — *comprimi*, pres. inf. pass. of *comprimō*, -ere, *compressi*, *compressum*, 3 (*con* + *premō*); complementary or epexegetical, with *posse*. The complementary inf. is used with verbs, e.g. *to dare, seem, begin, attempt*, etc., which imply a further action of the same subject; see the references in the note on *inveniri*, Chap. II, l. 44. — *posse*, pres. inf. of *possum*, *posse*, *potui*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* + *sum*); agrees with the subj.-acc. *pestem* above. — *Quodsi* (*Quod + si*), conj.; followed by the coordinate fut.-perf. tenses *ēiēcerit*, *ēdūxerit*, and *adgregārit*, as the condition is a logical one respecting the future. Many editors write separately, *Quod si*; *quod* is an adverbial acc. of reference, for which refer to the note on *Quodsi*, l. 15.

LINE 37. *sē*, acc. sing. of the reflexive pron. of the 3d pers., *sē* (*sēsē*), gen. *suī*; direct obj. of *ēiēcerit*; *sē* refers to the subj. of *ēiēcerit*, i.e. Catiline. — *ēiēcerit*, 3d pers. sing. fut.-perf. ind. act. of *ēiciō*, -ere, *ēiēci*, *ēiectum*, 3 (*ex* + *iaciō*); of the subj. *hic* or *is*, referring to Catiline, is implied by the personal ending; with *ēiēcerit* supply *ex urbe*. — *sēcumque* (*sē* + *cum* + *que*) *sē* is the abl. sing. of the reflexive pron. *sē*, gen. *suī*; refers to the subj. of the clause, and is governed by the prep. *cum*. *Cum* is the prep. + the abl.; gov. *sē*, and appended to it, as regularly to personal pronouns, and usually to the relative. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connects the clause (*sī*) *sēcum ēdūxerit* with the clause *sī sē ēiēcerit*. — *suōs*, acc. of *suī*, -ōrum, m. 2d (substantival m. plur. of *suus*, -a, -um, reflexive poss. adj. of the 3d pers.); direct obj. of *ēdūxerit*. — *ēdūxerit*, 3d pers. sing. fut.-perf. ind. act. of *ēducō*, -ere, *ēdūxi*, *ēductum*, 1 (*ē* + *ducō*; distinguish from *ēducō*, -āre, *ēdūvi*, *ēdūtum*, 1); coordinate with *ēiēcerit*, agreeing with the same subj., and in the same construction.

LINE 38. *et*, cop. conj.; connects the clause (*sī*) *adgregārit* with the clause (*sī*) *ēdūxerit*. — *eōdem*, abl. sing. n. of *īdem*, *eadem*, *īdem*; (*is* + *dem*), adv. = *to the same place* (*eō* + *-dem*); modifies *adgregārit*; *eōdem* = *in Maniana castra*. — *cēterōs*, acc. plur. m. of the adj. *cēterus*, -a, -um (not found in the nom. sing. m., and rarely used except in the plur.; *cēteri* and *cētera* are commonly substantival); agrees with *naufrogōs*. Synonyms: (1) *reliqui* (*relinquō* = *I leave behind*) = *the rest*, regarded numerically as a remainder; (2) *cēteri* = *the rest*, implying contrast; (3) *alii* = *not the others, but others*. — *undique* (*unde* + *que*), adv. + *from all sides*; modifies *collectōs*. — *collectōs*, acc. plur. m. of *collectus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *colligō*, -ere, *collēgi*, *collectum*, 3 (*con* + *legō* = *I gather together*); agrees with *naufrogōs*; *collectōs* stands in place of a clause *qui undique collecti sunt*.

LINE 39. *naufrogōs*, acc. plur. of *naufrogī*, -ōrum, m. 2d = *castaways, bankrupts* (substantival m. of the adj. *naufragus*, -a, -um = *shipwrecked, ruined*; *nāvis* + *frangō*; for the form *nau*, cf. *nauta*, and *ναῦς* = *a ship*, *ναύτης* = *a sailor*); direct object of *adgre-*

direction, not only this political disease (far developed as it is) but also the root and seed of all our sufferings will be put to an end and utterly destroyed.	40 41 42 43	40 41 42 43	40 41 42 43
			40 41 42 43

gārit; cf. Chap. XI, l. 8, *contrā illam naufragōrum ēiectam ac aēbilitātam manum*. The metaphor from shipwreck is a familiar one in English. *Naufragus* = a man financially ruined; *perditus* = a man morally ruined. — *adgregārit* (contraction from *adgregāverit*), 3d pers. sing. fut.-perf. ind. act of *adgregō*, -āre, āvī, ātum, 1 (also written *aggregō*, etc.; *ad* + *grex* = a flock, hence lit. *I add to a flock, collect*); coördinate with *ēduxerit* and *ēiecerit* above, agreeing with the same subj., and in the same construction (i.e. 'part of the *protasis* with *si*'). — *exstinguētur*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. pass. of *exstinguō*, -ere, *extinxī*, *extinctum*, 3 (*ex* + *stinguō* = lit. *I prick or scratch out*; root *stig* = to puncture, cf. *stilus* = a pointed instrument for writing, *stimulus* = a goad, στίλβω = *I prick*, στίλβω = a *prick*, brand); agrees with the subj. *pestis*, and understood with *stirps* and *sēmen*.

LINE 40. *atque*, cop. conj.; connects *exstinguētur* and *dēlēbitur*. *Atque* is often used to join together synonymous words, esp. verbs. — *dēlēbitur*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. pass. of *dēlēō*, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, 2 (*dē* + root *lē* or *ri* = to flow, pass away; hence *dēlēō* = *I make to pass away, destroy*; from the same root note *rīvus*, *litus*, *libātio*, λελῶ = *I let flow or pour*); coördinate with *exstinguētur*; and agreeing with the same subject. — *nōn*, negative adv.; *nōn modo* = not only, limiting *pestis exstinguētur*. — *modo*, adv.; in conjunction with *nōn*, as above. *Not only* is expressed by *nōn modo*, *nōn solum*, or *nōn tantum*; of these *nōn tantum* does not occur in Caesar and Sallust, and is comparatively rare in Cicero. On a few occasions in Cicero we find *nōn* alone in the first member, followed by *sed* alone in the second, or by *sed etiam*. — *haec*, nom. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *pestis* = *coniūrdtiō*. — *tam*, adv.; modifies *adulta*. — *adulta*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *adultus*, -a, -um = fully grown, mature (in origin perf. part. pass. of *adolēscō*, -ere, -ēvī, *adultus*, 3); agrees with *pestis*.

LINE 41. *rei*, gen. sing. of *rēs*, f. 5th; poss. gen., limiting *pestis*. — *pūblicae*, gen. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rei*. — *pestis*, gen. *pestis*, f. 3d; nom. sing., subj. of *exstinguētur* and of *dēlēbitur*. — *vērūm*, adversative conj.; connects *pestis* and *stirps ac sēmen*. — *etiam*, adv.; emphasizes *stirps ac sēmen (exstinguētur)*. After *nōn modo* (etc.), *sed etiam* and *vērūm etiam* are very common; *sed quoque* is first found in Cicero; *sed et* (for *sed etiam*) occurs in authors of the silver age. — *stirps*, gen. *stirpis*, f. 3d; nom. sing., a subj. of *exstinguētur* supplied from the previous clause. *Stirps* = (1) root, stem, of a tree or plant; (2) race, family; (3) offspring; (4) source, origin.

LINE 42. *ac* (shortened form of *atque*; *ac* is used before consonants, except *g*, *c*, *qu*), cop. conj.; connects *stirps* and *sēmen*; note that *ac* and *atque* often connect words of similar meaning. — *sēmen*, gen. *sēminis*, n. 3d (root *sa*, *sī* = to sow; cf. *serō* = *I sow*); nom. sing., a subj. of *exstinguētur* supplied from the previous clause; *stirps ac sēmen* express a single idea. *Sēmen* = (1) seed; (2) race, by metonymy; (3) source, origin, essence. — *malōrum*, gen. plur. of *malum*, -i, n. 2d (substantival neut. of the adj. *malus*, -a, -um; cf. *malī*, -ōrum, m. 2d = the bad; root *mal* = to be black, cf. *melas* = black); poss. gen., limiting the composite subj. *stirps ac sēmen*. — *omnium*, gen. plur. n. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *malōrum*. The concluding statement is, of course, only an example of rhetorical exaggeration.

1	XIII.	Etenim	iam	diū,	patrēs	XIII. For it is
		For	already for a long time,	fathers		now a long time, Con-
2	cōscriptī,	in	hīs	periculīs	coniūrātiōnis	script Fathers, that
	enrolled,	among these	dangers	of conspiracy		we have been living
3	īnsidiisque	versāmur,	sed			amid these perils and
	and (among) plots	we have been (lit. are) dwelling,	but			plots of conspiracy;
4	nesciō	quō	pāctō	omnium	scelerum	yet somehow or other
	I know not what	by means	all	of the crimes	and	every form of crime
						and desperate mad-

LINE 1. *Etenim* (*et + enim*), causal conj. ; connects the sentence with the preceding one. *Etenim* is much used by Cicero, but little by other authors ; it corresponds to the Greek *καὶ γάρ* = *and for*, with the ellipse of an idea which can be supplied from the context, e.g. *and it is time that the conspiracy were ended, for we have long*, etc. — *iam*, adv. of time ; strengthens *diū*. *Diū* and *dūdum* may be used alone with the *historic* present but it is far more common for them to be intensified by the adv. *iam*, which emphasizes that the point of view is from the present, though the range of view is an unbroken one extending from some point in the past up till now. *Iam* is found in conjunction with other adverbs of time, e.g. *iam nunc, iam tum, iam pridem, iam aliquandō*, etc. — *diū* (root *dī* or *dyn* = *to shine*; akin to *dūdum, diēs, divus*, etc.), adv. of time ; modifies *versāmur*. — *patrēs*, voc. plur. of *pater, patris*, m. 3d (root *pa* = *to nourish*, cf. Greek *πατήρ*) ; the case of address.

LINE 2. *cōscriptī*, voc. plur. m. of *cōscriptus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *cōscribō, -ere, cōscripsī, cōscriptum*, 3 (*con + scribō*) ; agrees with *patrēs*. *Cōscriptī* serves to distinguish patricians or heads of families who were senators also from those who were not senators, and does not = *patrēs et cōscriptī* (as if recording the plebeian additions made in 509 B.C.), for *patricians* (and) *enrolled* would rather be expressed by *patrēs et adscriptī*. — *in*, prep. ; gov. the abl. *periculīs*. — *hīs*, abl. plur. n. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hōc* ; agrees with *periculīs*. — *periculīs*, abl. plur. of *periculum*, -i, n. 2d ; governed by the prep. *in*. — *coniūrātiōnis*, gen. sing. of *coniūrātiō*, f. 1st (*con + iūrō*) ; poss. gen., limiting *periculīs* and *īnsidiīs*.

LINE 3. *īnsidiisque* (*īnsidiīs + que*) : *īnsidiīs* is the abl. of the plur. noun *īnsidiae, -arum*, f. 1st (from the verb *īnsidēō, in + sedēō* ; *īnsidiae* = (1) *ambush*, (2) *plot, snare*) ; governed by the prep. *in* ; coördinate with *periculīs*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj. ; connects *periculīs* and *īnsidiīs*. As distinguished from *et* and *atque*, *que* connects two words or ideas between which there is a close internal relation. — *versāmur*, 1st pers. plur. pres. ind. pass. of *versō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1 (frequentative form of *vertō*) ; the subj. *nōs* is implied by the personal ending ; the pres. tense is *historic* and is common with *iam diū, iam pridem*, etc., expressing that an action begun in the past has been going on ever since and is still going on. A. & G. 276, a ; B. 259, 4 ; G. 230 ; H. 467, III, 2. The *historic* imperfect is also found with *iam diū* and *iam dūdum*, and only differs from the *historic* present in that the ultimate point of view is in the past, covering a range extending still further to the source in the past. The passive *versor* illustrates the medial or reflexive use of this voice in Latin, corresponding to the regular *middle voice* of Greek verbs. *Versor* = *I turn myself about*, hence *I pass my life, am engaged in, am associated, or busy with* ; it is accompanied by the abl. with *in* ; cf. *in rēpublicā versārī* = *to be a politician* (lit. *to move about or to be busy in the state*). A. & G. III, b ; B. no reference ; G. 218 ; H. 465. — *sed*, adversative conj. ; connects the sentences *versāmur in periculīs* and *mātūrītās erūpit*.

LINE 4. *nesciō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *nesciō, -īre, -īvī* or *-iī, -itum*, 4 (*ne + sciō*) ; understand the subj. *ego*. *Nesciō* is not the principal verb of the clause, nor does

ness of long-continued | *veteris* *furōris* et *audāciae* *mātūritās* in s
growth have burst | long-standing of madness and of effrontery the ripeness upon

quō pacto introduce an indirect question, for the subjunct. *erūperit* would be required instead of the ind. *erūpit*. *Nesciō* and *quō* must be regarded as a single word (and so it is often written) = *some (I know not what)*. In fact *nesciō quis* and *nesciō quī, quae, quod* are classed respectively with the indefinite pronouns and indefinite pronominal adjectives; see the note on *quāsdam*, Chap. II, l. 4. Compare *nesciō quō modō* = *somehow or other*; *nesciō an* = lit. *I know not whether*, i.e. *perhaps, probably*. A few other interrogative expressions are used in a similar parenthetical way with the ind. instead of subjunct., and with similar indefinite sense; cf. *mirum quam* = lit. *marvellous how*, i.e. *marvellously*, *valde quam* = *enormously*, *sānē quam gāvisus sum* = *I was tremendously glad*, *mirum quantum laborāvit* = lit. *it (is) wonderful, how much he worked!* i.e. *he worked wonderfully*. A. & G. 334, c; B. 253, 6; G. 467, REM. I, and NOTE; H. 529, 5, 3). — *quō*, abl. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid* or of the interrog. adj. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with *pactō*. — *pactō*, abl. sing. of *pactum*, -i, n. 2d = (1) *agreement*, (2) as here, *way, manner* (properly substantival neut. of *pactus*, perf. part. of *paciscor*, -i, *pactus sum*, 3 = *I agree, stipulate*); abl. of manner, with the modifier *quō*. Manner is expressed by the abl. with *cum*, but *cum* may be omitted or retained if the noun in the abl. is modified by an adjective. But *cum* is very rarely retained with expressions of manner such as *modō, pactō* (e.g. *nullo, modō* or *pactō*), *ratione, ritū, viā*, and with adverbial expressions like *silentiō, iniuriā*, etc. — *omnium*, gen. plur. n. of the 3d decl. adj. *omnis*, -e; agrees with *scelerum*. — *scelerum*, gen. plur. of *scelus, sceleris*, n. 3d; poss. gen., limiting *mātūritās*. — *ac*, cop. conj.; joins *scelerum* and *furōris et audāciae*. The use of the more emphatic conj. *ac* here shows that the two words connected by *et*, viz. *furōris* and *audāciae*, represent one idea.

LINE 5. *veteris*, gen. sing. m. of the 3d decl. adj. *vetus* (akin to *ēros* = *a year*; cf. *vetustus, veterāscō*); agrees with *furōris*. Observe that an adj. frequently agrees only with the nearest of two or more nouns, and is understood with the rest; so here *veteris* must be understood in the fem. with *audāciae*. See *iucundus*, Chap. VI, l. 31. Synonyms: (1) *vetus* = *old, of old standing*, e.g. *vetus amicitia*; (2) *antiquus* = *old, ancient*, usually of what was in ancient times but no longer exists; (3) *priscus* = *old*, with a claim to reverence, e.g. *prisca severitās*; *vetustus* = *old*, of something long used and so superior, e.g. *vetusta disciplina*; (5) *pristinus* = *old, earlier*, as opposed to *praesens*; (6) *obsoletus* = *old, out of use*, e.g. *verba obsoleta*. — *furōris*, gen. sing. of *furor*, m. 3d (*furō* = *I rage*); poss. gen., limiting *mātūritās*; *furōris et audāciae* = poss. genitives, coördinate with *scelerum*. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects *furōris* and *audāciae*. — *audāciae*, gen. sing. of *audācia*, f. 1st (from adj. *audāx*, gen. *audācis*; *audeō* = *I dare*); poss. gen., limiting *mātūritās*. The force of the conjunctions (see *ac* above) would seem to imply that *furōris et audāciae* be taken as one idea = *furōrem audācem*, an instance of *hendiadys*; cf. Chap. I, l. 9, *ōra vultusque*, and see the note and references under *ōra*. — *mātūritās*, gen. *mātūritātis*, f. 3d (from the adj. *mātūrus*, -a, -um); nom. sing., subj. of *erūpit*. Observe the abstract character of this sentence; Caesar would have had a concrete subject. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *tempus*. *In tempus* instead of *in tempore* is an instance of the *cōstructiō praegnāns* (pregnant construction, i.e. the combination of two different expressions in one), and = *has* (come to and) *burst out upon the time*, etc.; cf. the well-known example from the Acts of the Apostles, Chap. VIII, verse 40, *Φίλιππος δὲ εὐρέθη ἐν τῷ Ἀζότῳ* = *Philip was found at Azōtus*, lit. *to Azōtus* (i.e. *Philip went to Azōtus and was found there*). Prof. Taylor compares (1) a passage with *in* + the abl. from the speech *prō Sullā*, viz. *furōrem erūpisse in meō cōsulātū*, i.e. *during my consulship*; (2) a passage from the *prō Murēnā*, viz. *omnia quae per hōc biennium agiūnt sunt . . . in hōc tempus erumpunt*, i.e. *in* + acc., as in our passage.

6	nostri	cōsulātūs	tempus	ērūpit.	Quodsi	forth in full maturity
	our	of consulship	the season	has burst out.	But if	upon the season of
7	ex	tantō	latrōciniō	iste	ūnus	my consulship. Now
	out of	so large	a herd of brigands	that man	one	if Catiline alone of all
8	tollētur,	videbimur	fortasse	ad	breve	this band of brigands
	shall be disposed of,	we shall seem	perhaps	for	short	be got rid of, we shall
9	quoddam	tempus	cūrā	et	metū	seem perhaps to have
	some	time	from care	and	from fear	secured relief from
						trouble and anxiety

LINE 6. *nostri*, gen. sing. m. of the poss. adj. *noster, nostra, nostrum*; agrees with *cōsulātūs*. Cicero seems to allude to himself alone in the implied *nōs*; but he may have been thinking also of his colleague. — *cōsulātūs*, gen. sing. of *cōsulātus*, m. 4th (the office or period of office of the *cōsul*); subjective gen., limiting *tempus*. — *tempus*, acc. sing. of *tempus, temporis*, n. 3d (root *tem* = to cut; hence lit. a section of time, then time, generally). — *ērūpit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *ērumpō, -ere, ērūpi, ēruptum*, 3, trans. and intrans. (root *rup* = Greek *λῦρ* = to break, to trouble; cf. *λύπη* = pain); agrees with the subj. *mātūrītās*. — *Quodsi* (*Quod* + *si*), conditional particle = *but if*; followed by *tollētur* in a logical condition respecting the future. For the adverbial acc. *quod*, see the note on *quodsi*, Chap. XII, l. 15.

LINE 7. *ex* (*ē* or *ex* before consonants, *ex* before vowels and *h*) prep. + the abl.; gov. *latrōciniō*, expressing *partition*, cf. *ūnus militum* and *ūnus ex militibus*. — *tantō*, abl. sing. n. of the adj. *tantus, -a, -um*; agrees with *latrōciniō*. *Ex tantō latrōciniō* = *ex tot latronibus*, or *ex tot latronum numero*. — *latrōciniō*, abl. sing. of *latrōcinium, -i*, n. 2d (for a full discussion of the etymology, see *latrōciniō*, Chap. IX, l. 35); governed by the prep. *ex*. Observe that the abstract takes the place of the concrete expression; cf. *servitium* which is sometimes used for *servi, coniūratiō* for *coniūrati*, etc., and the following from one of Cicero's letters, *ubi salūtatiō dēfūxit* (= *ubi salūtātōrēs dēfūxērunt*), *litteris mē involvō* = *when my stream of morning-callers has flowed away, I surround myself with correspondence*. — *iste*, nom. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *iste, ista, istud*; subj. of *tollētur*; *iste* refers to Catiline, and expresses contempt. — *ūnus*, nom. sing. m. of the numeral adj. *ūnus, -a, -um* (gen. *ūnius*, dat. *ūnī*; old forms of nom. are *oenus*, and *oinos*); agrees with *iste*; *ūnus* is often used likē *sōlus*.

LINE 8. *tollētur*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. pass. of *tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum*, 3 irreg. (*sustulī* and *sublātum* are borrowed from *sufferō, sub + ferō*; root *tal* = Latin *tol, tul* = to lift, bear; *tollō, tulī*, and *lātus*, i.e. (2) *lātus* are all akin; cf. *tol-erō, τλήναι* = to endure, *πολέμω* = I bear, I dare); agrees with the subj. *iste*; *tollētur* is in the *protasis* with *sī*. *Tollō* = (1) *I lift, bear*; (2) *I make away with, remove, destroy*. — *videbimur*, 1st pers. plur. fut. ind. pass. of *videō, -ere, vīdī, vīsum*, 2 (the pass. *videor, ēri, vīsus sum*, 2 = (1) *I am seen*, (2) *I seem*, as here); the subj. *nōs* is implied by the personal ending. *Videor* is always used personally, e.g. *it seems that he can do this* = *haec facere posse videtur* (lit. *he seems to be able to do this*); the 3d pers. sing. is sometimes impersonal, but with the sense to seem good. — *fortasse* (for *fortassis* = *forte an si vīs*), adv. = *perhaps*; modifies *videbimur relevāti esse*. Other adverbs meaning *perhaps* are also derived from *fors*: (1) *forsitan*, a contraction from *fors sit an*; (2) *forsan*, elliptical for *forsitan*. *Fortasse, forsitan, forsan*, and *fors sit* are often used with the potential subjunctive, e.g. *forsitan quispiam dixerit* = *perhaps some one will say*. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *tempus*, expressing limit of time. — *breve*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *brevis, -e*, 3d; agrees with *tempus*.

LINE 9. *quoddam*, acc. sing. n. of the indef. pron. and adj. *quīdam, quaedam, quiddam* (adjectival neut. *quoddam*; *quī* + *-dam*); agrees with *tempus*. *Quoddam* makes

of madness that nature brought you into the world, that inclination trained you, that fortune reserved you. Never have you set your heart upon peace, nay more,	āmentiam madness	nātūra nature	peperit, brought into life,	voluntās your inclination
	exercuit, has trained,	fortūna fortune	servāvit. has preserved.	Numquam tū Never you
	nōn modo not only (sc. not)	ōtium, peace,	sed nē but not	bellum quidem war even

LINE 6. *āmentiam*, acc. sing. of *āmentia*, -ae, f. 1st (formed from the adj. *āmēns*, = *ab + mēns*, out of one's senses, mad); governed by the prep. *ad*. — *nātūra*, gen. *nātūrae*, f. 1st (from *nātus*, perf. part. of *nāscor*, for *gnāscor*; root *gna* or *gan* = to beget, bring forth; cf. *gignō*); nom. sing., subj. of *peperit*. — *peperit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *pariō*, -ere, *peperi*, *partum*, 3 (fut. part. *paritūrus*; cf. *parturiō*, *pars*, *pārēō*, and perhaps *pārō*); agrees with the subj. *nātūra*. Distinguish the parts, conjugation, and meaning of: (1) *parō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 = I make ready, prepare; (2) *pārēō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum; 2 = I appear, or, in different relation, I obey; (3) *pariō* = I bring forth, conjugated as described above. — *voluntās*, gen. *voluntātis*, f. 3d (akin to *volō*, *voluptās*, etc.); nom. sing., subj. of *exercuit*; observe the absence of conjunctions to connect this sentence with the one preceding and the one following (*asyndeton*). *Voluntās* = simply *inclination*, the literal sense, and not *policy*, in the sense of *political inclination*. Sallust states that while a youth Catiline entered upon a career of violence and crime, in which he found extraordinary satisfaction and delight.

LINE 7. *exercuit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *exerceō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2 (*ex + arceō*); agrees with the subj. *voluntās*. — *fortūna*, gen. *fortūnae*, f. 1st (lengthened from *fors*, akin to *ferō*; *fors* = whatever brings itself, hence chance; cf. *fortasse*, *fortuitus*, etc.); nom. sing., subj. of *servāvit*. Cicero here takes a fatalistic view, and represents Catiline as a criminal, spared the ordinary punishments which would have fallen to any one but Catiline, in order that he might accomplish a special destiny. Synonyms: (1) *fors* = chance, luck; (2) *fortūna* = the fortune which intermingles with individual lives; often personified, as the goddess of fortune; (3) *felicitās* (root *fe*, cf. *secundus*) = the happy conditions caused by fortune; (4) *rēs secundae* = fortune, prosperity, lit. *fortunate events*, concrete. — *servāvit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *servō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; agrees with the subject of *fortūna*. — *Numquam* (*ne + unquam*), adv.; limits *concupisti*. — *tū*, nom. sing. of the 2d personal pron.; subj. of *concupisti*; *tū* is emphatic, and as spoken reflects the speaker's contempt.

LINE 8. *nōn*, neg. adv.; in the phrase *nōn modo* (*nōn*), which modifies *ōtium concupisti*, followed by the adversative combinate *sed nē . . . quidem*. Just as an affirmation is made by *nōn modo* (*solum* or *tantum*) . . . *sed* (*vērūm*) *etiam* (*quoque*), so a negation may be made by *nōn modo* (*solum* or *tantum*) *nōn* . . . *sed nē* . . . *quidem* (or *sed vix*). NOTE. (1) If the two clauses constituting the sentence have each the same verb (e.g. *concupisti* in this passage) and the verb stands in the second of the clauses with the second member, *nōn modo* usually takes the place of *nōn modo nōn*, i.e. the negation is only actually expressed in the second clause (viz. by *nē* . . . *quidem*) and is understood from it in the first clause (just as *nōn concupisti* is understood, from *nē* . . . *quidem concupisti*, after *nōn modo* in the first clause). Thus our passage practically = the following: *tū nōn modo nōn ōtium nisi nefārium concupisti, sed nē bellum quidem nisi nefārium concupisti*, = you not only did not desire peace (unless it were wicked), but did not even desire a war, unless it were wicked. (2) Observe the distribution of the negation, for *nunquam* and *nōn* in the first clause and *nunquam* and *nē* do not cancel one another and make an affirmative; in fact *nōn* and *nē* repeat the

18	hominēs	aegrī	morbō	gravī,	cum	stances men who are
	men	sick	with a disease	serious,	when	suffering from a serious
14	aestū	febrique	iactantur,	sī	aquam	disease, tossing
	with the heat and with the fever they toss about,		if		water	about with the heat
15	gelidam	biberunt,	primō	relevārī		of fever, appear, if
	cold	they drink (lit. have drunk),	at first	to be relieved		they take a draught
						of cold water, to be re-

metaphor of the human body is too familiar to require comment; but cf. Catiline's declaration that there were two bodies in the state, one weak with a weak head (= the Senate), and the other strong but without a head (= *plēbs*); and cf. the allegory of the war between the stomach and the rest of the body, by which in early days the *plēbs* was induced to return to Rome. — *saepe*, adv.; modifies *relevārī videntur*.

LINE 13. *hominēs*, nom. plur. of *homō*, *hominis*, m. 3d; subj. of *videntur*, l. 16; *hominēs* is here = *to people* in an indefinite sense (the French would use the indef. pron. *on*). — *aegrī*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *aeger*, *aegra*, *āgrum*; agrees with *hominēs*; *aegrī morbō gravī* = *quī morbō gravī aegrī sunt*. — *morbō*, abl. sing. of *morbus*, -i, m. 2d (akin to *morior*, *mors*, *marcēre* = *to wither or be feeble*; root *mar* = *to waste away*; cf. *θμorts* = *μorts* = *mortal*, *μαρavos* = *decay*); abl. of specification, defining *aegrī*. A. & G. 253; B. 226; G. 397; H. 424. Synonyms: (1) *morbus* = *disease, sickness*, of the whole body; (2) *aegrōtātiō* (from *aegrōtus*) = *sickness, with weakness*; note that *aegrītūdō*, though used by Tacitus like *aegrōtātiō*, usually expresses mental disorder, hence = *sorrow, grief*. — *gravī*, abl. sing. m. of the adj. *gravis*, -e, 3d (for *gar-uis*, from Latin root *gar*, *gra* = Greek *βαρ*, cf. *βαρύς* = *heavy*); agrees with *morbō*. — *cum*, temporal conj.; followed by the pres. ind. *iactantur*, expressing frequentative or iterative action. Remember that *cum* regularly takes the ind. except in the imperf. and pluperf. tenses. But *cum* iterative = *as often as, whenever*, takes the ind. even in past tenses; e.g. *cum haec dixerat, manūs tollēbat* = *as often as he said these words, he raised his hands*. A. & G. 325; B. 288; G. 580-585; H. 521. Refer to the note on *cum*, Chap. III, l. 23.

LINE 14. *aestū*, abl. sing. of *aestus*, -ūs, m. 4th (root *edh* = *ād* = Latin *aed*, *to burn, shine*; hence *aestus* is for *aed-tus*, and is akin to *aedēs* = (1) lit. *fireplace*, (2) *temple*, *aestūs* = *summer*, *āidos* = *burning heat*, *Ἰθλοψ* = *an Ethiopian*); abl. of the cause, modifying the medial verb *iactantur*. — *febrique* (*febrī* + *que*): *febrī* is the dat. sing. of *febris*, -is, f. 3d (acc. *febrem* or *febrim*; abl. usually *febrī*; perhaps akin to *ferveō*); abl. of the cause, like *aestū*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connecting the two ablatives *aestū* and *febrī*. *Aestū febrique* = *with the fever-heat*, a single idea expressed by two nouns, whereas one noun + a modifier might have served. This figure is known as *hendiadys*, i.e. *ἐν διὰ δύοιν* = *one by means of two*. A. & G. 385; B. 374, 4; G. 698; H. 636, III, 2. — *iactantur*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. pass. of *iactō*, -āre, -āvī, -ārum, 1 (frequentative of *iactō*, hence = *keep tossing*); agrees with the subj. *sī* understood, referring to the principal subj. *hominēs*. *Iactantur* does not = *are tossed*, with proper passive force, but = *toss themselves about*, with middle voice or reflexive force; cf. *vetor* = not *I am turned* i.e. by another, but *I turn myself, I turn* (intransitive). — *sī*, conditional particle; followed by the ind. *biberunt* in a logical condition. *Sī* is practically = *to cum* frequentative above. — *aquam*, acc. sing. of *agua*, -ae, f. 1st; direct obj. of *biberunt*.

LINE 15. *gelidam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *gelidus*, -a, -um (from noun *gelū*, -ūs, n. 4th = *frost, cold*; cf. Sicilian *γέλδα*); agrees with *aquam*. — *biberunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *bibō*, -ere, *bibī*, *bibitum* (rare), 3 (root *pa* or *po* = *drink*; akin to *pōtō*, *πρὸς* = *a drinking-bout*, *πινω* = *I drink*); the implied subj. is a pron. *illī* referring to *hominēs*. In general conditions of present time the perf. ind. sometimes takes the place of the pres. in the *protasis*; in any case *sī biberunt* = *cum biberunt*, i.e. *whenever they*

lieved at first, but are afterwards much more seriously and distressingly tormented; so this disease which possesses the body politic will, if it be alleviated by this fellow's punishment, assume a character yet	videntur, <i>seem,</i>	deinde <i>afterwards</i>	multō <i>by much</i>	gravius 16 <i>more seriously</i>
	vehementiusque <i>and more violently</i>	adffictantur, <i>are distressed,</i>	sic <i>so</i>	hic morbus, 17 <i>this disease,</i>
	quī <i>which</i>	est <i>is</i>	in <i>in</i>	rē publicā, <i>the commonwealth,</i>
	istius <i>of that (fellow)</i>	poenā, <i>by the punishment,</i>	relevātus 18 <i>(sc. if) relieved</i>	
			vehementius 19 <i>more violently</i>	

drink; the perf. tense expresses instantaneous action, prior in time to *relevāri videntur*. There is another reading *biberint* = the fut. perf. ind. active, but the best Mss. read *biberunt*. Yet *biberint* might have stood, if the *apodosis* also referred to future (i.e. *relevāri videntur, deinde . . . adffictābuntur*). — *primō* (abl. neut. sing. of *primus, -a, -um*; cf. *primum*, adverbial acc. neut. sing. = *firstly* of a series, *at first*), adv. = *at first*; modifies the pred. *relevāri videntur*. — *relevāri*, pres. inf. pass. of *relevō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, I (*re + levō*); complementary inf., in the pred. with *videntur*. Note that the pres. inf. marks the action of *relevāri* and *videntur* as strictly contemporaneous; we may render *think they are being relieved*, as opposed to *think they have been relieved* (which would be expressed by *relevāti esse*).

LINE 16. *videntur*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. pass. of *videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsum*, 2 (*videor* = *I seem*) agrees with the subj. *hominēs*. — *deinde* (sometimes a dissyllable; *dē + inde* = *from that time, then, next, still*), adv.; modifies *adffictantur*. The counts or points of an elaborated argument are often introduced by the following adverbs, in order: *primum, deinde, tum, denique*. — *multō* (abl. neut. sing. of *multus*), adv.; modifies *gravius*. The abl. case marks the measure of difference with compar. and superl. adjectives and adverbs, and with words implying comparison such as *post, ante*. — *gravius*, adv.; modifies *adffictantur*. *Gravius* is the compar. of *gravis* (from adj. *gravis, -e, 3d*); superl. *gravissimē*. The comparative of an adverb = the acc. sing. n. of the comparative of the adjective from which the adverb is formed. A. & G. 92; B. 76, 2, and 77, 1; G. 93; H. 306.

LINE 17. *vehementiusque* (*vehementius + que*): *vehementius* is the compar. of the adv. *vehementer*; modifies *adffictantur*. The adj. *vehemēs* is probably a lengthened form of *vēmēs* (*vē*, an inseparable particle with negative force + *mēs*, hence *not having mind, unreasonable, violent*). *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connects *gravius* and *vehementius*. — *adffictantur*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. pass. of *adffigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, I (frequentative form of *adffigō*); coördinate with *videntur* above, and agrees with the same subj. *hominēs*. — *sic* (*sī + ce*), adv. = *so*; used correlatively with *ut*, l. 12. *Ut . . . sic (ita)* = *as . . . so*, with comparative clauses. — *hic*, nom. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hic, haec, hōc*; agrees with *morbus*. — *morbus*, gen. *morbī*, m. 2d; nom. sing., subj. of *ingravēscet*.

LINE 18. *quī*, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *morbus*, and is subj. of *est*. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj. *quī*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *rē publicā*, expressing *place where*. — *rē*, abl. sing. of *rēs, rei*, f. 5th; gov. by the prep. *in*. — *publicā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *publicus, -a, -um*; agrees with *rē*. — *relevātus*, nom. sing. m. of *relevātus, -a, -um*, perf. part. pass. of *relevō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, I (*re + levō*); agrees with *morbus*. *Relevātus* is really a disguised *protasis*, and = *sī relevātus erit*. For the forms which disguised conditions may assume, consult A. & G. 310, esp. a; B. 305; G. 600; H. 507, 1-3.

LINE 19. *istius*, gen. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *iste, ista, istud*; objective gen., with *poenā*; *istius* = *Catilināe*. — *poenā*, abl. sing. of *poena, -ae*, f. 1st (root *pu* = *to*

20	vīvis reliquīs	ingravēscet.	Quārē	more grave and violent while the other traitors remain alive.
	(remaining) alive the rest	will be aggravated.	Wherefore	
21	sēcēdant improbi,	sēcernant sē ā	Wherefore let the disloyal withdraw apart, let them sever themselves from the company of the loyal and gather like a herd in	
	let withdraw the disloyal men, let them separate themselves from			
22	bonīs, ūnum in locum congregentur,			
	the loyal men, one into place let them herd together,			

cleanse; cf. ποινή = a penalty, *pūniō* for *poeniō*, etc.); abl. of the means, modifying *rele-vātus*. — *vehementius*, comparative adv. (see l. 17); modifies *ingravēscet*.

LINE 20. *vīvīs*, abl. plur. m. of the adj. *vīvus*, -a, -um; agrees with *reliquīs* in the abl. absolute construction; *vīvīs reliquīs* is a disguised condition = *sī reliquī vīvent*. For the abl. absolute construction, refer to the note on *dimissō*, Chap. IV, l. 38. — *reliquīs*, abl. plur. m. of the adj. *reliquus*, -a, -um (*relinquō*; *reliquī* is substantival = *the rest*, i.e. of the conspirators); in the abl. absolute construction with *vīvīs*. Remember that the abl. abs. = a clause and that it cannot be used of the subj. or obj. of a sentence; in fact, the abl. abs. is independent of the rest of the sentence. — *ingravēscet*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *ingravēscō*, -ere, no perf., no supine, 3 (inceptive form of *ingravō*); agrees with the subj. *morbis*. — *Quārē* (*Quā*, abl. f. sing. of rel. *quī*, agreeing with *rē*; + *rē*); adv., used as an illative conj.; connects the sentence with what has preceded, and sums up the gist of the argument.

LINE 21. *sēcēdant*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. act. of *sēcēdō*, -ere, *sēcēssī*, *sēcēssum*, 3 (*sē* = *apart* + *cēdō* = *I go*); agrees with the subj. *improbī*; the subjunct. is *hortatory*. The *hortatory* subjunct. here expresses an exhortation or command; sometimes it expresses a concession; a negative command is introduced by *nē*. The pres. tense or the perf. tense is used for the 3d pers., sing. or plural; the pres. tense for the 1st person; the present for affirmative commands or exhortations in the 2d person; the perfect (less commonly the present) for negative commands in the 2d person. A. & G. 266; B. 274-276; G. 263; H. 484. — *improbī*, nom. plur. m., substantival, of the adj. *improbis*, -a, -um (*in* + *probus*); subj. of *sēcēdant*. *Improbī* here is a political technical term. — *sēcernant*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. act. of *sēcernō*, -ere, *sēcērēvī*, *sēcērētum*, 3 (*sē* = *apart* + *cernō* = *I separate*; root *kar* = *to separate*, cf. *kplwō* = *I separate*, *judge*); the implied subj. is a pron., e.g. *eī*, referring to *improbī*. Observe the *asyndeton*, and the vigorous effect of the short, sharp exhortations. The subjunct. is *hortative*; cf. *sēcēdant* above. — *sē*, acc. plur. of the reflexive pron. of the 3d pers. *sē*, gen. *sui*; direct obj. of *sēcernant*; *sē* refers to the subj. of *sēcernant*. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *bonīs*, expressing *separation*.

LINE 22. *bonīs*, abl. plur. m., substantival, of the adj. *bonus*, -a, -um; governed by the prep. *ā*. *Bonī*, as a political term in Cicero, is used of men who shared his political views, and may be sometimes rendered *the conservatives*; but here it denotes the *loyal* as opposed to the *traitorous* (*improbī*). — *ūnum*, acc. sing. m. of the adj. *ūnus*, -a, -um; agrees with *locum*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *locum*. — *locum*, acc. sing. of *locus*, -ī, m. 2d (the plur. is usually neut. *loca*, -ōrum = *places*, *district*; sometimes *locī*, -ōrum, m. = *places*, separate and not connected, or *topics* in a literary work); governed by the prep. *in*. — *congregentur*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. pass. of *congregō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*con* + *grex*); the subj. is a pron. understood referring to *improbī* above; the subjunct. is *hortatory*, as in *sēcēdant* and *sēcernant*. The passive is used with *medial* or *reflexive* force; see the note on *iactantur*, l. 14. The metaphor of *herding* expresses Cicero's opinion as regards the intelligence and ability of the conspirators.

one spot; in short, as I have already said many times, let them be shut off from us by the city-wall. Let them cease to make treacherous attacks on the consul at his	mūrō	dēnique,	quod saepe iam	23
	by the wall (of the city)	finally,	which thing often already	
	dīxī,	sēcernantur ā	nōbīs; dēsinant	24
	I have said, let them be divided from	us;	let them cease	
	īnsidiārī	domī	suae cōnsulī,	25
	to lie in wait	at house	his own for the consul,	

LINE 23. *mūrō*, abl. sing. of *mūrus*, -ī, m. 2d (root *mu* = to enclose, to protect; akin to *moenia*); abl. of the means or instrument, modifying *sēcernantur*. Synonyms: (1) *moenia* = the wall of a city or fortified place; cf. *mūniō* = I fortify; (2) *mūrus* = wall, the general term; often, as here, used for *moenia*; (3) *pariēs* = a party-wall of a house. — *dēnique*, adv.; marks the clause as summing up the meaning of the clauses immediately preceding. Synonyms: (1) *dēnique* = finally, lastly, at last, esp. at the end of enumeration or argument, where it gives the pith of what has been under discussion and practically dismisses the subject; (2) *postrēmum* or *postrēmō* = finally, lastly, with emphasis on the fact that something is last; opposed to *primus*; (3) *tandem* = finally, at length, of what happens after long expectation; (4) *dēmum*, cf. *tum dēmum*, of what might have occurred before, and is late in occurring. — *quod*, acc. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; direct obj. of *dīxī*. *Quod* stands for *id quod*, i.e. agrees in gender and number with *id* understood; *id*, if expressed, = an acc. in explanatory apposition with the idea contained in *mūrō sēcernantur ā nōbīs*. *Id quod* or simply *quod*, when so used, are parenthetic, i.e. independent of the rest of the sentence. A. & G. 200, e; B. 247, i, b; G. 614, REM. 2; 324; 333, NOTE 2; H. 363, 5. For the supplied acc. *id*, see the note and references under *id*, Chap. III, l. 19. — *saepe*, adv. of time; modifies *dīxī*. — *iam*, adv. of time; in combination with *saepe* (cf. *iam tum, iam diū*, etc.), modifying *dīxī*.

LINE 24. *dīxī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *dīcō*, -ere, *dīxī*, *dīctum*, 3; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. — *sēcernantur*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. pass. (with medial force) of *sēcernō*, -ere, *sēcervī*, *sēcervitum*, 3 (*sē* + *cernō*); the implied subj. is a pron. referring to the people denoted by the term *improbi*, l. 21; the subjunct. is hortatory, as in the verbs immediately preceding. — *ā*, prep.; gov. the abl. *nōbīs*, expressing separation, as usual in combination with a verb which in itself implies separation, viz. *sēcernantur*. — *nōbīs*, abl. plur. of the 1st personal pron. (sing. *ego*, plur. *nōs*); gov. by the prep. *ā*. — *dēsinant*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. act. of *dēsīnō*, -ere, *desiī*, *dēsītum*, 3 (*dē* + *sinō*); the implied subj. is a pron. referring to *improbi*. *Dēsīnō* may be either trans. or intrans.; when active, like all verbs of beginning and ending, it implies a further action of the same subject, and is used with a complementary inf., e.g. *īnsidiārī, circumstāre, obsidēre, comparāre*.

LINE 25. *īnsidiārī*, pres. inf. of the deponent verb *īnsidiōr*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 (from *īnsīdiat*, -ārū, f. 1st = ambush, plot; in + *sedeō*); complementary inf., predicative with *dēsinant*. Like many intrans. verbs compounded with *in*, *ad*, *ante*, *con*, etc., *īnsidiārī* governs the dat. of the indirect obj., viz. *cōnsulī*. The allusion is to the attempt of Varguntēius and Cornēlius to murder Cicero at his morning reception on Nov. 7th (or 8th, as Mommsen holds). — *domī*, locative case of *domus*, -ūs or -ī, f. 4th and 2d; expresses place where, modifying *īnsidiārī*. There is another form of this locative, viz. *domui*. When qualified by a poss. pron., *domī* (*domui*) is regarded as a quasi-genitive; hence the gen. *suae* following. — *suae*, gen. sing. f. of the reflexive poss. pron. *sus*, -a, -um; agrees with *domī*; *suae* refers to the possessor *cōnsulī*, not to the subj. of *dēsinant*. — *cōnsulī*, dat. sing. of *cōnsul*, -is, m. 3d; indirect obj. of *īnsidiārī*. Observe the impersonal form of the reference to Cicero's danger.

26	circumstāre	tribūnal	praetōris	urbānī,	own house, to sur- round the judgment- seat of the city
	to stand around	the tribunal	of the praetor	of the city,	
27	obsidēre	cum gladiīs	cūriam,	malleolōs	praetor, to beset the senate-house with swords drawn and
	to invest	with their swords	the senate-house,	firebrands	

LINE 26. *circumstāre*, pres. inf. act. of *circumstō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*circum* = around + *stō* = I stand); complementary inf., predicative with *dēsinant*, like *insidiārī* above. Observe the *asyndeton*, i.e. the want of cop. conjunctions to connect in coördination the infinitives *insidiārī*, *circumstāre*, *obsidēre*, *comparāre*, each of which states a further action of the subj. of *dēsinant*. — *tribūnal*, acc. sing. of *tribūnal*, -is, n. 3d (like *tribū* and *tribūnus*, connected with *tribus* = a tribe, originally a third part of the Roman people; root *tri* = three); direct obj. of *circumstāre*. Many intransitive verbs acquire transitive force by composition with the prepositions *ad*, *ante*, *ob*, *trāns*, *circum*, etc.; cf. *praetereō* = lit. *I go beyond, I pass by*. A. & G. 228, a; B. 175, 2, a; G. 331; H. 372. There were at this time eight praetors; six of these were presidents of criminal courts, while the remaining two, viz. the *praetor urbānus* and the *praetor peregrinus* tried civil suits, the former between parties who were both citizens, the latter between parties of whom one or each was a foreigner. The *praetor urbānus* in 63 B.C. was *Lūcius Valērius Flaccus*. The *praetor urbānus* dispensed justice from his *sella curūlis*, which was set upon a raised platform (the *tribūnal*) and was surrounded by seats on a lower level (*subsellia*) for the convenience of those who had legal business to do. In early times the *tribūnal* was situated in the *Comitium*, but toward the close of the republic it was fixed under a portico in the *Forum*. There were, of course, other *tribūnalia* in various parts of Rome, which the other praetors used, according as they were most convenient. The allusion in the present passage is to an attempt of Catiline and his friends to prevent by intimidation the *praetor urbānus* from making a settlement on a civil question of debt. — *praetōris*, gen. sing. of *praetor*, -ōris, m. 3d (see the note on *praetorem*, Chap. II, l. 13); poss. gen., limiting *tribūnal*. — *urbānī*, gen. sing. m. of the adj. *urbānus*, -a, -um (from *urbs* = a city); agrees with *praetōris*. The *praetor urbānus* was considered superior in dignity to the other praetors, and hence was sometimes called *praetor māior*. The name, but not the powers, of the *praetor urbānus* lasted as long as the Roman empire in the west; even the name of *praetor peregrinus* fell out of use after Caracalla's time.

LINE 27. *obsidēre*, pres. inf. act. of *obsidēō*, -ēre, *obsēdī*, *obsessum*, 2 (*ob* + *sedeō* = lit. *I sit down before*, hence *I beset, invest*); complementary inf., predicative with *dēsinant*. — *cum*, prep.; gov. the abl. *gladiīs*. — *gladiīs*, abl. plur. of *gladius*, -ī, m. 2d; governed by the prep. *cum*. *Cum gladiīs* is an idiomatic phrase (apparently belonging to the abl. of accompaniment) = *armātī* = under arms; do not suppose that it expresses the instrument, for this can only be expressed by the abl. without a preposition. — *cūriam*, acc. sing. of *cūria*, -ae, f. 1st; direct obj. of *obsidēre*. The *cūria* here mentioned is the *cūria Hostilia*, north of the Forum, in which the Senate regularly met, except when it was specially summoned to meet in one or other of the different temples. For meetings of the Senate, and for the various *cūriae*, refer to the note on *locus*, Chap. I, l. 8. — *malleolōs*, acc. plur. of *malleolus*, -ī, m. 2d (diminutive of *malleus* = a hammer); direct obj. of *comparāre*. A *malleolus* or firebrand derives its name from the likeness of its appearance to a mallet. It was a missile used in sieges, etc., for setting on fire houses, shipping, etc., belonging to an enemy. It consisted of a mallet-shaped body, with a wire frame, filled with tow and other combustible material which was ignited before the missile was hurled; projecting from this brand was a short shaft with a barbed point, and the missile was so discharged that the arrow-head would stick fast in woodwork, etc., and allow the flames from the tow to do their destructive work.

collect stores of fire-	et	facēs	ad	inflammandam	urbem	28
brands and torches	and	torches	for	burning (lit. to be burnt)	the city	
for setting fire to the	comparāre :	sit	dēnique	inscriptum	in	29
city. In a word, let	to provide :	let it be	finally	inscribed	upon	
every man have it	fronte	ūnīus	cūiusque,	quid	dē	30
printed upon his fore-	the forehead	one	of each (man),	what	about	
head what his politi-	rē publicā	sentiat.	Polliceor	vōbīs		31
cal sympathies are. I	the commonwealth	he feels.	I promise	to you		
promise you this, Con-						

LINE 28. *et*, cop. conj.; connects *malleolōs* and *facēs*. — *facēs*, acc. plur. of *fax*, *facis*, f. 3d; direct obj. of *comparāre*; joined by *et* to *malleolōs*. *Facēs* or *torches* = (1) pieces of resinous wood, dipped into oil or pitch and then ignited; (2) tubes of metal or wattled laths enclosing inflammable materials, such as tow steeped in tallow, pitch, rosin, and the like. — *ad*, prep.; gov. the acc. *inflammandam urbem*, expressing purpose. — *inflammandam*, acc. sing. f. of *inflammandus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *inflammo*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*in* + *flammo*); agrees with *urbem* in the construction of gerundival attraction. *Ad* + the acc., and *causā* + the gen., of the gerund or gerundive, express purpose; so *ad inflammandam urbem* = *ut urbem inflammet*. — *urbem*, acc. sing. of *urbs*, *urbis*, f. 3d; governed by *ad* in the gerundival construction.

LINE 29. *comparāre*, pres. inf. act. of *comparō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*com* + *parō*); complementary infin., predicative with *dēsinant*. — *sit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*; the true subj. is the clause *quid dē rē publicā sentiat*. The subjunct. is hortatory; see the note on *sēcēdant*, l. 21. — *dēnique*, adv. = *in a word*; concludes the series of exhortations; see *dēnique*, l. 22. — *inscriptum*, nom. sing. n. of *inscriptus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *inscribō*, -ere, *inscripsi*, *inscriptum*, 3 (*in* + *scribō*); *inscriptum* + *sit* above = the hortative perfect, which tense is as common as the pres. subjunct. when the person is third. The phrase recalls the branding of a mark upon runaway slaves. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *fronte*.

LINE 30. *fronte*, abl. sing. of *frōns*, *frontis*, f. 3d (Sanskrit *bhru* = *eyebrow*; cf. Greek *ὀφρύς*, and English *brow*); governed by the prep. *in*. — *ūnīus*, gen. sing. m. of the numeral adj. *ūnus*, -a, -um; agrees with *cūiusque*. — *cūiusque*, gen. sing. m. of the indef. pron. *quisque*, *quaeque*, *quidque* (adjectival neut. *quodque*; *quis* + *que*); poss. gen., limiting *fronte*; *ūnus quisque* in combination = *every single one*. Distinguish: (1) *ambō* = *both*, of two, together; (2) *uterque* = *each of two*, singly; often in apposition with two names, e.g. *Dēmosthenēs et Cicerō, uterque facundissimus*; (3) *quisque* = *each*, of several. Note the idiom of a superl. + *quisque*, e.g. *fortissimus quisque* = *all the most resolute men*. — *quid*, acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; direct obj. of *sentiat*. Observe that *quid* introduces an indirect question, hence the subjunct. *sentiat*; also that the clause *quid . . . sentiat* is the subj. of *inscriptum sit*, to which it is subordinate. — *dē*, prep. = *concerning*; gov. the abl. *rē publicā*.

LINE 31. *rē*, abl. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; governed by the prep. *dē*. — *publicā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *publicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rē*. — *sentiat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. act. of *sentio*, -ire, *sensi*, *sensum*, 4; understand *quisque*, from *cūiusque* above, as subject; as often, *sentire* = *to hold political views*. *Quid . . . sentiat* is an indirect question. Indirect questions: (1) are introduced by an interrog. pron., adj., or adv.; (2) are subordinate to a leading verb or verbal expression, as subj. or obj.; thus *quid . . . sentiat* is subj. of *sit inscriptum*, cf. *scio quis sis, quis sis* being obj. of *scio*; (3) the verb of the contained question is subjunct., and conforms to the rule of tense sequence. A. & G. 334; B. 300; G. 467; H. 528, 2, and 529, I. — *Polliceor*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of the deponent verb *pollicor*, -eri, *pollicitus sum*, 2 (*port* +

32	<i>hōc, patrēs cōscriptī, tantam in nōbīs</i>	script Fathers, that this thing, fathers enrolled, (that) so great in us
33	<i>cōsulibus fore diligentiam, tantam in</i>	play of zealous assidu- the consuls will be (see NOTE) carefulness, so great in
34	<i>vōbīs auctōritātem, tantam in equitibus</i>	authority in you sena- you authority, so great in the knights tors, of manly bearing

liceor = *I bid largely*; *pro* is an old prep., and = the *pro* of compound expressions, serving to denote power or possession or else to emphasize the verbal meaning; cf. *pōnō*, for *pōsnō*, for *pōsinō*, for *port + sinō*; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. Synonyms: (1) *prōmittere* = lit. to send forth, i.e. to hold out, to promise; generic, denoting every kind of promise; (2) *pollicērī* (as opposed to *abnuere*) = to proffer, to voluntarily pledge oneself; (3) *recipere* = to pledge oneself, at the same time guaranteeing the risks and results; cf. Cic., *dē aetate pollicērīs vel potius recipīs*. — *vōbīs*, dat. of *vōs*; indirect obj. of *polliceor*.

LINE 32. *hōc*, acc. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; direct obj. of *polliceor*; *hōc* is defined by the following appositional acc. and inf. clause *tantam in nōbīs fore diligentiam*, etc. . . . *videātis* (ll. 32-38). — *patrēs*, voc. plur. of *pater*, *patris*, m. 3d; the case of address. — *cōscriptī*, voc. plur. of *cōscriptus*, -a, -um, perf. part. of *cōscribō*, -ere, *cōscripsī*, *cōscriptum*, 3 (*con + scribō*); agrees with *patrīs*; see the note on *cōscriptī*, l. 2. — *tantam*, acc. sing. f. of the dem. adj. *tantus*, -a, -um; predicative; agrees with the subj.-acc. *diligentiam*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *nōbīs*. — *nōbīs*, abl. of *nōs*, 2d plur. personal pron.; governed by the prep. *in*.

LINE 33. *cōsulibus*, abl. plur. of *cōsul*, -is, m. 3d; in apposition with *nōbīs*. — *fore*, fut. inf. of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *diligentiam*. The verb *sum* has two forms of the fut. inf., viz. (1) *fore*, (2) *futūrus*, -a, -um + *esse*, i.e. fut. part. + *esse*, as most fut. infinitives act. are formed. The clause *tantam fore diligentiam* is in apposition with *hōc*, which is direct obj. of *polliceor*; instead of rendering *I promise such carefulness to be about to be*, etc., it is usual in English to commence the indirect discourse with the word *that*, and turn the Latin inf. into the English ind., e.g. *I promise that there will be such carefulness*, etc. — *diligentiam*, acc. sing. of *diligentia*, -ae, f. 1st (from *diligēs*, adj. and pres. part. of *diligō*); subj.-acc. of *fore tantam* in indirect discourse; the acc. and inf. clause = the acc. of the verbal noun, in apposition with the acc. *hōc*. — *tantam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *tantus*, -a, -um; predicative, with *fore* supplied from the coordinate clause preceding; agrees with the subj.-acc. *auctōritātem*; this clause, and the others following with *tantam*, are in apposition with *hōc*, l. 32. The repetition of *tantam* at the beginning of each coordinate clause is an instance of the rhetorical device known as *anaphora*. A. & G. 344, f; B. 350, II, b; G. 636, NOTE 4; H. 636, III, 3. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *vōbīs*.

LINE 34. *vōbīs*, abl. of the 2d personal pron. plur. *vōs*; governed by the prep. *in*; *in vōbīs*, i.e. in the Senate, as distinguished from the *ōrdo equestris* and the *civēs Rōmāni*. — *auctōritātem*, acc. sing. of *auctōritās*, -ātis, f. 3d; subj.-acc. of *tantam (fore)*; *auctōritātem* here has a general meaning of *authoritative influence*, i.e. making itself felt and respected in the city. — *tantam*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *tantus*, -a, -um; predicative, with *fore* understood; agrees with the subj.-acc. *virtūtem*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *equitibus*. — *equitibus*, abl. plur. of *equūs*, *equitis*, m. 3d (*equus* = a horse, hence lit. a horseman, knight); governed by the prep. *in*. See the note on *equitēs*, Chap. IV, l. 33. The whole sentence, ll. 31-38, is an appeal to all classes of Roman society to take joint action against the conspirators; the appeal is disguised by the flattering attribution to the Senate, knights, and populace of the qualities which the orator desired them to show.

strength consumed by these trials. When I kept you out of the consulship, I accomplished this much at any rate, that though you might assail the state in the character of an exile you could	sentiēs.	Tantum	prōfēcī	tum,	cum	tē	27
	you will feel.	So much	I effected	then,	when	you	
	ā	cōsulātū	reppulī,	ut	exsul	potius	28
	from the consulship	I thrust back,	that	as an exile	rather		
	temptāre	quam	cōsul	vexāre	rem	pūblicam	29
	to attack	than	as consul	to harass	the commonwealth		

agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē*; *cōnfectum* + *esse* = the perf. inf. pass. of *cōnficiō*. *Cōnfectum esse* = *to have been finished* (*done up*, or *exhausted*), colloquially. — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum*; combines with *cōnfectum*, as described above, and agrees with the subj.-acc. *tē* in the object-clause of *sentiēs*.

LINE 27. *sentiēs*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *sentiō*, -īre, *sensī*, *sensum*, 4; agrees with the implied subject *tū* in the relative clause. — *Tantum*, acc. sing. n. of the adj. *tantus*, -a, -um; direct obj. of *prōfēcī*. *Tantum prōfēcī* = *I accomplished only so much*, i.e. *I accomplished so much at any rate*; *tantum* is defined by the *ut* clauses following. *Tantum* may be considered an adverbial modifier. — *prōfēcī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *prōficiō*, -ere, *prōfēcī*, *prōfectum*, 3 (*prō* + *faciō* = (1) *I succeed*, intrans., (2) *I accomplish*, trans.); agrees with the implied subj. *ego*. — *tum*, adv. of time; modifies *prōfēcī*; *tum cum reppulī* defines the time of the principal verb *prōfēcī*. Observe that the *cum* clause is exactly like any other rel. clause, for *cum* refers to the antecedent *tum* (*tum cum* = *eō tempore quō*), and therefore the verb of the *cum* clause is indicative. — *cum*, temporal conj., correlative of *tum*; with the ind. *reppulī*. See the note on *cum*, Chap. III, l. 23. — *tē*, acc. sing. of the 2d pers. pron. *tū*; direct obj. of *reppulī*.

LINE 28. *ā*, prep., gov. the abl. *cōsulātū*, expressing *separation* in combination with *reppulī*. — *cōsulātū*, abl. sing. of *cōsulātus*, -ūs, m. 4th (= *the office of consul, consulship*); governed by the prep. *ā*. The substance of the *ut* clauses shows that the allusion in this passage is not to Cicero's defeat of Catiline in the elections held in the year 64 B.C., but to the success of his efforts in securing Catiline's defeat when, at the elections held under Cicero's presidency in 63 B.C., he appeared as a candidate for consular office for 62 B.C. It will be remembered that Cicero prevented intimidation of the voters by appearing with a force of armed friends in the Campus Martius. — *reppulī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *repellō*, -ere, *reppulī*, *repulsum*, 3 (*re* = *back* + *pellō* = *I drive*); agrees with the subj. *ego* implied by the personal ending. — *ut*, consecutive conj.; introduces the objective substantival clause of result *ut . . . possēs*; *ut* clauses of this kind are found after any verb of *effecting*, e.g. *prōficiō*, *efficiō*, *perficiō*, etc. A. & G. 332; B. 297, 1; G. 553, 1; H. 501, II. — *exsul*, gen. *exsulis*, m. (and f.) 3d (probably from root *sad* = *sed* or *sol*, = *to go*, + *ex* = *out*; thus *exsul* and not *exul* is the correct form, and *exsilium* (not *exilium*)); nom. sing., in apposition with the implied subj. of *possēs*, viz. *tū*. — *potius*, comparative adv. = *rather* (adj. indecl. *potis* or *pote*; compar. *potior*; superl. *potissimus*); modifies *temptāre*. Synonyms: (1) *potius* = *more*, *rather*, of the choice between two things; (2) *magis* = *more*, qualitative, in answer to the question 'how greatly?'; (3) *amplius* = *more*, *more widely*, of a growth or an addition; (4) *plus* = *more*, quantitative, in answer to the question 'how much?'. —

LINE 29. *temptāre*, pres. inf. act. of *temptō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (*intensive of tendō*); complementary or epexegetical inf., expressing the further action of the subj. of *possēs*. The celebrated scholar Bentley in a note on a passage in Terence remarks that in his study of the most ancient as well as of more recent classical MSS. he has always found either *temptāre* or more rarely *tentāre*, but never the popular form *tentāre*; ever since the time of Bentley the best scholars have read *temptare*, *quattuor*, *scaena*, etc.,

80	possēs,	atque	ut	id,	quod	esset	ā	not harass it as a
	<i>you might be able,</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>which</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>by</i>	consul, and that the
81	tē	scelerātē	susceptum,	latrōcinium	potius			criminal enterprise
	<i>you wickedly</i>	<i>undertaken,</i>	<i>brigandage</i>	<i>rather</i>				which you have taken
82	quam	bellum	nōminārētur.					in hand should better
	<i>than</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>should be called.</i>					merit the name of
								brigandage than of
								war.

even when in conflict with etymological probabilities (e.g. we should etymologically expect *lentō*), because the mass of the Mss. evidence is in favor of such orthography. — **quam**, adv.; introduces an inf. clause of comparison. — **cōsul**, gen. *cōsulis*, m. 3d; nom. sing., in apposition with the implied subj. of *possēs*, viz. *tū*. Observe the play on the two contrasted words *exsul* and *cōsul* (both probably from the same root). — **vexāre**, pres. inf. act. of *vexō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I (frequentative of *vehō*); complementary inf. with *possēs*. — **rem**, acc. sing. of *rēs*, *rei*, f. 5th; direct obj. of *vexāre*. — **pūblicam**, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rem*.

LINE 30. **possēs**, 2d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. of *possum*, *posse*, *potui*, no supine, irreg. (*potis* = *able* + *sum* = *I am*); agrees with the subj. *tū* implied by the personal ending; the subjunct. is consecutive following *ut*. — **atque**, cop. conj.; joins the coördinate substantial clauses *ut . . . possēs* and *ut id . . . nōminārētur*. — **ut**, consecutive conj.; introduces the substantial clause of result *ut id . . . nōminārētur* as obj. of *prōfēcī*. — **id**, nom. sing. n. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; subj. of *nōminārētur*. — **quod**, nom. sing. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *id* in gender and number, and is subj. of *susceptum esset*. — **esset**, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subj. of *sum*, *esse*, *fui*; agrees with the subj. *quod*; *esset* + *susceptum* = the pluperf. subjunct. pass. of *suscipiō*. It is the regular rule for a verb dependent on a subjunctive (as *possēs*) to be itself subjunctive. Some editors retain the older reading *est ā tē scelerātē susceptum* (*est . . . susceptum* = perf. ind. pass.), and explain the ind. mood on the ground that the *quod* clause is not an integral part of the consecutive sentence, but an addition of the speaker explaining *id*; cf. Chap. VII, ll. 2 and 3, *nōn ut odiō permōtus esse videar, quō* DEBEŌ. — **ā**, prep.; gov. the abl. *tē*, expressing the agent after the passive verb *susceptum esset*.

LINE 31. **tē**, abl. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *ā*. — **scelerātē**, adv. (formed from *scelerātus*, perf. part. pass. of the verb *scelerō*, I); modifies *susceptum esset*. — **susceptum**, nom. sing. n. of *susceptus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *suscipiō*, -ere, *suscēpi*, *susceptum*, 3 (*subs*, old form of *sub*, + *capiō*); agrees with the subj. *quod*; *susceptum* + *esset* (above, where see note) = the 3d pers. sing. pluperf. subjunct. pass. of *suscipiō*. Synonyms: (1) *suscipere* = *to undertake* a thing or business, in general; (2) *recipere* = *to undertake* a matter assigned to one, and to engage to be responsible in oneself for the results and the risks involved. — **latrōcinium**, gen. *latrōcinii*, n. 2d (from verb *latrōcinor*, I; from *latrō*); nom. sing., predicative with the copulative verb *nōminārētur*. See the note on *latrōcinii*, Chap. IX, l. 35. — **potius**, comparative adv.; modifies the pred. *latrōcinium* (*nōminārētur*).

LINE 32. **quam**, adv.; introduces a clause of comparison after *potius*. — **bellum**, gen. *belli*, n. 2d (for *du-ellum*, from *duo*); nom. sing., predicative with *nōminārētur*. Observe the contrast between *latrōcinium* and *bellum*; if Catiline had been elected consul in 63 B.C., he might have been said in virtue of his office (with military imperium) to be waging war. — **nōminārētur**, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. pass. of *nōminō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I (from *nōmen*; root *gna* = *to know*, cf. *nōscō*, etc.); agrees with the subj. *id*; the subjunct. is consecutive, in the substantial clause of result introduced by *ut* (l. 30) in dependence on the principal verb *prōfēcī*.

XI. Now, Conscript Fathers, to enable me to escape by solemn prayer and entreaty what seems to be an almost justifiable complaint on the part of my country, lend careful at-

XI. Nunc ut ā mē, patrēs cōscriptī, 1
Now that from me, fathers enrolled,
quandam prope iūstam patriae querimōniam 2
certain nearly just of my country a complaint
dētester ac dēprecer, percipite, quaesō, 3
I may ward off and plead against, attend to, I beg,

LINE 1. **Nunc**, adv.; with a force not so much temporal as resumptive; = Greek *νῦν δέ*. — **ut**, final conj.; followed by the subjunctives *dētester* and *dēprecer*, in a pure clause of purpose. — **ā** (*ā* or *ab* before consonants, *ab* before words beginning with a vowel or *h*), prep.; gov. the abl. *mē*, expressing *separation* in combination with the verbs *dētester* and *dēprecer*. — **mē**, abl. sing. of *ego*; governed by the prep. *ā*. — **patrēs**, voc. plur. of *pater*, *patris*, m. 3d; the case of address. Not all *patrēs familiās* became *patrēs* in the sense of *senators*, but only such as were chosen by the consul or censor (out of the *patriciī*, descendants of the most ancient *gentēs*), or such as succeeded to a seat in the senate by virtue of having held curule office. — **cōscriptī**, voc. plur. m. of *cōscriptus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *cōscribō*, -ere, *cōscripsi*, *cōscriptum*, 3 (*con* + *scribō*); agrees with *patrēs*. *Patrēs cōscriptī* = *enrolled fathers*, the epithet *cōscriptī* serving to distinguish those *patrēs* (patrician heads of families) who were senators from those who were not. The old explanation, that the phrase = *patrēs et cōscriptī* = (patrician) *senators* and *enrolled* (plebeians), is no longer accepted.

LINE 2. **quandam**, acc. sing. f. of the indef. pron. and adj. *quīdam*, *quaedam*, *quidam* (adjectival neut. *quoddam*; *qui* + -dam); agrees with *querimōniam*; as often, this pronoun qualifies or apologizes for something, as in this passage for *prope iūstam* = *an almost justifiable complaint, so to speak*. Observe that *m* changes to *n* before *d*; thus *quemdam* to *quendam*, and *quamdam* to *quandam*. — **prope**, adv. (compar. *propius*; superl. *proximē*); limits *iūstam*. Many adverbs in early times acquired prepositional force; cf. *prope* + the acc., *ante* + acc., *palam* + abl., etc. — **iūstam**, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *iūstus*, -a, -um (from noun *iūs* = *right, law*, lit. *that which is binding*; root *yu* = *to bind*); agrees with *querimōniam*. — **patriae**, gen. sing. of *patria*, f. 1st (in origin f. of adj. *patricius*, -a, -um, with *terra* understood); poss. gen., limiting *querimōniam*. — **querimōniam**, acc. sing. of *querimōnia*, -ae, f. 1st (from verb *queror* = *I complain*; root *quer* or *ques*, akin to Sanskrit *cvas* = *to heave a sigh*); direct obj. of *dētester*, and understood as direct obj. of the coördinate verb *dēprecer*. Synonyms: (1) *questus* = *complaint* in general; (2) *querimōnia* = *complaint* about what has in actual fact been suffered; (3) *querēla* = *complaint* about something suffered in fact or in imagination.

LINE 3. **dētester**, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of the deponent verb *dētestor*, -ārī, -ātus sum 1 (*dē*, marking separation + *testor*, from *testis* = *a witness*; hence lit. *I bear witness from, I avert by solemn adjuration*); the implied subj. is *ego*; the subjunct. is final with *ut*. — **ac** (abbreviated form of *atque*), cop. conj.; connects *dētester* and *dēprecer*. *Atque* (*ac*) is often used instead of *et* to join two important words or ideas. — **dēprecer**, 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of the deponent verb *dēprecor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 (*dē*, with force as in *dētester* + *precor* = *I pray*; hence *I avert by pleading*; cf. English *I deprecate*); the implied subj. is *ego*. — **percipite**, 2d pers. plur. pres. imperative act. of *percipio*, -ere, *percēpi*, *perceptum*, 3 (*per* + *capiō*); the subj. *vōs* is understood. *Percipere* = lit. *to seize completely*, i.e. with the understanding, hence *to hear, to comprehend*. — **quaesō**, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *quaesō*, -ere, -īvī or -iī, no supine, 3 (old form of *quaerō*; the 1st pers. plur. is *quaesumus*; etymology doubtful); the subj. is *ego* understood. *Quaeso* is parenthetical = *I pray you*; *quaesumus* is often similarly used.

4 diligenter	quae	dīcam,	et	ea	tention, I beg of you,
carefully	(those things) which	I shall say,	and	them	to the words which
5 penitus	animīs	vestrīs	mentibusque		I am about to speak,
deeply	to minds	your and to (your) intellects			and lay them safely
6 mandāte.	Etenim	sī	mēcum	patria, quae	up within your in-
commit.	For	if	with me	my country, which	most hearts and
					minds. For imagine
					my country, which

LINE 4. *diligenter*, adv. (from adj. *diligēns*; *diligēns* is pres. part. of *diligō*, *dis* + *legō* = *I select apart*; hence *diligenter* = *carefully, with discrimination*); modifies *percipite*. — *quae*, acc. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees in gender and number with *ea*, understood as direct obj. of *percipite*, i.e. *quae dicam* is not the interrog. pron. + pres. subjunct. in indirect interrogation, but the rel. + the fut. ind. (= *ea quae dicam*). When the rel. + its verb = a single phrase or idea, the antecedent is frequently omitted, especially when a part of *is, ea, id*; cf. *quī adsunt audiant* = *let those present listen*. — *dīcam*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *dīcō, -ere, dixi, dictum*, 3; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending; *quae dicam* practically = *mea verba*. All commentators agree that the following elaborate defence of Cicero's policy in dealing with the conspirators could not have been a part of the speech as spoken by Cicero in the senate; it was probably worked up at a later period for publication. Yet Cicero may very well have given an extempore account of his action to his audience, which account served as the basis for his exoneration as we now find it. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects the imperatives *percipite* and *mandāte*. — *ea*, acc. plur. n. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; direct obj. of *mandāte*; *ea* refers to *quae dicam* (*my words*).

LINE 5. *penitus* (root *pen* = *to enter*; cf. *penetrō*), adv.; modifies *mandāte*, or the adverbial phrase *animīs . . . mentibusque*. — *animīs*, dat. plur. of *animus, -i*, m. 2d; indirect obj. of *mandāte*. *Animīs mentibusque* = *to your hearts and minds*; *animus* and *mēns* are here practically synonymous; when they are distinguished *animus* = *the heart, the mind*, as the seat of the emotions (cf. *animus* = *courage, anger*, etc.), while *mēns* = *the mind, the intellect*, the seat of the reason. — *vestrīs*, dat. plur. m. of the poss. adj. *vester, vestra, vestrum* (poss. of the personal pron. plur. *vōs*); agrees with *animīs*, and is understood in the fem. with *mentibus*. — *mentibusque* (*mentibus* + *que*), *mentibus* is the dat. plur. of *mēns, mentis*, f. 3d; indirect obj. of *mandāte*; joined to *animīs* by *que*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connects *animīs* and *mentibus*; *que*, as distinguished from the copulative conjunctions, connects two words or ideas which have in themselves a close internal connection.

LINE 6. *mandāte*, 2d pers. plur. pres. imperative act. of *mandō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1 (*manus* + *dō* = *I put in hand, commit*); the implied subj. is *vōs*, referring to the *patrēs cōscripti* (l. 1); coördinate with *percipite* above. — *Etenim* (*et* + *enim*, = *for truly, and indeed*), causal conj.; connects what follows with what has preceded. The causal particles are: (1) *nam*, praepositive, except when yielding to metrical needs in poetry; (2) *enim*, postpositive in classical, but praepositive in ante-classical Latin; often strengthened by other conjunctions, e.g. *atenim* (*at* + *enim*), *enimvērō*, etc.; (3) *namque*, standing first, not very common except in Livy; (4) *etenim*, standing first, very common in classical and esp. Ciceronian Latin, but rare in ante-classical and post-classical authors. *Etenim* = the Greek *καὶ γάρ*, with the ellipse of an idea between the two; so here *and (it is your duty to listen to me carefully) for if*, etc. A. & G. 156, d; B. 345; G. 498; H. 310, 5, and 554, V. — *sī*, conditional particle; expresses an ideal conception for the immediate present or the future with the pres. subjunct. *loquātur*. Refer to the note and grammatical references under *loquātur*, Chap. VIII, l. 2. — *mēcum* (*mē* + *cum*), *mē* is the abl. of *ego*; governed by *cum*. *Cum* is the

is far more precious to me than my own life, imagine all Italy and the whole state thus addressing me:	mihi vitā meā multō est cārior, sī cūncta to me than life my by much is dearer, if entire Italia, sī omnis rēs pūblica sic loquātur : Italy, if all the commonwealth thus were to speak :
--	--

prep. + the abl., governing *mē* and appended to it (as regularly with the personal and reflexive pronouns, and usually with the relative; cf. *sēcum, quibuscum*). — *patria*, gen. *patriae*, f. 1st.; nom. sing., subj. of *loquātur*. *Patria* is personified, and imagined as interrogating Cicero; cf. the personification in Chap. VII, l. 44, and Chap. VIII, l. 2. — *quae*, nom. sing. f. of the rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *patria*, and is subj. of *est* in its own clause.

LINE 7. *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; dat. of the indirect obj., in dependence on *cārior est*. — *vitā*, abl. sing. of *vita*, -ae, f. 1st.; abl. of comparison (= *quam vitā*), after the comparative *cārior*. When two words are compared, the second may be put in the same case as the first, and be preceded by *quam*, or *quam* may be omitted and the second noun put in the abl. case. But when the first noun is in any case other than the nom. or acc., *quam* is used, and the noun following takes the same case as the first noun. A. & G. 247, and footnote; B. 217; G. 296; H. 417. — *meā*, abl. sing. f. of the poss. adj. *meus*, -a, -um; agrees with *vitā*. — *multō*, adv. (in origin the abl. neut. of *multus* expressing measure of difference with the comparative *cārior* = *dearer by much*); modifies *cārior*. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj. *quae*. Observe that the verb of the subordinate *quae* clause is indicative, in spite of the general rule, viz. that a clause subordinate to a subjunctive clause or an equivalent inf. clause will have its own verb subjunctive; but this rule only holds good when the subordinate clause is an integral part of the subjunctive clause, for when the subordinate clause states a fact which is true in itself apart from any statement made in the subjunctive or inf. clause the ind. mood is employed. So here *quae . . . est cārior* is really an addition made by the speaker, and not indissolubly linked with the subjunct. clause *sī patria . . . loquātur*. A. & G. 342; B. 324, 1; G. 629; H. 529, II, NOTE 1. — *cārior*, nom. sing. f. of *cārior, cārīus*, compar. degree of the adj. *cārus*, -a, -um; agrees with the subj. *quae*; *cārior* is predicative with *est*. — *sī*, conditional particle; repeated by *anaphora* from *sī* above. The repetition of *sī* is more effective than the use of a cop. conj., e.g. *sī patria . . . et cūncta Italia . . . et omnis rēs pūblica*. Although the verb of the *protasis* (*loquātur*) is only expressed in the last *sī* clause, it must be understood in each of the preceding clauses introduced by *sī*. — *cūncta*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *cūnctus*, -a, -um (for *co* = *con* + *iūnctus*, perf. part. of *iungō*); agrees with *Italia*. For the distinction between *tōtus*, *cūnctus*, and *omnis*, refer to the note on *omnium*, Chap. I, l. 11.

LINE 8. *Italia*, gen. *Italiae*, f. 1st (for derivation, see Chap. IV, l. 26); nom. sing., subj. of *loquātur* understood from below. — *sī*, conditional particle; repeated by *anaphora*. — *omnis*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *omnis*, -e, 3d; agrees with *rēs pūblica*. — *rēs*, gen. *rei*, f. 5th; nom. sing., subj. of *loquātur*. — *pūblica*, nom. sing. f. of the adj. *pūblicus*, -a, -um; agrees with *rēs*. — *sic* (*sī* + the dem. suffix -ce abbreviated; cf. *hīc*), adv. of manner; modifies *loquātur*; *sic* refers to what follows in ll. 9-43. — *loquātur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunct. of the deponent verb *loquor, loqui, locūtus sum*, 3; agrees with the nearest subject *rēs pūblica*, and is understood with each of the preceding subjects *patria Italia*. The real subject of *loquātur* is *our country*, whether regarded as the *fatherland* (*patria*), a territorial division (*Italia*), or a community of citizens recognizing the same form of government, and united by identity of political interests (*rēs pūblica*). The pres. subjunct. *loquātur* represents an imaginary case purely as a hypothesis, the possibility of which is disregarded for the sake of argument. Observe

9	"M. Tullius, quid agis? Tūne eum,	"Marcus Tullius, what are you doing? (Will) you him, what are you doing?
	" <i>Marcus Tullius, what are you doing? (Will) you him,</i>	Will you allow a man
10	quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem	who is, as you have discovered, a public
	<i>whom to be an enemy you have found, whom the leader</i>	enemy, who will be,
11	belli futurum vidēs, quem exspectārī	as you perceive, the
	<i>of a war about to be you see, whom to be awaited</i>	leader of a war, who

that the condition whose *protasis* is *sī . . . loquātur* lacks a formally expressed *apodosis*; the substance of what the *apodosis* would be is given in the early part of Chap. XII; the absence of the *apodosis* is due to the inordinate length of the *protasis* (l. 6—the end of the chapter). The non-completion or the change of a construction is called *anacolūthon*. A. & G. 385; B. 374, 6; G. 697; H. 636, IV, 6.

LINE 9. *Marcus* (abbreviated = *M.*), voc. sing. of *Marcus*, -i, m. 2d; the case of address. *Marcus* is the *praenomen* of Cicero. — *Tullius*, voc. sing. of *Tullius*, -i, m. 2d; the case of address. *Tullius* is the *nōmen*, or gentile name of Cicero. The *nōmen* invariably ended in -ius, and daughters were regularly called by the gentile name with the fem. inflexion in -a, e.g. *Tullia*, *Cornelia*. — *quid*, acc. sing. n. of the interrog. pron. *quis, quae, quid*; direct obj. of *agis*. — *agis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *agō, -ere, ēgī, actum*, 3; the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending. — *Tūne* (*tū + ne*), *tū* is the 2d personal pron. sing.; subj. of *patiēre*, l. 15. *Ne* is the enclitic interrogative particle, appended to the emphatic word *tū*; *ne* simply asks for information, whereas *nonne* expects an affirmative and *num* a negative reply. Observe how the juxtaposition of *tū* and *eum* heightens the antithesis; it has in several previous cases been remarked that pronouns, especially when contrasted, appear to stand together, as if they exerted and experienced mutual attraction. Though comparatively simple and free from complex subordination, the sentence *tūne . . . videātur* (ll. 9-17) approaches nearer to being a *period* than any which has so far occurred in this speech. A. & G. 346, a, b; B. 351, 5; G. 684-687; H. 573. — *eum*, acc. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; direct obj. of *patiēre*, l. 15, and subj.-acc. of *exire*, l. 15. Note how far the subj. and obj. of *patiēre* are separated from it; this is regular in the structure of the *period*, which is a complex sentence whose main sentence is not completed till the close. *Eum* here = *Catilinam*, who is described by the qualities stated in the rel. clauses following.

LINE 10. *quem*, acc. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; subj.-acc. of *esse* in the acc. and inf. object clause of *comperisti*. — *esse*, pres. inf. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *quem*. — *hostem*, acc. sing. of *hostis, -is*, m. 3d; is predicative with *esse*, and refers to the subj.-acc. *quem*, therefore taking the same case. The meaning is that Catiline behaved like a *hostis* or public enemy, and deserved that name; he was not in fact officially declared *hostis* till a short time after the delivery of the 2d speech. — *comperisti*, 2d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *comperiō, -ire, comperi, comperitum*, 3; agrees with *tū* understood as its subj. in the rel. clause. For synonyms and note on Cicero's fondness for this verb, refer to *comperi*, Chap. IV, l. 38. — *quem*, acc. sing. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; subj.-acc. of *futurum (esse)* in the object clause of *vidēs*; *quem* agrees in gender and number with the antecedent *eum*. — *ducem*, acc. sing. of *dux, ducis*, m. 3d (cf. *ducō = I lead*); predicative with *futurum (esse)*, and therefore in the same case as *quem*.

LINE 11. *belli*, gen. sing. of *bellum*, n. 2d; objective gen., dependent on *ducem*. — *futurum*, acc. sing. m. of *futurus, -a, -um*, fut. part. of *sum, esse, fui*; agrees with the subj.-acc. *quem*; with *futurum* supply *esse* = the fut. inf. of *sum*, object of the verb of perception *vidēs*. — *vidēs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *videō, -ere, vidi, visum*, 2; the implied subj. is *tū*. — *quem*, acc. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; subj.-

confederacy of trea- son, thou wilt visit with thy everlasting vengeance in life and in death.	societāte coniūctōs, aeternīs by an alliance leagued, everlasting with thy punishments	supplicīis 54
	vīvōs mortuōsque mactābis. alive and dead wilt destroy.	55

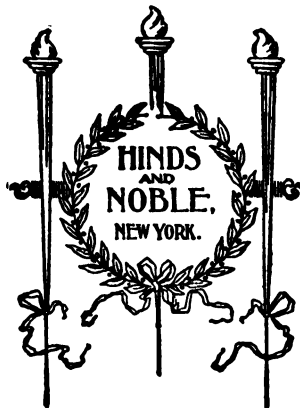
mutually. — *sē*, acc. plur. of the reflexive pron. of the 3d pers., *sē*, gen. *suī*; governed by the prep. *inter*; *sē* refers back to (*hominēs*) *coniūctōs* = (*hominēs*) *quī sunt coniūcti*. — *ac*, cop. conj.; connects *foedere* and *societāte*. — *nefāriā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *nefārius*, -a, -um (from *nefās*, *ne* + *fās*, i.e. something opposed to *fās* or *divine law*, a heinous crime); agrees with *societāte*.

LINE 54. *societāte*, abl. sing. of *societās*, -ātis, f. 3d (from *socius*; cf. *sociōs*, l. 48); abl. of the means, modifying *coniūctōs*; joined by *ac* to *foedere*. — *coniūctōs*, acc. plur. m. of *coniūctus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *coniūgō*, -ere, *coniūnxī*, *coniūctum*, 3 (*con* + *iungō*; see derivation under *iūnxērunt*, l. 42); agrees with *hominēs*, l. 51; *coniūctōs* = *quī coniūcti sunt*. — *aeternīs*, abl. plur. n. of the adj. *aeternus*, -a, -um (for *aeviternus*, from *aevum* = an age, lifetime, eternity; cf. *aetās*, for *aevitās*; *alēs*, *alēv*, and *ael* = *always*, *forever*; *αἰών* = *lifetime*, *age*, *aeon*); agrees with *supplicīis*. — *supplicīis*, abl. plur. of *supplicium*, -ī, n. 2d (*supplex*); abl. of the means, modifying *mactābis*. Cicero sought a striking sentence with which to conclude his speech, and represents the conspirators as condemned to punishment in this world and the next. It is interesting to compare his real views on death and the after life. As a philosopher he was inclined to disbelieve in a future existence, and regarded death as a *quies miseriarum*. In his speeches he adapts his views to his audience; e.g. in addressing the people with his third Catilinarian speech he speaks of many miraculous signs, as if he himself believed in them and was sure that his hearers did. In the fourth speech, delivered before the Senate, the refinement of his audience allows him to let his own disbelief appear; see Chap. IV, *ad fin.*: *apud inferōs . . . quaedam illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt* = the well-known writers of old time would have had us believe that certain punishments were instituted in the lower world for the wicked.

LINE 55. *vīvōs*, acc. plur. m. of the adj. *vīvus*, -a, -um; agrees with *hominēs*, l. 51. *Vīvōs mortuōsque* = *dum vīvunt et postquam dē vītā dēcesserunt*. — *mortuōsque* (*mortuōs* + *que*): *mortuōs* is the acc. plur. m. of the adj. *mortuus*, -a, -um (perf. part. of *mori*, *mori* and *moriri*, *mortuus sum*, 3 and 4, deponent); agrees with *hominēs*; joined by *que* to *vīvōs*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connects *vīvōs* and *mortuōs*. — *mactābis*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *mactō*, -are, -āvi, -ātum, I (cf. *mactus* = *glorified*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending; *mactābis* is coördinate with *arcēbis*, l. 50, to which it is joined by *et*, l. 51. *Mactābis* may be rendered here: *you will visit*; *you will punish*; *you will slay*. The derivation is very hard to decide, and none appears so likely as that given in the note on *mactāri*, Chap. XI, l. 19. And yet it must be admitted that the original meaning was probably to *exalt*, *honor*, *glorify*; then to *honor*, etc., by *sacrifice*; then to *sacrifice*; whence comes the meaning to *punish*, *slay*, esp. of divine visitations. Certainly *mactus* retains nothing of the idea of *slaying* or *punishing*, which we would expect to find if the root be the same as that of *μάχομαι*. Perhaps it would be safer to assign *mactō* to *mactus*, and allow the etymology of *mactus* to remain in oblivion, unless, indeed, the reference to an obsolete verb *magō*, akin to Sanskrit root *mah* = to show reverence to, have genuine claim to consideration.

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future times? Truly	Praeclāram	vērō	populō	Rōmānō	refers	29
noble is the gratitude	Remarkable	truly	to the people	Roman	you return	
with which you repay	grātiām,	quī	tē,	hominem	per	30
the Roman people,	gratitude,	which	you,	a man	through	
who have uplifted	tē	cōgnitum,	nūllā	commendātiōne		31
you, a man brought	yourself (only)	known,	no	with recommendation		
by self into notice,						

i.e. *hatred felt by posterity*. With this concrete sense of *posteritās* Mr. Taylor compares the occasional use of *nōbilitās* = *the nobility*; cf. *servitium* which sometimes = those who are in a state of slavery, *slaves*. — *timēs*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *timeō*, -ēre, -uī, no supine, 2; the implied subject is *tū*.

LINE 29. *Praeclāram*, acc. sing. f. of the adj. *praeclārus*, -a, -um (*prae* = *very* in composition, + *clārus* = *famous*); agrees with *grātiām*; *praeclāram* refers *grātiām* is ironical, for Cicero means exactly the opposite of what he says. — *vērō* (abl. sing. n. of the adj. *vērū*, -a, -um; cf. *vērū*, adv. and conj.), adv.; modifies *praeclāram*. — *populō*, dat. sing. of *populus*, -i, m. 2d (root *pal* = *ple*, to fill; πλῆθος); dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *refers*. — *Rōmānō*, dat. sing. m. of the adj. *Rōmānus*, -a, -um; agrees with *populō*. — *refers*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *referō*, *referre*, *rettuli*, *relātum*, irreg. (*re* + *ferō*); the subj. *tū* is implied. *Grātiām referre* = *to return gratitude by deed, to recompense some one for something*. Note the following: (1) *sē referre* = *to go back, to retire*; (2) *referre ad senātum* = *to put the subject to the senate*, i.e. for discussion.

LINE 30. *grātiām*, acc. sing. of *grātia*, -ae, f. 1st (root *ghar*, *ghra* = χαρ = *gra*, to be glad; cf. *grātus*, χαλπῶ, χάρις); direct obj. of *refers*. Note the following: (1) *grātiām alicui habere* = *to feel gratitude towards some one*; (2) *grātiās* or *grātīs agere* = *to return thanks*. — *quī*, nom. sing. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *populō*, and is subj. in its own clause of *extulit*, l. 34. — *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; direct obj. of *extulit*. — *hominem*, acc. sing. of *homō*, *hominis*, m. 3d; acc. in apposition with *tē*. Observe that *per tē cōgnitum* is intended to appear disparaging, hence *hominem* and not *virum*. — *per*, prep.; gov. the acc. *tē*; *per tē cōgnitum* = *become known through your own exertions*, i.e. who, but for what you have achieved, would have been a nobody; cf. *per mē tibi obstiti*, Chap. V, l. 28. Cicero was a *novus homō*, i.e. a citizen whose ancestors had never held curule office, but who had won his own position among the nobility by securing election himself to a curule magistracy. Cicero was very proud of this achievement, so the substance of ll. 30–34 is only very transparently veiled self-praise.

LINE 31. *tē*, acc. sing. of *tū*; governed by the prep. *tē*. — *cōgnitum*, acc. sing. m. of *cōgnitus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *cōgnōscō*, -ere, *cōgnōvi*, *cōgnitum*, 3 (*con* + *nōscō*, for *gnōscō*, root *gna* = *to know*); predicative, agreeing with *hominem*; *cōgnitum* = *known*, i.e. as a public character. — *nūllā*, abl. sing. f. of the adj. *nūllus*, -a, -um (gen. *nūllius*, dat. *nullī*; *ne* + *ūllus*); agrees with *commendātiōne*. — *commendātiōne*, abl. sing. of *commendātiō*, -ōnis, f. 3d (from the verb *commendō*, 1, *com* + *man-dō*); abl. of quality, often called descriptive abl., modifying the direct obj. *tē*; *nūllā commendātiōne māiōrum* = a *cum* clause (*though you have no recommendation of ancestry*). The noun in the abl. is always accompanied by an attribute, the noun and attribute describing some other noun or pronoun; the gen. of description is also used, e.g. *vir malī ingenī* = *a man of bad disposition*; cf. Virgil, *Aen.* I, l. 71, *Sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore nymphae* = *I have twice seven nymphs of surpassing beauty*. A. & G. 251; B. 224; G. 400; H. 419, II. Thus a man of great courage may be expressed, (1) *vir māgnae virtūtis*, (2) *vir māgnā virtūte*.

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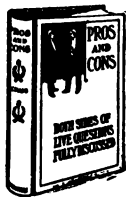
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popularity or of some possible danger you disregard the safety of your fellow-countrymen. But if there is any fear of unpopularity, surely	alicūius any	periculi of danger	metum fear	salūtem as the safety
	civium of fellow-citizens	tuorum your	neglegis. you neglect.	Sed si quis as But if any
	est there is	invidiae of unpopularity	metus, fear,	num surely not
				est as is

LINE 35. *alicūius*, gen. sing. n. of the indef. adj. *aliqui*, *aliqua*, *aliquid* (cf. the pron. *aliquis*, *aliqua*, *aliquid*); agrees with *periculi*. Refer to the note on *quāsdam*, Chap. II, l. 4. — *periculi*, gen. sing. of *periculum*, n. 2d; objective gen., limiting *metum*; coördinate with *invidiae*. — *metum*, acc. sing. of *metus*, *metūs*, m. 4th; governed by the prep. *propter*. Synonyms: (1) *metus* = fear, anxiety, due to prevision of imminent calamity; (2) *timor* = fear, due to timidity or cowardice; (3) *pavor* = mind-disturbing fear; (4) *formidō* = terror, dread (= *metus permanēns*); (5) *trepidatiō* = consternation, agitated fear; (6) *horror* = shuddering fear; (7) *verēcundia* = reverential or superstitious fear, awe. — *salūtem*, acc. sing. of *salūs*, *salūtis*, f. 3d (akin to *salvus*); direct obj. of *neglegis*. When used in epistolary addresses, *salūs* or *salūtem* is frequently abbreviated to *Sal.* or simply *S.*

LINE 36. *civium*, gen. plur. of *civis*, -is, m. (and f.), 3d; poss. gen., limiting *salūtem*. The gender of *civis* is mas., except when it refers definitely to a woman. — *tuorum*, gen. plur. m. of the poss. adj. *tuus*, -a, -um; agrees with *civium*. — *neglegis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *neglegō*, -ere, *neglēxi*, *neglectum*, 3 (*nec* + *legō*); the subj. *tū* is implied by the personal ending; *neglegis* is the verb of the *protasis* with *si*, while *refers* is the verb of the *apodosis*. Remember that there is absolutely no authority for the forms *negligō* (*negligentia*, etc.), *aequiparō*, or *intelligō* (*intelligentia*), and that the correct forms are *neglegō* (*neglentia*), *aequeparō*, *intellegō* (*intelligentia*). Synonyms: (1) *neglegō* = I neglect, disregard, implying indifference; (2) *praetermitto* = I disregard, overlook, from lack of attention; (3) *omitto* = I omit, disregard, knowingly and intentionally. — *Sed*, adversative conj.; connects the thought of this sentence with that of the preceding one. — *si*, conditional particle; followed by the ind. *est* of a logical condition in present time. — *quis*, nom. sing. m. of the indef. pron. and adj. *quis*, *qua*, *quid*; used adjectively, agreeing with *metus*. This pronoun (= any one, any) is rarely used except in clauses introduced by *si*, *nisi*, *nē*, or *num*; but it occurs in compounds, e.g. *aliquis*, *quisquam*.

LINE 37. *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj. *metus*; the ind. is regular in the *protasis* of conditional sentences which are logical in form, i.e. which make a statement according to a formula, e.g. *if this is (was, will be) true, that is (was, will be) true*; the verb of the *apodosis* may be either ind. (like *pertimescenda est* here), imperative, or the subjunct. in one of its independent uses as principal verb. A. & G. 306; B. 302; G. 595; H. 508, and 4. — *invidiae*, gen. sing. of *invidia*, f. 1st; objective gen., with *metus*. Distinguish subjective and objective genitives as follows: (a) subjective, *amor dei* = the love of God, i.e. which God feels for us; (b) objective, *amor dei* = the love of God, i.e. which we feel for God. — *metus*, gen. *metūs*, m. 4th; nom. sing., subj. of *est* in the *protasis*. — *num*, interrog. particle; introduces the *apodosis* in the form of a question, and (as distinguished from *nōne* or *-ne*) implies a negative reply. The question introduced by *num* is rhetorical, and is equivalent to an emphatic negative statement, e.g. unpopularity due to firm conduct is much less to be feared than unpopularity due to neglect of duty. — *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj. *invidia*; *est* must be taken with *pertimescenda* = the 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of the periphrastic pass. conjugation of *pertimescō*.

38	vehementius	sevēritātis	ac	fortitūdinis	the unpopularity
	more strongly	of (= due to) severity	and	due to courage	which is earned by
39	invidia	quam	inertiae	ac	stern discipline and
	the unpopularity	than	(that) due to inactivity	and	resoluteness is not
40	nēquitiae	pertimēscenda.	An cum	bellō	so strongly to be
	due to inefficiency	to be dreaded.	Or when	by war	dreaded as that
41	vāstābitur	Italia, vexābuntur	urbēs,	tēcta	earned by inaction
	shall be ravaged	Italy, shall be harassed	cities,	houses	and inefficiency. Or
					do you not reckon
					that while Italy is

LINE 38. *vehementius*, adv. in the compar. degree (pos. *vehementer*, superl. *vehementissimē*; formed from the adj. *vehēmēns*, *vē + mēns* = lit. *not having mind*, hence *unreasonable, violent, vehement*); modifies *est pertimēscenda*. — *sevēritātis*, gen. sing. of *sevēritās*, f. 3d (from the adj. *sevērus*, -a, -um); objective gen., with *invidia*; *invidia sevēritātis* = the odium (*hatred*) of severity, i.e. which is inspired by and felt for severity. — *ac* (shortened form of *atque*), cop. conj.; connects *sevēritātis* and *fortitūdinis*. *Atque* (*ac*) is often used, instead of the commoner *et*, to join important or sonorous words. — *fortitūdinis*, gen. sing. of *fortitūdō*, f. 3d (from the adj. *fortis*; for termination, cf. *turpitūdō* from adj. *turpis*); objective gen., coördinate with *sevēritātis*.

LINE 39. *invidia*, gen. *invidiae*, f. 1st; nom. sing., subj. of *est pertimēscenda*. — *quam*, adv.; introduces (*invidia*) *inertiae ac nēquitiae pertimēscenda est* in comparison with *invidia sevēritātis ac fortitūdinis (pertimēscenda est)* after the comparative adv. *vehementius*. — *inertiae*, gen. sing. of *inertia*, f. 1st (from the adj. *iners* = *in*, *not* + *ars*, skilled in production; root *ar* = to join, cf. *sollers*, *arma*, *aperŭ*, etc.); objective gen. (like *sevēritātis* above), limiting *invidia*, which must be supplied in the clause following *quam* from *invidia* in the clause preceding *quam*. Synonyms: (1) *inertia* = *indolence*, originally due to lack of skill; (2) *ignāvia* (from adj. *ignāvus*, *in* = *not* + (*g*) *nāvus* = *active*) = *idleness, cowardice*; (3) *segnitia* (adj. *segnis*) = *sluggishness*; (4) *dēsidia* = *sloth*, from *dēsideo* = *I sit idle*; (5) *pigritia* (from *piger*, cf. *piget* = *it displeases*) = *apathy, listlessness*. — *ac*, cop. conj.; connects *inertiae* and *nēquitiae*.

LINE 40. *nēquitiae*, gen. sing. of *nēquitia*, f. 1st (from the indecl. adj. *nēquam* = *worthless*); objective gen., coördinate with *inertiae*. — *pertimēscenda*, nom. sing. f. of *pertimēscendus*, -a, -um, gerundive of *pertimēscō*, -ere, *pertimus*, no supine, 3 (*per*. intensive = *very much, thoroughly* + *timēscō*, inceptive of *timeō*); agrees with the subj. *invidia*. *Pertimēscenda est* = *ought to be dreaded* or *must be dreaded*; see the note on *est*, above. — *An*, conj.; introduces another addition to the series of alternatives in the compound question begun in l. 20 (*quid . . . impedit?*), and continued l. 23 (*an leges impediunt?*), l. 28 (*an invidiam times?*). — *cum*, temporal conj.; with the future ind. *vāstābitur* (with *vexābuntur* and *ardēbunt* coördinate). Observe that the *cum* clause defines *tum*, and that *tum* limits (not *existimās*) *cōnflagrātūrum (esse)*, which is indirect in form; we should therefore expect a subjunctive instead of the fut. ind. with *cum*. But probably Cicero began the sentence in direct form, intending to say in the *apodosis* *tū nōn invidiae incendiō cōnflagrābis?*, but making the small alteration which we find in the text through an afterthought. — *bellō*, abl. sing. of *bellum*, -i, n. 2d; abl. of the means, modifying *vāstābitur*.

LINE 41. *vāstābitur*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. pass. of *vāstō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (from the adj. *vāstus*; *vāstus* is perhaps akin to *vacuus*, and = *desolate, sometimes huge*; cf. *vast* and *waste*); agrees with the subj. *Italia*. We find the fut. simple *vāstābitur* instead of the more usual fut.-perf. *vāstāta erit*, because the correlation of *tum* and *cum* marks the action of the subordinate verbs and of *cōnflagrātūrum* (= direct *cōnflagrābis*) as coincident. Note that the coördinate clauses, *urbēs vexābuntur* and *tēcta ardēbunt*, follow

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Fathers, that the best thing to be done was for Catiline to be punished with death, I should not have given yon cutthroat the enjoyment of a	iūdicārem, considered,	patrēs fathers	cōscriptī, enrolled,	Catilinam (that) Catiline	5
	morte with death	multārī, (to) be punished,	ūnīus one	ūsūram the enjoyment	6
	gladiātōrī to gladiator	istī that	ad for	vivendum living	7
				nōn not	7

in Vergil and other poets, e.g. Aen. I, l. 476, *Fertur equis, currūque haeret resupinus inānī*). There are only a few supines in -ū in use, e.g. *dictū, visū, audītū*, and they accompany an adjective (or the nouns *fās, nefās, opus*) to explain its reference; cf. Aen. I, III, *miserābile visū = piteous to see*. A. & G. 303; B. 340, 2; G. 436; H. 547.

LINE 5. *iūdicārem*, 1st pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, I (*iūdex*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. Observe the imperf. subjunct. in the *protasis*, and pluperf. in the *apodosis*; it is usual in ideal conditions respecting past time to have the pluperf. subjunct. in both clauses, e.g. *sī iūdicāvisssem . . . nōn dedissem = if I had considered . . . I should not have given*; but instead of this we have the imperf. *iūdicārem*, which strictly relates only to present time. The reason for the mixed tenses here is this, that the imperf. *iūdicārem* includes the sense of both *iūdicāvisssem* and *iūdicārem*, i.e. denotes that the subject's state of mind in the past is the same as it is now = *if I thought* (as I did then and do now). — *patrēs*, voc. plur. of *pater, patris*, m. 3d; the case of address. — *cōscriptī*, voc. plur. m. of *cōscriptus, -a, -um*, perf. part. pass. of *cōscribō, -ere, cōscripsī, cōscriptum*, 3 (*con + scribō*); agrees with *patrēs*. For this form of address, consult the notes on *patrēs* and *cōscriptī*, Chap. II, ll. 23, 24. — *Catilinam*, acc. sing. of *Catilīna, -ae*, m. 1st; subj.-acc. of *multārī*; *Catilinam morte multārī* is an acc. substantival phrase in opposition with and explaining *hōc* (the subj.-acc. of *esse optimum factū*).

LINE 6. *morte*, abl. sing. of *mors, mortis*, f. 3d; abl. of the means, modifying *multārī*. — *multārī*, pres. inf. pass. of *multō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, I (from noun *multa = a fine*; this word is said to be of Oscan origin); agrees with the subj.-acc. *Catilinam*. — *ūnīus*, gen. sing. f. of the numeral adj. *ūnus, -a, -um* (old forms are *oenus* and *oinos*; cf. *ὀν = the ace on dice*); agrees with *hōrae*. — *ūsūram*, acc. sing. of *ūsūra, -ae*, f. 1st (from *utor = I use*); direct obj. of *dedissem*. *Ūsūram* is here to be rendered literally, in accordance with its etymology, as *use, enjoyment*; two other derived meanings are very common, (1) *use*, i.e. in a mercantile sense, either of the interest on capital, or of money lent, (2) *interest*, on money lent, usually reckoned by the month, and subject to settlement or renewal on the Nones, Ides, or Kalends, particularly the last. — *hōrae*, gen. sing. of *hōra, f. 1st* (cf. Greek *ὥρα = any limited period of time*, whether of a year, month, or day, hence = *season, hour, the fitting time*, etc.); objective gen., with *ūsūram*. In the Roman system of computation of time, *hōra = hour*, i.e. one of the twelve equal periods into which the natural day (from sunrise to sunset) was divided. Thus the Roman *hour* was always varying in length, being shortest at the winter solstice and longest at the summer solstice, and only corresponded with our own *hour* at two points in the year, viz. at the two equinoxes. It should be remembered that the night (from sunset to sunrise) was divided, not into twelve hours, but into four equal *vigiliae* (*watches*), called *prima, secunda, tertia*, and *quarta vigilia*.

LINE 7. *gladiātōrī*, dat. sing. of *gladiātor, -ōris*, m. 3d (from *gladius = a sword*, hence, lit. *a fighter with a sword*); indirect obj. of *dedissem*; *gladiātōrī istī = Catilīnae*. At about this period of the republic certain popular leaders, e.g. Clōdīus, were beginning to attach to themselves bodyguards of worthless citizens, slaves, and gladiators, with

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brought upon themselves not pollution but on the contrary honor by the execution of Saturninus, the Gracchi, Flaccus, and several others of time past, there was	et <i>and of</i>	Flaccī <i>Flaccus</i>	et <i>and</i>	superiōrum <i>earlier</i>	complūrium <i>of several men</i>	10	
	sanguine <i>by the blood</i>	nōn <i>not</i>	modo <i>only</i>	sē <i>themselves</i>	nōn <i>not</i>	contāminārunt, <i>have polluted,</i>	11
	sed <i>but</i>	etiam <i>even</i>	honestārunt, <i>have covered with honor,</i>	certē <i>surely</i>	verendum <i>to be feared</i>	12	

Cicero, or the *Ciceros* (father and son). For *Tiberius*, see the note on *Gracchum*, Chap. I, l. 30, and for his death, ll. 28–32. For *Gaius*, see the note on *Gracchus*, Chap. II, l. 5, and for his death, ll. 1–7.

LINE 10. *et*, cop. conj.; connects *Gracchōrum* and *Flaccī*. — *Flaccī*, gen. sing. of *Flaccus*, m. 2d; poss. gen., limiting *sanguine*, and so coördinate with *Sāturninī* and *Gracchōrum* above. *Flaccī* = *Marcī Fulvī Flaccī*, for whom see the note on *Fulvius*, Chap. II, l. 8. *Flaccus* is the *cōgnomen*, which was often a nickname (cf. *cicerō* = *chick-pea*), and appears in the name of members of the Fulvian and the Valerian *gentēs*; cf. also *Quintus Horātius Flaccus*, the great Augustan poet. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects *Flaccī* and *superiōrum*. — *superiōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the adj. *superior*, -*ius*, compar. of *superus* (*superiōrēs* is substantival = *men of earlier times*); poss. gen., limiting *sanguine*, and so coördinate with *Sāturninī*, etc., above. For the substantival use of adjectives, consult A. & G. 188, 189; B. 236–238; G. 204, NOTES 1–4; H. 441. *Cicero* has cited one instance of an early date, viz. the death of *Spurius Maclius*; see Chap. I, ll. 34–38. — *complūrium*, gen. m. of the plur. adj. *complūrēs*, neut. *complūra* or *complūria*, 3d (*com* + *plūrēs*); agrees with *superiōrum*; of course *complūrium* is a rhetorical exaggeration.

LINE 11. *sanguine*, abl. sing. of *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, m. 3d (= (1) *blood*, hence (2) *slaughter*, by metonymy); abl. of the means, modifying *contāminārunt*, and also understood as a modifier of *honestārunt*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; *nōn modo* modifies *nōn contāminārunt*. Here we see the full expression, *nōn modo nōn . . . sed etiam*; when the verb of the two clauses is one and the same, being expressed in the second clause, it is common for the second *nōn* to be omitted and understood. — *modo*, adv.; in the phrase *nōn modo nōn*. — *sē*, acc. plur. of the reflexive pron. of the 3d pers., sing. or plur., no nom. gen. *suī*, dat. *sibi*, abl. *sē*; direct obj. of *contāminārunt*, and understood as direct obj. of *honestārunt*; *sē* refers back to the subj. of the *sī* clause, viz. to *virī et civēs*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *contāminārunt*. Observe that *nōn . . . nōn* cancel and equal an affirmation, while *modo* in the combination leads up to the direct affirmation following *sed etiam*. — *contāminārunt* (contracted form of *contāmināvērunt*) 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *contāminō*, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātum*, 1 (for *con-tag-minō*; *con* + root *tag* = *to touch*, hence *I touch*, *defile*, *contaminate*; cf. *tangō*, *contāgium*, etc.); agrees with the composite subj. *virī et civēs*. The omission of the *v* of the perf. act. and the contraction of the enclosing vowels is particularly common in verbs of the 1st conjugation; see the note on *cōfirmāstī*, Chap. IV, l. 30, and cf. *honestārunt* following.

LINE 12. *sed*, adversative conj.; connects *honestārunt* with *nōn modo nōn contāminārunt*. — *etiam* (*et* + *iam*), adv.; adds corroborative emphasis to *honestārunt*. — *honestārunt* (contracted form of *honestāvērunt*), 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *honestō*, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātum*, 1 (from *honos*, through the adj. *honestus*; *honestō* = *I cause to be honestus*, i.e. *I cover with honor*); coördinate with *contāminārunt*. — *certē*, adv. (formed from the adj. *certus*, -*a*, -*um*); modifies *nōn erat verendum*. — *verendum*, nom. sing. n. of *verendus*, -*a*, -*um*, gerundive with passive meaning of the deponent verb *vereor*, *verērī*, *veritus sum*, 2 (root *var* = *ver* = *to be wary*; cf. Greek root *φορ*, *φρ*, in *φορμα* = *I watch*, *ὁρμα* = *I see*); *verendum* + *erat* = the 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. of the periphrastic pas-

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sentiment would overtake me like a flood in the future. But even supposing that such resentment threatened me in all seriousness, nevertheless I have always been so disposed as	posteritatem redundaret. Quodsi ea mihi 15 the future time should flood over. But if it (= odium) me
	māximē impendēret, tamen hōc animō 16 very greatly threatened, yet this in mind
	fuī semper, ut invidiam virtūte 17 I have been always, that odium by virtue

LINE 15. *posteritatem*, acc. sing. of *posteritās*, *posteritātis*, f. 3d (from the adj. *posterus*, which is from the adv. *post*); governed by the prep. *in*; *in posteritatem* = *in posterum tempus*. *Posteritās* is used in two senses: (1) *the future*, (2) *people of the future*, *posterity*. — *redundaret*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *reundo*, *-āre*, *-āvī*, *-ātum*, 1 (*red* = *re* + *undō*; = lit. *I surge back*; *undō* = *I rise in waves*, *I surge*, and *unda* = *a wave*, are from root *ud* or *und* = *to wet*; cf. *ūdwp* = *water*); agrees with the subj. *quid*; the subjunct. mood is final, following *nē* in dependence on *erat verendum*. The imperf. tense is required, because the principal verb *erat verendum* is historic, and calls for historic sequence in subordinate clauses. A. & G. 286; B. 267, 268; G. 509, ff; H. 491. The metaphor is taken from a stream which has burst its banks, flooding the adjacent country. — *Quodsi*, conj. = *but if*; followed by the imperf. subjunct. *impendēret* in the *protasis*, marking the supposition as referring to the present, and therefore unrealized. *Quodsi* = *quod* + *sī*, i.e. *sī* introduces the condition, while *quod* is an adverbial acc. of reference, = *as to which*, i.e. *as regards the above*. A. & G. 240, b; B. 185, 2; G. 334; H. 453, 6. — *ea*, nom. sing. f. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; subj. of *impendēret*; *ea* = *invidia*. — *mihi*, dat. sing. of *ego*; dat. of the indirect obj., dependent on *impendēret*. Many compounds of *in* (like *impendere*), *con*, *prō*, etc., govern the dative of the indirect object.

LINE 16. *māximō* (formed from *māximus*, superl. of the adj. *magnus*), adv.; modifies *impendēret*. — *impendēret*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *impendō*, *-ēre*, no perf. no supine, 2 (*in* = *over*, *upon*, + *pendō* = *I hang*); agrees with the subj. *ea*. Distinguish *impendēret* from *impēdēret* (imperf. subjunct. act. of *impēdō*, *-ere*, *impēdī*, *impensum*, 3, = *I weigh out*, *expend*, *employ*, transitive). Observe that the condition is irregular in form: the imperf. subjunct. of the *protasis* marks the hypothesis as an ideal one respecting the present time, and we should expect the imperf. subjunct. also in the *apodosis*. But the orator changes the form of the *apodosis* by an afterthought, with the direct statement *hōc animō semper fuī*. He might just as well have said *quodsi ea mihi impendēret, tamen invidia virtūte parā glōria, nōn invidia esset (ut semper putāvī)* = *but if hatred threatened me now, yet hatred earned by virtue would be (as I have always thought it) glory, not hatred*. However, it is not uncommon for the *apodosis* to be altered, esp. by the means employed here, viz. the addition of a principal clause, not found in the original form of the condition, or at least only found as a parenthesis, to which the original *apodosis* is made subordinate by alteration to an acc. and inf. or to a substantival subjunct. object clause. — *tamen*, adv. (used as adversative conj.); strengthens the oppositional force of the statement following. *Tamen* is often used in the *apodosis* of a condition with *quodsi*; cf. *δμως* in the *apodosis* in Greek. — *hōc*, abl. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *animō*. — *animō*, abl. sing. of *animus*, *-ī*, m. 2d; abl. of quality, otherwise called descriptive abl., describing the subj. of *fuī*. A. & G. 251; B. 224; G. 400; H. 419, II.

LINE 17. *fuī*, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. — *semper*, adv. of time; modifies the pred. *hōc animō fuī*. — *ut*, conj.; followed by the subjunct. *putārem*; the clause *ut . . . putārem* is explana-

18	partam	glōriam,	nōn	invidiam	putārem.	to regard unpopularity incurred by manly conduct as glory, and not as unpopularity.
	acquired	(to be) glory,	not	odium	I thought.	
19	Quamquam	nōnnūllī	sunt	in	hōc	And yet there are some in this Council
	And yet	some	there are	in	this	
20	ordine,	quī	aut	ea	quae	who either do not see the dangers which are imminent or conceal their perception
	order (= Senate),	who	either	those things	which	
21	imminent	nōn	videant,	aut	ea	quae
	impend	not	see	or those things	which	

tory of *hōc animō*. — *invidiam*, acc. sing. of *invidia*, -ae, f. 1st; subj.-acc. of *esse*, which must be supplied in the indirect pred. *glōriam esse*, dependent on *putārem* (a *verbum sentiendi*). — *virtūte*, abl. sing. of *virtūs*, *virtutis*, f. 3d (from *vir*; hence (1) manliness, (2) courage, cf. *ἀνδρα* = courage, from *ἀνδρ*, gen. *ἀνδρῶν* = a man, (3) virtue); abl. of the means, modifying *partam*.

LINE 18. *partam*, acc. sing. f. of *partus*, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. of *pariō*, -ere, *peperi*, *partum*, fut. part. *paritūrus*, 3; predicate part., agreeing with *invidiam*; *invidiam virtūte partam* here = *invidiam quae virtūte parta esset*. — *glōriam*, acc. sing. of *glōria*, -ae, f. 1st (akin to *clārus*); predicative, complement of *esse* understood. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *invidiam* (*esse*). — *invidiam*, acc. sing. of *invidia*, -ae, f. 1st; predicative, complement of *esse* understood. Observe that the subj. of the indirect statement (dependent on *putārem*) is *invidiam*, l. 17; hence the predicate words *glōriam* and *invidiam* (l. 18) take the same case as the subject. A. & G. 176; B. 167, 168; G. 205, 206; H. 360. — *putārem*, 1st. pers. sing. imperf. subjunct. act. of *putō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending; the subjunct. is consecutive, with *ut*, explaining *hōc animō* above.

LINE 19. *Quamquam*, (*quam* + *quam*) conj. = *and yet*; connects the sentence with the previous one. *Quamquam*, and less commonly *etsi*, which are usually subordinate conjunctions = *although*, may be used to connect coördinately. — *nōnnūllī*, (*nōn* + *nūllī*), nom. plur. m. of the adj. *nōnnūllus*, -a, -um; *nōnnūllī* is substantival, and subj. of *sunt*. — *sunt*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. of *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*; agrees with the subj. *nōnnūllī*. — *in*, prep.; gov. the abl. *ordine*. — *hōc*, abl. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; agrees with *ordine*.

LINE 20. *ordine*, abl. sing. of *ōrdo*, *ordinis*, m. 3d; governed by the prep. *in*; *in hōc ordine* = *in senātū*. — *quī*, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the indef. antecedent *nōnnūllī*, and is subj. of *videant*; *quī* is generic, i.e. represents a class (= *tālēs ut*), hence followed by the subjunct. *videant*. A. & G. 320; B. 283; G. 631, 2; H. 503, I. Distinguish *quī*, as used here, from *quī*, as used in l. 22. — *aut*, disjunctive conj.; used correlatively with *aut* below, = *either . . . or*. — *ea*, acc. plur. n. of the dem. pron. *is*, *ea*, *id*; direct obj. of *videant*. — *quae*, nom. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *quī*, *quae*, *quod*; agrees with the antecedent *ea*, and is subj. of *imminent*. Observe that when the antecedent of the rel. clause is not otherwise expressly defined than by the statement made in the rel. clause the antecedent is usually a part of *is*, *ea*, *id*.

LINE 21. *imminent*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *immineō*, -ēre, no perf., no supine, 2 (*in* + *minor*); agrees with the subj. *quae*. Note the ind. mood, which is employed instead of the subjunct., because stress is laid on the fact of dangers being imminent; otherwise the rule would require a subjunctive, because the rel. clause is subordinate to the subjunct. in *quī nōn . . . videant*. A. & G. 342; B. 324; G. 629; H. 529, II, NOTE 1. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *videant*. — *videant*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. act. of *videō*, -ēre, *vidī*, *vīsum*, 2; agrees with the subject *quī* above;

of what they do see;	vident	dissimulent:	qui	spem	Catilinae	22
and it is these men	they see	disguise:	who	the hope	of Catiline	
who have fostered						
Catiline's hopes by	mollibus	sententiis	aluērunt,	coniūratiōnemque		23
their pacific declara-	mild	by views	have fostered,	and the conspiracy		

the subjunct. is *consecutive*, as regularly with *qui* generic or characteristic; see *qui* above. — *aut*, disjunctive conj.; connects *videant* and *dissimulent*. — *ea*, acc. plur. n. of the dem. pron. *is, ea, id*; direct obj. of *dissimulent*, or of *vidēre* in *sē vidēre* supplied. — *quae*, acc. plur. n. of the rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *ea*, and is direct obj. of *vident* following.

LINE 22. *vident*, 3d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *vidēre*, *-ēre, vīdī, vīsum*, 2; the implied subj. of *vident* is a pron. *eī* or *illi*, referring to *nōnnūllī*, l. 19; the mood is ind. for the same reason as in the case of *imminent* above (where see note). — *dissimulent*, 3d pers. plur. pres. subjunct. act. of *dissimulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1 (for *dissimilō, dissimilō* marking contradiction + *similis* = *like*; the Latin root is *sim*, Greek *σῑμ* or *σῑμ* = *like*; cf. *similis, simul, simulō, semel, semper*, and *σῑμα, σῑμοιος, σῑμοῖ*); agrees with the subj. *qui* (generic), l. 20; the subjunct. is consecutive and coördinate with *videant*. Synonyms: (1) *simulō* = lit. *I make like, I pretend, I invent*, i.e. that something is which really is not, e.g. (a) + direct obj., *morbūm simulāre* = *to feign sickness*, (b) + acc. and inf., *mē aegrōtū esse simulō*; (2) *dissimulō*, = *I hide, I pretend* that something is not which really is, e.g. (a) + direct obj., *morbūm dissimulāre* = *to hide sickness* (feigning health), (b) + acc. and inf., *mē aegrōtū esse dissimulō*. The distinction may be memorized in the following hexameter: *Quae nōn sunt simulō; quae sunt, ea dissimulantur*. — *qui*, nom. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *nōnnūllī*, and is subj. of *aluērunt* and *corrōborāvērunt*. Observe that *qui* here really begins a new sentence, i.e. is purely connective, = *hī autem, but these men*; hence the ind. mood of *aluērunt*. A. & G. 180, f; B. 251, 6; G. 610; H. 453. — *spem*, acc. sing. of *spēs, spei*, f. 5th; direct obj. of *aluērunt*. — *Catilinae*, gen. sing. of *Catīlina*, m. 1st; poss. gen., limiting *spem*.

LINE 23. *mollibus*, abl. plur. f. of the adj. *mollis, -e*, 3d (probably for *mov-lis* = (1) *easily moved, pliant*; (2) *weak, uncertain*; (3) *delicate, soft*; root *mov* = Latin *mov, to push out of place*; cf. *mobilis*, and *ἀμειβω* = *I change*); agrees with *sententiis*. There is probably no connection between *mollis* and *μαλακός*. *Mollibus* suggests a rebuke, implying that mild, weak, and conciliatory speeches were made instead of the vigorous and resolute denunciations which the occasion required. It is not necessary to suppose that Cicero suspected treasonable collusion. The reference in *qui spem . . . corrōborāvērunt* is to the time, just before the elections, 63 B.C., when Cicero warned the Senate of danger and when Catiline, called upon to speak, declared that he would lead the people against the infirm Senate. Cicero, in his speech for Mūrēna, laments the Senate's weakness on this occasion, cf. *neque tamen satis sevērē prō rei indignitāte dīcrēvit*. — *sententiis*, abl. plur. of *sententia, -ae*, f. 1st (*sentīō*); abl. of the means or instrument, modifying *aluērunt*. *Sententia* is the regular word for the declaration of opinion made by a senator; the speaker was not compelled to adhere to the subject under discussion, but might speak on any subject of a public nature, hence when it was so desired a party might delay the settlement of a particular question by speaking on extraneous subjects the whole day. — *aluērunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *alō, -ere, -uī, -itum* or *alūtum*, 3 (root *al* = *to nourish*; cf. *alumnus, ἀλ-αλ-τος* = *insatiable*, etc.); agrees with the subj. *qui*. — *coniūratiōnemque* (*coniūratiōnem* + *que*), *coniūratiōnem* is the acc. sing. of *coniūratiō, -ōnis*, f. 3d (*con* + *iūrō*); direct obj. of *corrōborāvērunt*. *Que* is the enclitic cop. conj.; connects the coördinate rel. clauses *qui . . . aluērunt* and (*qui*) . . . *corrōborāvērunt*.

24	nāscētem	nōn	crēdendō	corrōborāvērunt;	tions and strengthened the conspiracy
	growing	not	by believing	have strengthened;	at its birth by refusing to believe in its existence. And
25	quōrum	auctōritāte	multī, nōn	solum	guided by their authority many others,
	whose	by authority	many men, not	only	not the rogues alone
26	improbī,	vērūm	etiam imperitī,	sī in	but also the unin-
	the dishonest,	but	also the inexperienced, if upon		

LINE 24. *nāscētem*, acc. sing. f. of *nāscēns, -entis*, pres. part. of the deponent verb *nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum*, 3; agrees with *coniūrātiōnem* and = a temporal clause like *dum nāscitur*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; limits *crēdendō* (not *corrōborāvērunt*). — *crēdendō*, abl. of the gerund *crēdendum, -i*, of the verb *crēdō, -ere, crēdidī, crēditum*, 3 (Sanskrit *grat* or *grad* = *trust* + root *dha* = *to put*; for root *dha* = Latin *da, fa, fac*, cf. *con-dō, ab-dō*, etc.); abl. of the means, modifying *corrōborāvērunt*. The abl. of the gerund or gerundive expresses: (1) *the means*, as above; (2) *cause*; (3) *less often, manner or circumstance*. Study the examples in A. & G. 301; B. 339, 1; G. 431; H. 542. *Crēdere* is used: (1) intransitively = *to believe*, with the dat., e.g. *crēdō tibi* = *I believe, trust in you*; with acc. of neuter pronouns, e.g. *id quod volunt crēdunt*; (2) transitively, in the sense *to commit, entrust, lend*, with the acc. and dat. of the direct and indirect objects respectively. — *corrōborāvērunt*, 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *corrōborō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*, 1 (*con* + *rōborō*, from noun *rōbur*, gen. *rōboris*, n. 3d = *strength*; probably akin to Greek root *pw* in *pw-vvum* = *I strengthen*); agrees with the subj. *quī*, and is coordinate with *aluērunt*.

LINE 25. *quōrum*, gen. plur. m. of the rel. pron. *quī, quae, quod*; agrees with the antecedent *nōnnūllī* (l. 19) i.e. *nōnnūllī quī coniūrātiōnem corrōborāvērunt*, and is poss. gen., limiting *auctōritāte*. Like *quī* in l. 22, *quōrum* is here connective and begins a new sentence = *nam hōrum auctōritāte*, etc. — *auctōritāte*, abl. sing. of *auctōritās, -ātis*, f. 3d (from *auctor*); abl. of the cause, modifying *dicerent*. It is more usual for the cause of an action to be expressed by the abl. in conjunction with a perf. part. passive, e.g. *quōrum auctōritāte adductī (impulsi, incitāti, etc.)*. A. & G. 245, and 2, b; B. 219; G. 408, and NOTE 2; H. 416. Some editors read *auctōritātem secūtī* for *auctōritāte*. — *Auctōritāte* here = *on the authority, by the influence*; sometimes *auctōritās* has a special meaning, viz. senatorial sanction of a measure which an interposition of veto alone prevented from becoming a *senātūs cōsultum*. — *multī*, nom. plur. m. (substantival) of the adj. *multus, -a, -um*; subj. of *dicerent*. *Multi* here = *multī aliī*, i.e. *not members of the Senate*. — *nōn*, negative adv.; *nōn solum* modifies *improbī*. — *solum* (acc. neut. sing. of the adj. *solus, -a, -um*; cf. adv. *multum, vērūm*, etc.), adv.; combines with *nōn* as an adverbial modifier.

LINE 26. *improbī*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *improbus, -a, -um* (*in* = *not* + *probus* = *honest, virtuous*); agrees with *multī* = *multī, quī sunt improbī*, or we may consider *improbī* as substantival (= *the dishonest*) and appositive of *multī*. *Improbī*, evidently refers to followers of the senators *quī ea quae vident dissimulant* (l. 21), i.e. corrupt followers of corrupt patrons. — *vērūm*, adversative conj.; connects and opposes *improbī* and *imperitī*. See the note and references under *lumen*, Chap. I, l. 18. — *etiam* (*et + iam*), adv.; intensifies *imperitī*. — *imperitī*, nom. plur. m. of the adj. *imperitus, -a, -um* (*in* = *not* + *peritus* = *experienced, skilled*); agrees with *multī*, or else substantival in apposition. *Imperitī* = the ignorant and politically blind followers of ignorant senators (*quī ea imminēt nōn videant*, l. 20). — *sī*, conditional particle; with the pluperf. subjunct. *animadvertissem* of an ideal supposition in regard to past time. — *in*, prep.; gov. the acc. *hunc*.

formed, would say | hunc animadvertissem, crudēliter et 27
 that I had acted in | this (fellow) I had inflicted punishment, cruelly and
 a savage and tyrannical fashion, if I had | regiē factum esse dicerent. Nunc 28
 inflicted punishment | tyrannically (it) to have been done would say. Now
 on Catiline. Now, | intellegō, sī iste, quō intendit, in 29
 however, I perceive | I discern, if that (fellow) whither he purposes to
 that if he once ar-

LINE 27. *hunc*, acc. sing. m. of the dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*; governed by the prep. *in*; *hunc* = *Catilinam*. — *animadvertissem*, 1st pers. sing. pluperf. subjunct. act. of *animadvertō*, -ere, *animadverti*, *animadversum*, 3 (*animus* + *advertō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending; in the *protasis* with *sī*. The verb *animadvertō* is often written *animus advertō* and = lit. *I turn my mind (attention) towards, I notice, observe*; see the note on *animadvertis*, Chap. VIII, l. 41; it is followed by the acc. of the direct object. In a judicial sense *animadvertere* is used with *supplicio* understood = *to notice with punishment, to punish, to inflict punishment on*, and is followed by (a) the acc. of the direct object, (b) by *in* + the acc., in which case emphasis is laid on the attention which has been bestowed on the circumstances of the offence. — *crudēliter* (formed from the 3d decl. adj. *crūdilis*, -e; root *kru* = *to be hard*; cf. *crūdus* = *unripe, raw*); modifies *factum esse*. — *et*, cop. conj.; connects *crudēliter* and *regiē*.

LINE 28. *regiē* (from the adj. *regius*, -a, -um; from *rēx*, *rēgis*, m. 3d), adv.; modifies *factum esse*. *Rēgiē* is the Latin equivalent for the Greek *τυραννικῶς*; the Romans and Greeks found that *kingship* and the rule of a *τύραννος* (= *despotic ruler*) were opposed to the principles of freedom. The Tarquins had made the word *rēx* odious to Romans, and the description of an action as *regium* was always likely to arouse indignation against it; this feeling lasted long, and showed itself in many secret organizations and conspiracies in the early empire. Compare II, Chap. VII, line 19, (*mē*) *crudēlissimum tyrannum existimārī velint*. Cicero was exposed to much criticism for his so-called despotic conduct during his consulship; he speaks in one of his speeches of this, *qui nōs tyrannōs vocās*. — *factum esse*, perf. inf. of *fiō*, *feri*, *factus sum*, used as pass. of *faciō*, -ere, *fēcī*, *factum*, 3; understand as subj.-acc. a pron., e.g. *id*, referring to *sī animadvertissem*; *factum esse* is obj. of *dicerent*. — *dicerent*, 3d pers. plur. imperf. subjunct. act. of *dicō*, -ere, *dixī*, *dictum*, 3; agrees with the subj. *multī*, l. 25; *dicerent* is the verb of the *apodosis*, and the imperf. tense expresses continuity of action, i.e. *they would have said and they would be saying now*. — *Nunc*, adv. of time; used partly in a temporal sense and partly to contrast the present with the past, = *now, as it is*.

LINE 29. *intellegō*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *intellegō*, -ere, *intellēxī*, *intellectum*, 3 (*inter* + *legō*); the subj. *ego* is implied by the personal ending. See the synonyms and the note under *intellegit*, Chap. I, l. 17. Observe that *intellegō*, as a verb of *perception*, throws the condition following into an indirect form; hence the *protasis* has the perf. subjunct. *pervenerit*, and the verb of the *apodosis* is the pres. inf. *fore*. In indirect form the condition would be: *sī iste . . . in Manliāna castra pervenerit* (fut. perf. ind.), *nēmō tam stultus erit* (qui, etc.), *nēmō tam improbus qui nōn fateditur*. A. & G. 337, 1 and 2; B. 319, A, B; G. 657; H. 527, I. — *sī*, conditional particle; introducing a logical condition respecting the future, and followed by the perf. subjunct. *pervenerit* (= fut. perf. ind. of direct statement). — *iste*, nom. sing. m. of the dem. pron. of the 2d pers. *iste*, *ista*, *istud*; subj. of *pervenerit*; *iste* refers to Catiline, and has its usual forensic signification of contempt, = *that fellow*. See note on *iste*, Chap. I, l. 3. — *quō* (abl. n. sing. of *quis*), adv., = *eō quō, thither, whither*; introduces the clause *quō intendit* as an adverbial modifier of *pervenerit*. — *intendit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *intendō*, -ere, *intendī*, *intensum* or *intentum*, 3 (*in* + *tendō* = lit. *I stretch towards*, hence